The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7335. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1875.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

DR. KENEALY MAKES TROUBLE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HE CITES ANOTHER MEMBER TO ANSWER FOR ASPERSIONS ON HIS CHARACTER—GENERAL EXPECTATION OF A WARM DEBATE—THE HOUSE CROWDED, BUT THE AFFAIR PASSES OFF TAMELY—CHANGE IN THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 6, 1875.

If a stranger had visited the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon he would have imagined, from the dense throng with which it was crowded from floor to ceiling, and from the air of animation, and even excitement, which pervaded the assembly, that some national event of transcendent importance was about to be transacted. The Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, and a host of peers had came down expressly to gratify their curiosity, and everything betokened that some incident of momentous importance was about to take place. And what do you think it really was that caused all this commotion? Nothing but a trumpery passage of arms between two members of the House, Mr. Evelyn Ashley, formerly private secretary to Lord Palmerston, and Dr. Kenealy. Mr. Ashley had spoken contemptuously of Dr. Kenealy at a political dinner in the Isle of Wight, declaring that a man who edited such a scandalous paper as the *Englishman*, and who had, as counsel for the Claimant, put a false witness—that is, Luie—into the box, was quite unfit to sit in Parliament; and Dr. Kenealy had given notice that he would have it out with his accuser before the House. It was expected that he would deliver one of his tearing orations, denouncing everything and everybody; that this would bring up other members; and that, in short, the mad rushes of the infuriated Doctor on the one hand, and the baiting to which he would be subjected on the other, would afford excellent sport. The affair, however, went off rather tamely. Dr. Kenealey simply read the report of Mr. Ashley's speech, and asked whether it was correct, and Mr. Ashley answered that substantially it was so, and that he thought there were cases where it was necessary to speak plainly, but he would put himself in the hands of the House. The sympathy of the audience was clearly with Mr. Ashley, and there can be no doubt that he was fully justified in the strong language which he used about Kenealy's slanders of the Judges and other public men; but the charge of knowingly using a dishonest witness is another matter. An advocate is necessarily very much in the hands of his client and of the attorneys in regard to the evidence to be put forward, in any case. He hears only one side of the story, and besides, it is not his business to sit in judgment either on his client or his client's witnesses, and if their statements appear to be superficially plausible and probable, that is enough. It is known, however, that Dr. Kenealy really did hesitate about Luie, and that it was the Claimant who insisted on his being produced. The question, however, whether Dr. Kenealy was to blame in the matter was not, as Mr. Lowe immediately pointed out, one which the House of Commons could entertain. The House, he showed, had nothing whatever to do with the private character or conduct of any of its members, but only with what they did or said in their parliamentary capacity; and this view was also supported by Mr. Disraeli and Lord Hartington. Dr. Kenealy was very indignant that it should be suggested to him to take his complaint to a court of law, and announced that he had no confidence in those tribunals and would never approach them. He then went off into a rambling but not particularly violent speech about his right to redress from the House, and also about his connection with Luie. Toward the close he assured his hearers that he was not at all offended, and that he regarded himself only as a lion shaking the dew drops from his mane. On the whole, it was felt to be a tedious exhibition. Finally, on the suggestion of Mr. Bright, Mr. Ashley apologized, and in order to make it clear that the question was not recognized as one of privilege, a motion, proposed by Mr. Disraeli, to the effect that the House should pass to the orders of the day was carried unanimously. Although Dr. Kenealy failed in getting the House to make his quarrel its own, he got an apology, and he also let the House see that he did not mean to submit in silence to any attacks. An obstinate and unscrupulous member has the House very much at his mercy in various ways, and might apply himself continually to obstruct business and to get up scenes, and I fancy that most members are begining to understand that it will be prudent to let the irascible Doctor alone.

A CHANGE IN THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY—THE ARMY EXCHANGE BILL.

A curious change has just become manifest in the conduct of the Conservatives which may be fraught with important consequences, and they indeed may perhaps cut short the long career of smooth prosperity upon which they have been reckoning, and which even their enemies have been afraid they would enjoy. When Mr. Disraeli and his colleagues first came into office they were extraordinarily weak and modest. They were constantly expressing acquiescence in the general administration of their predecessors; and it seemed as if the change of drivers was not in any way to affect the direction in which the coach was to be driven. The impression, in short, was produced that though the members of the new Government certainly did not exactly relish all that had been done in the days of Mr. Gladstone's high-handedness, they were willing to accept past legislation as settled, and had no intention of reopening questions which had been disposed of. It is very likely that, so far as the Ministry themselves were concerned, they were honestly anxious to proceed in this manner, and it would no doubt have relieved them from some awkward embarrassments if they could only have persuaded their followers to agree to it. To procure this convenience, however, was just the difficulty. The Conservative Party felt that it had made a good fight to place its leaders in power, and it did not at all reconcile itself to finding that, after all, it was expected to lend its aid in keeping things just as they were. From the first there were murmurs from behind Mr. Disraeli's throne, and the discontent of the party has been gradually increasing as it became more conscious of its strength in Parliament. The friction of the Ministry at the present moment is something like that of a ship which, in passing through a difficult strait, has rather too much way on, and has got beyond the control of the man at the wheel. For the moment, the vessel is evidently given up to a current which is carrying it dangerously near the rocks, and more so than the Captain at all approves. Two conspicuous instances of this have just occurred. The first is the Regimental Exchanges bill, by which, unlimited pecuniary trafficking in exchanges being allowed, purchase in the Army will practically be restored after the country has paid £6,000,000 for its abolition. Whatever abuses were practiced under the old system of putting commissions up to auction, will now be revived under the system which is to be legalized of making exchanges matters of sale and brokerage. The great object of abolishing purchase was to make the country master of its own forces, and to get rid of officers who had bought, as they fancied, the right of playing at soldiers, without any intention of devoting themselves to the Army as a permanent profession; and it was thought worth while to buy it back again in order to obtain real officers who were ready for real work and willing to go wherever they were ordered. Now, however, that compensation has been paid to the officers, they turn round and, by a sudden *coup de main*, treacherously recover the positions they had formally surrendered. There can be no doubt that a thoroughly earnest and scientific body of officers is in these days essential to the safety of the country, and that mere personal dash and courage are no longer sufficient in themselves; and a very serious step has therefore been taken in handing the Army back again, (for practically the bill is passed,) to the amateurs and *fainéants*. In any case whether purchase is right or wrong, the tax-payers have simply been robbed in having been made to pay for the abolition of purchase, and then having it foisted back upon them under another name, and when this is realized the Government can hardly fail to suffer for it. The only excuse for this retrograde step is, that the late Government in abolishing purchase made no provision for what is obviously an essential corollary—that is, an increase in the pay of officers. Rich men were formerly willing to pay for the privilege of calling themselves officers, but if service is to be made real hard professional work, the rich men will hold off, and poor men might be tempted by higher remuneration. There seems to be no doubt that though the new system will secure to wealthy men a monopoly of all agreeable service, unhealthy and unpleasant duty being reserved for those who cannot afford to purchase an escape from it, it is the poor officers even more than the rich who are anxious for the revival of sale and barter, as in this way they can make their more opulent associates pay for exemption from drudgery.

THE JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The other question upon which the Conservatives are apparently bent upon upsetting a previous settlement relates to the abolition of the judicial functions of the House of Lords. This had already been taken as something quite decided both in Lords Selborne's and Cairns' bills for remodeling the Judicature, but all at once there has been a sudden movement against it. The Duke of Buccleuch has taken up the matter, and a good many other peers have rallied round him, and the Ministry seems to have received a pretty plain intimation that they must give way, and drop their proposal to meddle with the appellate jurisdiction of the upper house. Moreover, Mr. Walpole has taken up the question in the Commons, and under such pressure from their own side, the Ministry can hardly help giving way. This, however, will be extremely awkward for Lord Chancellor Cairns, who is fully committed to the establishment of a new Appeal Court.

THE IRISH COERCION BILLS.

The Government bill for relaxing the Coercion laws in Ireland has naturally disappointed the Irish patriots, seeing that it practically leaves coercion just where it was. The fact is that the Ministry had got into a false position. They thought they could make themselves popular in Ireland by some concessions, but after the recent defiance of Tipperary they were afraid to take the responsibility of throwing away the means of preserving order. If they had not felt committed to do something, they would probably have preferred to let the matter alone; as it was, they did as little as possible.

DR. MANNING AND MR. GLADSTONE.

Dr. Manning has bought his red stockings and is off to Rome for a hat. He is to be Cardinal after all, and it is to Mr. Gladstone he owes his promotion. The Pope feels that he must do something to show that he has not lost heart about England, and so he is going to fling a real live Cardinal at the heads of the heretics. The last English Cardinal was Dr. Wiseman, and before him there was Dr. Weld, a good-natured old gentleman, very fond of his dinner, who always prepared his puddings and confectionery with his own hands. It is interesting to observe, that while Dr. Manning becomes a Prince of the Church, Mr. Gladstone has sold 24,000 copies of his first and 15,000 of his second pamphlet. Mr. Gladstone has been pretty frequently in the House of Commons since his arrival in town, and the other night was vigorously making notes during the debate on regimental exchanges, as if he meant to speak on it.

THE EARL OF DUDLEY IN SOME TROUBLE ABOUT HIS ADVERTISEMENT.

The Earl of Dudley, who is supposed to have recovered his wife's jewels by purchase from the thieves, will have to answer before the Court of Common Pleas for the advertisement which he published, offering to negotiate privately about the jewels, and "no questions asked," and which it is contended, amounts to a proposal to compound a felony. His lordship justifies the advertisement on the ground that it assumes the missing property to have been found, not stolen, by some one. It will be a very pretty case, and there can be no doubt that Lord Dudley's example will be a great encouragement to the thieves, who would much prefer to deal with private gentlemen rather than those low fellows, the Police.

J. H. F.

ROUGH VOYAGE OF THE PENSACOLA TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—Advices from Honolulu by the steamship McGregor state that the United States steam-ship Pensacola, on the passage to Honolulu with King Kalakaua on board, lost her main topmast, mizzen top-gallant mast, and fore royal-yard in a gale. The United States steam-ship Tuscarora had sailed for the Samoan Islands, carrying Col. Steinberger, United States Commissioner.

THE KUKLUX IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 20.—The *Courier-Journal* reporter who was sent to the locality of the troubles in Todd County, reports that four of the accused Kuklux are in jail, and will be brought up for trial next Monday. The company of State Militia have arrived, and all is quiet. There is no apprehension of any attack upon the jail or an attempt at the rescue of the prisoners by their friends.

SNOW BLOCKADE IN CANADA.

QUEBEC, March 20.—The railroads still continue blocked with snow. No mails arrived from the West yesterday, and it is feared none will get through to-day.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS ARE DOING—THE CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES—THE DEMOCRATS SAY THAT THEY ARE CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS—THE GROUNDS UPON WHICH THIS HOPE IS BASED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, March 19, 1875.

Having now occupied four days in going about the State looking generally at the situation, it is possible for me to say something about the political condition of Connecticut. It will be nothing positive, to be sure, but still it will be enough to give some idea of how matters stand to-day, even if it gives no clue to how they will be when the votes are counted on the night of April 5. Dealing first with the Republicans, chiefly for the reason that this year they are first in the field, it can be premised that if in politics "straws show which way the wind blows," the party is in a fair way to be wafted to success. This may have to be qualified after the Democrats get to work, and it must be kept in mind that I am only speaking of things as they are at present. This aspect is certainly not discouraging, for there is more life in the party than there has been at any time since the stirring campaign of 1872. The proof of this fact is found in all parts of the State. The contest was opened by a mass-meeting at Hartford, addressed by Gen. Hawley, and the Republicans were astonished, when the night came, that Allyn Hall, which ordinarily is hard to fill, would not hold all who desired to attend. Every seat and every inch of standing room was occupied at an early hour, and hundreds went away unable to obtain admission. The eloquence of Gen. Hawley being familiar to the people of Hartford, among whom he has lived so long, this large attendance could not be due to curiosity concerning the orator, but must be attributed to interest in the topics he was to discuss. The significance of this demonstration at Hartford was largely repeated by the meeting in this city last night. Very rarely has Music Hall contained so large a political gathering. And this gathering was secured without any bands or fire-works, or the use of the ordinary means to obtain a crowd. There was simply the announcement that Judge Hoar and Mr. Burrows would address the people on the issues of the day, and the result was a meeting which surprised and delighted the Republican leaders in the city. All this may prove nothing more than that the people are taking more than ordinary interest in political affairs, but the Republicans declare that this is a great point gained, and are much encouraged by it. In addition to these exhibitions of popular feeling in the larger cities it is the general testimony that it has never been more easy to get up good meetings in the smaller towns and villages. This is especially true in the First Congressional District, where the active canvass on the Republican side is well under way, and in which Gen. Hawley speaks at some place every night. It appears in favor of the Republicans, then, that they are awake and at work.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

They have another great advantage in the Chairman of their State Committee, Hon. H. Lynde Harrison. In the great contest of 1872 Mr. Bartlett Bent, then Chairman, was generally admitted to be one of the very best managers of a political fight in the country, and judging from his labors thus far, Judge Harrison has no less capacity for this sort of work. He has opened the compaign at an early day, which was a wise thing to do, and he has already completed his arrangements for a thorough stirring up of the entire State. He has Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts; Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, and Gen. McLane, of Arkansas, already at work, and early next week they are to be reinforced by some of the most distinguished and effective speakers in the nation, among whom may be mentioned Senator Oglesby, of Illinois, who begins at Bridgeport. During the campaign the Republicans are to have the aid also of such orators as Speaker Blaine, Senator Dawes, Mr. Frye, of Maine, and others of no less note. For most of these gentlemen appointments have already been made, and halls secured, and after this week there will not be a night when there will not be a meeting at several different places, and before the contest closes the political issues of the day will have been discussed in nearly every town and hamlet in the State. Nothing of this kind has been done since 1872, and it is impossible to predict what will be the effect of the energy with which Judge Harrison has taken hold of his task, and the thoroughness with which he is accomplishing it. In addition to his labors, an active canvass is being made in two of the Congressional Districts by Gen. Hawley and Mr. Starkweather. It is not intended to make any conjecture as to what will be the effect of all this exertion, but it can be said that Republicans expect much from it. Apathy, they say, is their most dangerous enemy, and it is one they do not intend to meet this year if they can help it.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS HOPE TO DO.

The Republican view having been given, it remains to present that of the Democrats. It must, first of all, be said that they expect to make a clean sweep of the State, or at least say they do. They claim the election of their State ticket by the people of all four members of Congress, and of a large majority in each branch of the Legislature. They pretend to be not at all dismayed by the New-Hampshire election; they say the case is entirely different in the two States. In New-Hampshire it is said the Republicans refused to carry the Administration, while here they have unqualifiedly indorsed it. Although the fact is not precisely as they put it, the reasoning is so conclusive to the Democratic mind that they have only one battle-cry, and that is "Hundred-gun Greene," which is their way of keeping before the people the circumstance that Mr. Greene, the Republican candidate for Governor, as Mayor of Norwich had 100 guns fired in honor, as they say, of the President's action as to Louisiana, which is another mistake as to fact which will be shortly and fully corrected by Mr. Greene. The guns were fired, but not exactly for the purpose the Democrats assert. But this "hundred-gun" business is at present their only stock in trade, and is likely to be all they will have during the campaign, which, by the way, they have not yet opened. Mr. Brown, Chairman of their State Committee, was found in his office yesterday reticent but confident. He had little to say, but that little was to the effect that there was no manner of doubt about the result, and he produced the statistics of last year to prove it. He was not at all disturbed by Republican activity, and he should not open his canvass until late next week, for he believed in making it short, sharp, and sure. He was so plainly disposed to keep himself to himself, that no questions were asked concerning his speakers, and it cannot, therefore, be known for the present whether the Republicans of Connecticut are to be as fortunate as their New-Hampshire brethren, and have the help of Senator Gordon and Gen. Lamar. There is, however, reason to fear that the Democrats have learned discretion from disaster, and that the Republicans will not have the powerful aid of these two distinguished gentlemen.

THE RIVAL STATE TICKETS.

In general terms a statement has now been made of the political condition of the State. There is not much in it, certainly, but that is the fault of the situation. No attempt has been made at prophecy, for the very good reason that such a thing, if not wholly impossible, would be extremely dangerous. To add to the perplexity, it may be further stated that both parties are fortunate in their State tickets. Concerning Gov. Ingersoll, the Democratic candidate, it is hardly necessary to speak, for he has been long in public life without incurring personal reproach. His competitor, James Lloyd Greene, of Norwich, may not be so generally known outside the State, but he is known within it as in no way inferior to Gov. Ingersoll in personal excellence. A man of independent fortune, he has shown much business capacity in managing his own affairs, and great public spirit in serving his fellow-citizens as Mayor of Norwich. Throughout Eastern Connecticut, where he is best known, he is held in universal esteem, and will poll a large vote beyond his party strength. The other places on both tickets are equally well filled, so that the people in depositing their ballots will, as a general rule, only express their political preferences. Concerning the candidates for Congress little need be said. Dr. Hubbard is nominated against Mr. Barnum in the Fourth District, and Mr. Laners pitted against Gen. Hawley in the First. Mr. Laners has been a State Senator, is a man of some ability, and has so much energy combined with shrewdness in politics that he is likely to keep Gen. Hawley moving until the polls close. Dr. Hubbard is extremely popular at home, has served his town in the Legislature, and would make an excellent member of Congress if he should happen to beat Mr. Barnum, who has for several years done his constituents some service by staying away from Washington. Perhaps they may return him again in gratitude for his having done them no harm. Hardly anything can be said as to the chances in the other districts. Mr. Starkweather should certainly be returned in the Third, as the district is usually heavily Republican. Gen. Kellogg has often carried the Second District, which is so heavily Democratic that the Democrats may vote for him again from mere force of habit. His opponent is Judge Phelps, while Judge Foster is running against Mr. Starkweather, and there appears to be considerable feeling in both districts against "stripping the Supreme Bench," as Judge Hoar happily put it last night, to get candidates for Congress. The First District is always close, and Gen. Hawley has a hard fight before him, of course; but as he is just the man to make it, his friends do not feel alarmed. As yet nothing can be said about the Legislature, for very few nominations have been made, and the political complexion of that body in this State depends somewhat upon the personal preferences of the voters. Some excellent nominations for Senators have been made by the Republicans, but in a few days it will be more easy to treat this and the other issues of the campaign.

REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING AT WILLIMANTIC—SPEECHES BY HON. J. C. BURROWS AND GEN. G. W. M'LARRE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Saturday, March 20, 1875.

That Eastern and Central Connecticut are thoroughly aroused, in a political sense, has been amply proved by the great meetings held last night by the Republicans at Hartford and Norwich. Further evidence to the same effect was furnished by the gathering here this evening. The severe storm of the day had blockaded the roads to some extent, but a very large audience was in attendance. When the time of the meeting arrived many prominent citizens were upon the platform, including William G. Briggs, G. W. Bennett, and W. A. Lewis. The meeting was called to order by John M. Hall, who named Allen Lincoln for President, and this gentleman, taking the chair with a few appropriate remarks, introduced as the first speaker Hon. Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan. Mr. Burrows spoke to the same general purpose that he did at Norwich on the previous night, and perhaps with even more effect, having doubtless been incited to renewed exertion by the attack which had been made upon him for his New-Haven speech in the Springfield *Republican* of this morning. He was followed by Gen. George W. McLarre, of Arkansas, a most effective speaker, whose text was that Republican victories in the North meant peace and prosperity in the South, while Democratic victories in the North meant poverty and disorder in the South. He conjured the Republicans of Connecticut to forget all lesser issues until the national life is out of danger. He said he was himself a temperance man, and had of late been engaged in advocating that holy cause from the rostrum, but if a voter in Connecticut, he would not for one moment think of throwing away his vote upon any temperance candidate, whether for a State office, member of Congress, or of the Legislature. Every Republican voter should this year vote the Republican ticket straight through, for we were now entering upon the contest which was to determine whether we were to have a Democratic or a Republican President in 1876, &c. He did not believe that a majority of the people of Connecticut desired a Democrat in that high office, and now was the time for them to say so, and they should not fail to express their views by voting for a Republican for Congress. In Mr. Starkweather, he said, they had a man who had served them long and well in the House, and they should not fail to encourage him to further efforts in the good cause by giving him a large majority this year. The speech of Gen. McLarre was well received and at its conclusion the meeting adjourned. The general spirit was excellent, and the Republicans of Windham County promise to give a good account of themselves on the first Monday in April.

THE DELAWARE LEGISLATURE.

PROBABLE SPEEDY ADJOURNMENT—RAILROAD LEGISLATION AND STATE AID.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, March 20.—The Legislature of this State will adjourn in a few days, possibly at the end of next week. The measure attracting most interest is a bill to loan the credit of the State to the amount of $300,000 to several proposed railroads in the central and lower sections of the State. They are designed to form part of a system centring at Lewes, there to connect with the Old Dominion Line of steamers to New-York. The bill passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday by a vote of 11 to 10, and has been read twice in the Senate. Its passage in that body is now considered impossible. The delegations from the northern section of the State are generally opposed to it, as the State's credit has already been given to the amount of $600,000, exclusively for roads in the lower counties. All the influence of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company, who are the lessees of the Delaware Railroad system centring here, is directed against the measure.

THE VINELAND SHOOTING CASE.

THE WOUNDED MAN STILL ALIVE—HIS CASE PRONOUNCED NOT ENTIRELY HOPELESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., March 20.—This afternoon Mr. Carruth, the wounded man, was still alive, and the symptoms are not unfavorable for his recovery. Prof. Gross, of Philadelphia probed the wound, but did not find the ball. Several eminent physicians are in attendance. The opinion is expressed that there is a possibility of his recovery. Mr. Carruth refuses to make any ante-mortem statement. Benjamin P. Brewster, a well-known lawyer of Philadelphia, and a personal friend of his and Mr. Landis, visited him to-day. Mrs. Landis remains in jail with her husband, and refuses to leave him. There is some sympathy for Landis among the people here. The statement that he was formerly the editor of the Spiritualistic paper called the *Moonly Voice* is a mistake. R. Sinnickson is the editor of that journal.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT—SHIPMENT OF GOLD TO NEW-YORK.

MONTREAL, March 20.—Two freight trains on the Grand Trunk Railway collided on the Lachine Canal bank, Point St. Charles, last night, smashing both locomotives and some cattle cars, killing a number of cattle, and seriously injuring one of the engineers. The accident was caused by the error of the telegraph operator, who has run away.

The banks here are shipping large amounts of gold to New-York.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

AMHERST, N. H., March 20.—Mrs. Noah Goss, of this place, the oldest person in the State, died this morning, at the age of one hundred and five years, one month, and nineteen days.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT AND LOUISIANA.

MR. ANTHONY'S RESOLUTION INDORSING THE ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT IN REGARD TO LOUISIANA—DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION—MR. BAYARD MAKES A FIVE HOURS' SPEECH—MR. KERNAN'S FIRST SENATORIAL EFFORT—EATON, OF CONNECTICUT, HAS NOT YET HEARD OF THE WAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—In the Senate to-day Senator Anthony, in obedience to the resolution agreed upon this morning by the caucus of Republican Senators, moved to proceed to the consideration of Mr. Frelinghuysen's resolution indorsing the action of the President in Louisiana. Senator Bayard promptly raised the point of order that the resolution could not be considered at the called session of the Senate, because it was in the nature of legislative business. The session of the Senate was called by the President for the specific purpose of transacting executive business. If the resolution be not legislative in fact, it is intended to have legislative effect. Upon the question being submitted to the Senate it was decided by a vote of 28 to 25 to take up the resolution. Mr. Anthony then submitted a substitute for Frelinghuysen's resolution, which is carefully worded so as to exclude a *de jure* recognition of Kellogg, and simply approves the action of the President, in protecting the people of Louisiana against violence, and in enforcing the laws of the United States. Senator Anthony said the Republican side would not occupy time in debating the resolution. They believed all had been said that could be said upon the Louisiana case, and if a vote could be taken to-day on the resolution final adjournment might follow. Senator Thurman thought the consideration of the resolution would extend the session into next week, and moved to proceed to consider executive business. That was rejected by yeas 22, nays 33. Senator Whyte said the resolution was a twin brother to the Pinchback resolution, and as the majority thought it better to postpone that until next December he thought it would be proper to give them the opportunity to postpose this resolution also. He moved to postpone until the second Monday in December, which was rejected, yeas 24, nays 30. Senator Bayard took the floor and spoke against the resolution until 5 o'clock, at which hour a recess was taken until 6 o'clock, in order to give the Democrats an opportunity for conference. During the time Senator Bayard was speaking two motions were made for adjournment, and rejected on a yea and nay vote. After recess Mr. Bayard continued his speech for one hour, making between five and six hours that he occupied the floor.

POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATS IN REGARD TO THE RESOLUTION.

During the recess, which was taken to give opportunity for informal consultation on the fixing of a time when the vote should be taken, the Democratic Senators held a caucus. They determined they would not now consent to fix an hour for adjournment or closing the debate; but they were agreed that, if the discussion were unrestricted, the vote would probably be reached by next Thursday. The Republicans determined they would not consent to an adjournment to-night unless the Democrats would first agree to a time when the final vote should be taken. In that case the Republicans would agree to let the debate go on till Wednesday or Thursday, the whole of the time to be given to the Democrats to talk or to adjourn at leisure. The Democrats object to such an arrangement on the ground, as they say, that the Senate will be immediately deserted by the Republicans, and their speeches will be delivered to empty benches.

Two or three attempts were made after recess to adjourn, but the Republicans voted together against the motions. Senators Bayard, McDonald, and other Democrats declared the minority intended no factious opposition, and would not talk against time. They wanted a reasonable period for debate, and would then permit the majority to pass the resolution. After Mr. Bayard had concluded, Maxey, the successor of Flanagan, from Texas, spoke for an hour. He possesses much more ability than Flanagan, and the exchange has not been a loss to the Senate.

MR. KERNAN'S FIRST SENATORIAL SPEECH.

Mr. Kernan, of New-York, made his first speech in the Senate. He spoke very freely and easily, and was listened to with unusual attention. He said that owing to feeble health, which rendered his speaking difficult, he was not prepared to speak to-night, but felt forced by the circumstances to do so. He desired to treat the question in an entirely unpartisan way. He thought the Senate had no jurisdiction over the resolution. He believed the Senate had no more authority than a political convention to take action upon it. The passage of the resolution would do no good, but might interfere with the adjustment of political difficulties in Louisiana now going on. It would be better to let the whole subject go to the people. He denounced the banditti dispatch from Sheridan, and concluded by repeating his opinion that no evil would come from refusing to pass the resolution, while its adoption might give rise to a great evil and might lead to a fresh outbreak in Louisiana—a renewal of strife which might extend to other States.

MR. EATON SPEAKS—THE SAME OLD ANTE-WAR STUFF.

After Mr. Kernan, Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, who has evinced on several occasions a desire to enter into the debate, took the floor and spoke at length. He made a characteristic speech, airing his old States rights doctrines. He claimed that the Union was a confederacy, and not a nation, and that the State of Connecticut was a sovereign power. He then passed to a consideration of the resolution, and grew very partisan and violent, denouncing the action of the President in severe terms. He referred to the "Pinchback swindle," which he said had been "postponed," and this resolution "ought to go along with it as luggage, for it was a part of the swindle." Mr. Eaton will undoubtedly be the champion Bourbon of the Senate. He seems neither to have learned nor forgotten anything in the last dozen years. Mr. Eaton concluded his speech at 11:10 o'clock.

SENATOR ANDREW JOHNSON HAS THE FLOOR.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson then gained the floor, Mr. Anthony said unless the Senator from Tennessee desired to go on to-night he would move an adjournment. A short executive session was suggested and was agreed to, and in a few minutes the Senate adjourned. Great interest is manifested to hear the speech of Mr. Johnson, and the galleries will undoubtedly be crowded at an early hour on Monday morning.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION—A RUMOR.

It was stated at the Capitol to-day by the friends of ex-Senator Chandler, that he had been tendered and would accept the Mission to Russia. Mr. George H. Boker, who was recently appointed, it is said, is about to decline the office.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS YESTERDAY MORNING.

The Republican Senators in their adjourned caucus meeting this morning all, with two exceptions, pledged themselves to vote for taking up the Frelinghuysen resolution, and to remain in Washington and vote for its adoption when modified so as to simply declare the Senate's approval of the President's action in protecting the existing Government of Louisiana from domestic violence. The two Senators present who did not give in their adhesion to this understanding were Messrs. Christiancy, of Michigan, and Robertson, of South Carolina. They also agreed to refrain from discussing the resolution in the Senate, and have also determined to vote against any recess or adjournment (except over Sunday) until the final vote shall have been taken. This course of action will in all probability insure the termination of the session within the next five or six days, and many persons think it will close by Wednesday. In consequence of this resolution to give the Democrats a monopoly in the discussion, almost every seat on their side was vacant this afternoon while Senator Bayard was speaking.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic Senators also caucused this morning, and, in anticipation of the action of the Republican majority, determined on the method of their opposition. It was decided to raise a point of order on the Louisiana resolution, and if overruled, to interpose sundry dilatory motions, and thereafter to debate it to the fullest extent, as long as any hope of defeating it should remain.

SENATOR JOHNSON PREPARING.

Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, will be heard from now that the Louisiana question has been reopened. He intended to speak on the Pinchback resolution, but changed his mind. This afternoon, however, he was busily engaged in looking up the facts in the case, his desk being covered with books and papers.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic Senators, in their caucus consultation this evening, unanimously determined that they would refuse to make any agreement or accede to any proposition fixing a definite time for closing the debate on the Louisiana question. On the other hand, they decided that no merely factious opposition should be made by them, but that they would insist upon their right to fully debate the pending resolution in the usual way.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session to-night confirmed the following nominations: Jasper D. Ward, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois; J. M. Clark, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Little Rock, Ark.; C. O. Cummings, Postmaster at Watsonville, Cal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE AMERICAN REVIVALISTS—THE ADMISSION TO THE HALL BY TICKETS DISCONTINUED.

LONDON, March 20.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey have discontinued the ticket system of admission to Agricultural Hall because persons profiting by the enthusiasm of the multitude sell their tickets. There is no diminution in the number of attendants at their meetings. The hall last night, as has been the case all the week, was densely filled, and the usual enthusiasm was exhibited.

FRANCE.

A COMMITTEE OF PROMINENT FRENCH GENTLEMEN FORMED TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF FRANCE IN THE CENTENNIAL.

PARIS, March 20.—In consequence of a recent appeal made by Minister Washburne to the Deputies and principal merchants of Paris, a committee of patrons has been formed to make arrangements for the participation of France in the Philadelphia Exhibition. The Marquis de Lafayette has been chosen President; MM. Dietz-Monnin, and Wolowski, members of the Assembly, Vice Presidents, and Deputy Flotard, Secretary. Among the committee are sixteen Deputies, including MM. Laboulaye, Feray, Max-Richard, Arbel, Jullien, Johnston, Joubert, and Pascal Duprat. The committee is considered an exceedingly influential one.

SPAIN.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT'S DEALINGS WITH THE PRESS—STRINGENT SUPERVISION AND ARBITRARY TREATMENT.

PARIS, March 20.—Advices from Madrid state that the treatment of the press by the Government is daily becoming more arbitrary, and causes much dissatisfaction, which is increasing. The publication of the *Iberia* (newspaper) has been suspended by order of the Government. All telegraphic dispatches are detained and examined.

PRINCE ALFONSO, BROTHER OF DON CARLOS, IN VIENNA.

LONDON, March 20.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Vienna says that Prince Alfonso, brother to Don Carlos, is residing privately in that city.

OUR TURBULENT MINING POPULATION.

THE TROUBLES AT STRAITSVILLE, OHIO—ALL QUIET FOR THE PRESENT—TROUBLE THREATENING.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 20.—Gov. Allen has dispatched Adjt. Gen. Amos to Straitsville, where the mining riots are occurring, with instructions to the Sheriff of the county to exert his full authority, and call out such a posse as will be necessary to restore order and protect life and property.

Later.—Adjt. Gen. Amos returned from Straitsville to-night and reports all quiet. Information has been received from a reliable source that trouble will follow any attempt to put colored miners in the Troy mines. The white miners are said to be determined to drive the colored miners from that field and keep them out.

ADDITIONAL POLICEMEN FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA MOLLY MAGUIRES.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., March 20.—A dozen special policemen arrived from Philadelphia last evening for duty at Summit Hill, Ashton, and other places to protect the men and property of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. The Police force now in those places is believed to be sufficiently large to hold in check the turbulent Molly Maguires.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A MAN FOUND DEAD UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES—THE POLICE INVESTIGATING THE MATTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 20.—The Police are to-night investigating a supposed case of homicide. At about 7 P. M. a man, whose name is thought to be Leonard F. Dunn, of Delaware, was found dead in a lodging-house in Callowhill street, near the Delaware River. He has a wound over the left eye and bruises on one of his hands, which is also covered with blood. The wound over his eye has the appearance of having been inflicted with a blunt instrument. None of the parties in the house, of whom eight have been taken into custody, can give any account of the deceased, other than that he complained of feeling badly during the afternoon, and that he came at 12 o'clock the night before. The Police have information of a row in a tavern in the neighborhood the night before, and are now making an investigation.

The deceased was a man about six feet in height, of fine build; he had black curly hair, a full beard, and fair complexion. From letters found in his possession, his name is supposed to be that given above. It is stated that he had been lodging at the house some two weeks.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

THE GREAT BOAT RACE ON THE THAMES YESTERDAY.

OXFORD THE WINNER—THE FIRST TIME IN SIX YEARS—SCENES ALONG THE RIVER—BETTING THREE TO ONE ON OXFORD—DESCRIPTION OF THE RACE—THE WINNER TEN LENGTHS AHEAD.

LONDON, March 20.—The thirty-second race between the Oxford and Cambridge University boat crews took place to-day over the usual course on the River Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, distance four miles and two furlongs, and for the first time in six years resulted in a victory for the Oxfords, and an easy one at that. The weather, though rather cold, was favorable for the race.

Early in the morning people began to congregate along the banks of the Thames, and during the forenoon the avenues leading to the portion of the river where the aquatic contest was to take place were choked with vehicles and pedestrians. London, at noon, presented a deserted appearance. The crowd that assembled to witness the race was unprecedentedly large, both banks of the river, from the starting point at Putney to the stake-boat at Mortlake, being filled with people. Many persons of rank and distinction were present, including the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family. The betting during the morning was three to one on the Oxford crew. When the boats took the water, the Cambridge crew rowed a quicker stroke than their opponents and led them to the Crab Tree, a distance of one mile and two furlongs from the starting point. Here the Oxford crew made a spurt and drew up level with the Cantabs, and at Hammersmith bridge, four furlongs further on, was a length ahead. At Barnes' Terrace, five furlongs from the stake-boat, the Dark Blues were six lengths ahead. From this point the distance between the two boats rapidly widened, the Oxfords coming in winner by ten lengths, amid the deafening shouts of the friends of the crew gathered on the banks. The Cambridge boat was badly steered throughout the race.

The constitution of the crews was as follows:

OXFORD.

Position.	Name.	College.	Pounds.
Bow	H. M. Courtney	Pembroke	158
No. 2	H. P. Marriott	Brasenose	169
No. 3	J. E. Bankes	University	165
No. 4	A. Mitchison	Pembroke	186
No. 5	H. Stayner	St. John's	183
No. 6	M. Boustead	University	174
No. 7	T. C. Edwards-Moss	Brasenose	173
Stroke	J. P. Way	Brasenose	152
Coxswain	M. Hopwood	Christ Church	116

CAMBRIDGE.

Position.	Name.	College.	Pounds.
Bow	P. H. Hibbert	St. John's	159
No. 2	W. B. Close	First Trinity	160
No. 3	G. C. Dicker	First Trinity	165
No. 4	W. G. Michell	First Trinity	167½
No. 5	E. A. Phillips	Jesus	174
No. 6	J. A. Aymer	First Trinity	182
No. 7	C. E. Benson	Third Trinity	162
Stroke	H. E. Rhodes	Jesus	167½
Coxswain	G. L. Davis	Clare	94

PREVIOUS CONTESTS OF THE UNIVERSITIES.

Since the first contest between the two universities took place in 1829, at Henley-on-Thames, the favors of fortune have been rather impartially distributed between the contestants. The Henley course was abandoned after that first contest; but it still continues to be the place at which is annually fought out one of the greatest aquatic events of the year. The annual amateur regatta at Henley is of the first importance among the great events of the English boating season. It brings together crews not merely from the two universities, but from almost every college of those two great educational institutions; the numerous amateur rowing clubs of London figure in it conspicuously; Eton and all the great public schools have a share in it; and in recent years the University of Dublin (Trinity College) has been represented with remarkable efficiency by one of its two rowing associations, the Dublin university Boat Club. However, in the great inter-university match, the course was rowed over but once; and then, after a lapse of seven years during which there was no contest, the course selected was from Westminster to Putney. This was the course for five years, and in 1845 the portion of the river from Putney to Mortlake was chosen. The following year, the competing crews rowed in the opposite direction from Mortlake to Putney, and this was repeated in 1856 and in 1863. In all the other years the course has been from Putney to Mortlake. As already stated, the distribution of the victories has been easy and impartial. Yesterday's was the thirty-second contest, and the victory of the "dark blue" has put a balance of two races to the credit of Oxford. One time or another each university has held the victory chained to its prow; but the *tempora mutantur* theory has [illegible]. After the first race rowed at Henley in 1829, and won by Oxford, there was no contest until 1836, when Cambridge was victorious from Westminster to Putney. This race was won without any contest, and in 1839 Cambridge repeated its victory, (the course being the same,) and followed it up in 1840 and 1841. In the following year [illegible] Oxford [illegible] thirteen seconds [illegible] until 1845, [illegible] Putney to Mortlake [illegible] minute. [illegible] Mortlake to Putney, [illegible] boats, and [illegible] to Mortlake. [illegible] advantage. In 1850, Oxford [illegible] held during three contests [illegible] 1852, and 1854. [illegible] "foul" at [illegible] ford. [illegible] ries of the Oxonians from Putney to Mortlake. In 1856 [illegible] starting from Mortlake and finishing at Putney, and with the change came a victory for Cambridge. Oxford again [illegible] over the Putney and Mortlake course, and for the three succeeding years the victories alternate. In 1861 Oxford started in a series of brilliant performances, and carried the dark-blue colors for nine years, during which the course was from Putney to Mortlake, with the exception of 1863, when the rival crews started from Mortlake to Putney. In 1870 [illegible] Cambridge scored a victory by a length and a quarter, [illegible] and thirty seconds [illegible] good as that of Oxford the preceding year, the race [illegible] one-half [illegible]. Since 1870 the "light blue" has been the victorious color up to yesterday, when Oxford regained its position in the front, thus placing a balance of [illegible] out of this [illegible] of the Cam as a practice river has been frequently urged as tending to show the superiority of the Isis, [illegible] that in this long series of contests Cambridge have done good work, whether their "form" was brought out on the Cam, or subsequently, when they took up their quarters on the Thames.

THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—The Director General of the Centennial Exhibition has received through Washington the Sublime Porte's official acceptance of the invitation to participate in the exhibition, in behalf of Turkey, Egypt, and their dependencies.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

SOCIAL TOPICS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

STEALING SPRING FASHIONS—MATRIMONIAL, PRESENT AND PAST—LAME CONGRESSIONAL DUCKS—COLORED ROMAN CATHOLICS—CORCORAN ART GALLERY—DISREGARD OF LAW—WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT—ESPIONAGE—EXCURSION TO MEXICO—AMUSEMENTS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 20, 1875.

"Spring comes slowly up this way," but pioneer shad are caught in the Potomac, the conjugal melodies of birds are heard in the budding trees, and the gold-fish, which have laid dormant through the Winter at the bottom of the fountain basins, begin to swim jocosely about, like wealthy old gents on the mornings of dividend days. The lawns begin to assume a vernal hue, and a few days of bright sunshine will bring out the lilacs, the jonquils, and the hyacinths, to rival the artificial floral displays in the bonnets which are being jealously kept for Easter wear. Last year the wife of one of our diplomats received in the dispatch-bag of the Legation "such a love of a hat," and not even her most intimate friends were permitted to inspect it. But when she proudly wore it to mass on Easter Sunday, confident that it would be admired and envied, she saw, with surprise and disgust, a dozen imitations of the *chef d'œuvre*. True, the velvet of these copies was cotton, the lace was coarse, and the tea-roses were caricatures of the Parisian originals, but the likeness was unmistakable, and Madame never again wore the hat which she had proudly hoped was unique. It was not until months had elapsed, however, that she learned how her *femme de chambre* had permitted a Washington milliner to copy the imported hat, and to clumsily reproduce its novel effects.

HYMENEAL.

With the advent of Easter we shall have brave displays of orange-blossoms and abundant supplies of bride-cake. One of our belles, the daughter of Senator Ramsey, will be married next week at her father's residence at St. Paul, Minn., to Mr. Charles Eliot Furniss, of Philadelphia, and the *spirituelle* daughter of Chief Justice Waite is reported as about to wed Surgeon Ruth, of the Navy. Miss Hayes, a stately Kentucky belle, who has been a devoted friend of "the lost cause," has surrendered at discretion to Col. Oliver, who bravely wore "the blue;" Mr. Arthur Dodge is to marry the eldest daughter of Postmaster General Jewell, and Miss Jeffers is to wed M. Mehul, who belongs to an old Flemish family. There were rumors of another match between a titled foreign gentleman and the daughter of a member of the last Congress, but the demands of the devoted lover for a "settlement," providing an income for him in case of her death, met with no favor in the parent's eyes.

The success of titled foreigners—often impostors or adventurers—in wooing at the National metropolis is proverbial. One of the first victims was a daughter of Senator Bingham, one of the wealthiest merchants at Philadelphia, where Congress then sat. When only sixteen years of age she eloped with the Count de Tully, a French nobleman exiled by the Revolution, and her father had to pay his debts, besides settling an annuity of $600 per annum on him, before he would consent to have the marriage annulled. Not long afterward she won the heart of a young Mr. Baring, who had come to Philadelphia with letters to her father. After many years he became Lord Ashburton, and came here to negotiate a treaty with Daniel Webster.

One of the most romantic bits of hymeneal gossip here is about Miss Mary Hellen, who engaged herself to George Washington Adams, the oldest son of John Quincy Adams, then President of the United States. He was highly educated, but had become intemperate while at Harvard College, and Miss Hellen was persuaded on this account to dismiss him, and to transfer her affections to one of his brothers' John Adams, Jr., who had been Private Secretary to the President, his father. When her letter informing him of her determination to change partners reached George Washington Adams, he was at the family estate at Quincy, and immediately left for Washington. Taking a steamer for New-York at Providence, he was not seen after the boat was off Point Judith, and there were reasons for believing that he committed suicide by jumping overboard. His brother John in due time married Miss Hellen, who died here in 1870.

Washington is now evidently the favorite Winter resort of newly-married people, and they may always be found at the hotels gazing at each other with fond affection, or wandering arm in arm about the Capitol. What care they about the Louisiana debates, or the daubs exhibited in the Rotunda, or the solemn dignity displayed in silk gowns on the bench of the Supreme Court! Heedless alike of the curious glances cast at them, and of the "spoony" manners which attract attention, they enjoy their start in matrimonial life famously.

LAME CONGRESSIONAL DUCKS.

One by one those Congressmen who were swept out of the Capitol by the tidal wave of last Fall are obtaining positions, and the others stand with ready platters—

"For any kind of place
They hold their empty dishes,
Just seven principles have they,
Five loaves and two small fishes."

Those who cannot find favor at the White House, and who imagine themselves, like Mark Tapley, victims to "adverse circumstances," will drift back here next December as lobyists. Some one once suggested that Government should establish and liberally endow an asylum for impecunious defeated Representatives—say in the Yellowstone Park, or on the slopes of Mount Elias, in Nebraska—where they could live at ease, under penalty of imprisonment at hard labor should they ever come to Washington. But as no such asylum now exists, we shall have the shameless fellows here, using, or rather abusing, their admission to the floor, and profiting by their former intimacy with members to offer votes and influence for sale in the most unblushing manner. Even B. F. Butler, Esq., now a practicing attorney here, made himself conspicuous on the floor of the Senate (where as an ex-Representative he had no right to be) a few evenings since, importuning Senators to confirm one of his henchmen, for whom he had obtained a nomination as United States District Judge. He was unsuccessful, and the nomination was withdrawn the next day.

COLORED ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The Roman Catholics are making great exertions to gain converts among the colored people, and missions are being established hereabouts under the charge of the Fathers of St. Joseph's Mission of the Sacred Heart, the head-quarters of which are located at Mill Hill, near London. The Jesuits have also several mission churches, and there are schools for the colored children. The music, pomp, and ceremonials of the Catholic Church have great attractions for the African race, and the priests also enlist them into societies of various kinds, which parade with music, banners, and regalia. The Free Mason Knights Templar of the Protestant churches and the Catholic Knights of St. Patrick are rivaled by the colored Knights of St. Martin, who make a gorgeous appearance in their plumed chapeaux, baldrics, and gauntlets, with formidable-looking swords and flaunting banners. If the losses of "Mother Church" in Italy by apostacy are not more than counterbalanced by colored converts in the Southern States, who are zealously laboring in this new vineyard, we will be sadly mistaken.

THE CORCORAN ART GALLERY.

It must be a source of great gratification to Mr. Corcoran to stroll into the art gallery which he has so liberally endowed, and which bears his name, for appreciative visitors are never wanting there. The collection is not yet large, but it contains some good pictures by such artists as John Faed, Leroux, Gerome, Ary Scheffer, Leutze, and Hart, and portraits by Gilbert Stuart, Elliott, Healy, and others less known to fame. It is to be hoped that next Winter Congress can be induced to visit this collection, and then give commissions without the aid and the advice of the æsthetic lobby. If a comprehensive plan of art decoration for the Capitol could be adopted and committed to artists of intelligence, culture, and skill the Capitol would become a national academy of the fine arts. An earnest competition would be excited, standing open year after year, yet always progressing, and public opinion would award the premiums of merit.

Meanwhile the Rotunda, the lobbies of the Senate, and the National Statuary Hall are disfigured by portraits, busts, urns, &c., which Mr. Edward Clark, architect of Capitol extension, permits to remain, in defiance of the following express provision in an act of Congress approved on the 3d of March last:

"And no work of art not the property of the United States shall be exhibited in the Capitol, nor shall any room in the Capitol be used for private studios or works of art, without permission from the Joint Committee on the Library, given in writing; and it shall be the duty of the architect of the Capitol extension to carry these provisions into effect."

If Mr. Clark cannot promptly execute this law, it is to be hoped that some one who can will be appointed architect of the Capitol extension.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Hon. Charles F. Stansbury, who is a leading Free Mason here, has been elected a member of the Washington National Monument Association, and has written an address setting forth the exact condition of the structure and its claims to consideration by the American people. The Directors of the society will make, during the coming Summer, a vigorous attempt to secure pledges of money from lodges, associations, and individuals, payable in installments, the first one of which will be called for whenever enough has been subscribed to complete the work.

Another leading Free Mason, Rob. Morris, is to lecture to the initiated to-night at the Masonic Temple on his Masonic visit to the Holy Land. He is raising money for the continuance of the exploration of Palestine now going on, as illustrating the traditions of the "mystic tie."

SECRET SERVICE.

It has been discovered beyond doubt of late that one of the most agreeable and chatty foreigners in society here during the past ten or a dozen years has been the recipient of secret service money. It has been his mission to obtain political information for his own Government, and in doing this he has had to make himself alike agreeable with the "ins" and with the "outs," taking an active part in some of the domestic difficulties of the Republican Party. But he has not contented himself with serving one master, and he has brought and carried news like a spaniel, asking and receiving pay for his "services." All has been fish for his net, and the wonder is that the crafty gossipper has escaped detection until a few weeks since, when proofs of his calling were accidentally discovered.

THE HALLS OF THE MONTEZUMAS.

That vigorous specimen of a man born in the last century, Senator Simon Cameron, has organized an expedition to Mexico, which is to leave here next week. The party will include Senators Morton, Dennis, Anthony, Stevenson, Ransom, and Gordon, with ex-Senator Chandler, and some of the Pennsylvania Railroad magnates. Going from here to New-Orleans, the party will take the United States steamer for Vera Cruz, and then ascend by rail to the *terra fria*, which is 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, and visit the City of Mexico. Although it is announced that the excursion is to be simply one of pleasure, and several of the tourists will be accompanied by their wives, the Mexicanos will doubtles improve the opportunity to show the advantages to be derived from connecting their lines of railroad with those of the United States which reach to Texas. Returning to Vera Cruz, the tourists will re-embark on the Dispatch, and return by the way of Havana, making a brief sojourn on "the ever-faithful isle."

Other parties of Congressmen will visit, during the coming Summer, California, the coast of Maine, the Indian Territory, and Europe. Had King not been exposed in his lobby speculations, it was his intention to have had about a hundred Senators and Representatives rendezvous in September at his famous stock farm, near Minneapolis, and then gone West on the Northern Pacific Railroad. He doubtless expected to capture, in this way, doubtful votes enough to insure the guaranteeing of the Northern Pacific bonds next Winter.

NO MINERS NEEDED IN NEVADA.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* advises persons seeking employment to keep away from that locality. It says: "The Superintendents of leading mines have hundreds of applications every day from men in search of employment. All of these men insist most strenuously upon being set at work immediately upon something, they do not much care what. They are willing to do anything, underground or upon the surface. All of the Superintendents are, even now, employing more men than they can work to advantage, and these new applicants for situations, coming as they do in swarms, almost worry the officers of the mines to death. They not only themselves go to the Superintendents, but in some instances they send their wives to plead for them. Men are flocking here from the Atlantic States, who arrive without a dollar, and who expect to be set to work at from $3 to $5 per day the moment they land. They have no idea of mining or of the kinds of work to be done in a mining country such as this. They appear to think that silver ores are shoveled up from the surface of the earth, as gold was gathered in California in the early days. Put these men into the lower levels, and nine out of every ten would be on the sick list in less than a week. Men of means may do something here, but poor men will find it a hard place in which to get employment. In the Atlantic States they appear not to understand that the rich silver mines of the Comstock are few in number, and are confined to a belt of country but five or six miles in length and less than a mile in width. The greater part of the ground lying within these bounds, even, is more the home of great expectations than of mines. The Comstock does not cover the whole State, nor does the bonanza extend through the whole Comstock. We now have miners enough and more than enough to work all of our mines, both paying and prospective. Let this be understood abroad, and let moneyless men give the Comstock a wide berth. Better cross the Sierras and seek employment on the sheep ranches of Southern California, than to stop here to starve while walking over the millions that lie buried deep in the rocky bosom of the big bonanza."

A NEW-YORKER IMPRISONED IN RIO JANEIRO FOR MURDER.

Advices from Rio Janeiro by the steam-ship Merrimack, which arrived in the harbor yesterday, state that William P. Byrne, a native of New-York, twenty-three years of age, first mate of the American ship King Philip, has been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment, with hard labor, for the murder of the steward, Albert Saken, an Englishman, on Oct. 27th last. The second mate, Thomas Murray, a native of Boston, has been acquitted. The murder was committed wantonly, while Byrne was apparently in a drunken fit, in which he not only killed the steward, but wounded two other seamen. He was still engaged in a deadly fight with the second mate—the only unwounded person on board—when a force of men from the American frigate arrived, and put a stop to the affray.

CUBA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

GOVERNOR GENERAL VALMASEDA'S ARRIVAL IN HAVANA.

HIS RECEPTION BY THE PEOPLE—FIFTEEN THOUSAND VETERAN SOLDIERS COMING FROM SPAIN TO CUBA—THE WAR TO BE PROSECUTED WITH INCREASED VIGOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, March 14, 1875.

Lieut. Gen. Exmo Señor Don Blas de Vallate y de la Hera, Count Valmaseda, and appointed by his Majesty King Alfonso Governor General of this island and Captain General in Chief of the Army, arrived here early last Monday morning on board the Spanish mail steamer Santander, for the second time to take command of this island: The cornet of the volunteer corps, already become quite a familiar sound, was early heard calling out one company of each corps to receive their new master. At 1:30 the streets from the Caballeria Wharf, where Valmaseda was to land, and those adjoining the Plaza de Armas, up to the doors of the Government Palace, were lined by the several companies of volunteers with their regimental flags and bands. Amid the booming of cannon from the Cabaña Fort, his Excellency, with difficulty, on account of his immense size, descended the side of the steamer into the barge prepared for him, and a few strokes of the oars brought him to the steps of the wharf, where the acting Captain General, Cayetano Figueroa, and deputations of the civil, military, and ecclesiastical authorities, "the illustrious Ayuntamiento," or City Council, and a number of officers of all branches of the service, and representatives of corporations, were assembled to greet him. After landing, and the orthodox embrace between the two Generals, the incoming and the outgoing, the whole party took up their march to the palace. Valmaseda was large before, but now he is immense. He walks with difficulty, and his words come from his immense bulk like the bubbles from an oil well. On arriving at the palace, after the usual ceremony, the new Captain General held a formal reception in the throne room of the palace, and afterward took up a position on the balcony and witnessed the deplé of the volunteers. The whole affair was quietly gone through with. No enthusiasm was exhibited by the people.

ADDRESS OF THE NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL.

The official *Gaceta*, the next day, published the usual official notices, and the following addresses to the inhabitants:

To the Loyal Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba:

Upon receiving from his Majesty the King, Don Alfonso XII., the high office of Governor General, Captain General, and General in Chief of the Army of this island, according to proposal in my favor made by the Council of the Regency, our august Sovereign charged me to salute in his royal name the loyal people of this Antilla, and to announce to them the care he would take to make easy the termination of the war. A detachment of veteran soldiers will arrive next month to swell the ranks of the Army, and the new draft of 70,000 men will allow the Government of his Majesty to send 15,000 or 20,000 in vessels which are being prepared for that purpose. But that these resources may be shortly taken advantage of here, and be unretarded, it is absolutely necessary that we, for our part, shall be disposed to apply them in the most suitable manner. For that, it is necessary that all the loyal should understand that when society is threatened, the duty of all is to aid in saving it. Let there disappear from among us every sentiment that is not elevated and patriotic. Let us face the danger with a calm and tranquil front, and with the cry of "Viva España, Religion and the King," let us save Cuba. COUNT VALMASEDA.

HAVANA, March 8, 1875.

ADDRESS TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

To the Volunteers, Militia, Army, and Navy:

After an absence of three years I return again among you, to take for the second time command of the island, where intestine war is still making its accustomed ravages, and it is my greatest desire that we shall unite our efforts to finish, once for all and in the shortest possible time, with those rebels who with stubborn diligence are destroying the country.

Let the army columns pursue with zeal and pertinacity the rebel hordes, and let no one forget that the service of arms demands that this shall be done on every occasion with the same punctuality and vigilance as in front of the enemy, and our triumph shall not be long waited for, nor can it be doubtful. Charged by his Majesty our King, Alfonso XII., to transmit to you the vows which he makes for the prompt termination of this struggle, and how greatly he estimates your distinguished services, I perform this grateful duty, and salute you all in his royal name, and ask that we shall enter upon the campaigns we are about to inaugurate full of faith and enthusiasm, in name of country, religion, and of our august Sovereign. Me you will always find wherever difficulties are the greatest, and God grant that we shall happily conclude the undertaking of restoring peace to Cuba.

COUNT VALMASEDA.

HAVANA, March 8, 1875.

COST OF THE NEW EXPEDITION.

On Friday last a number of the wealthy capitalists were called together at the palace and invited to advance the sum of half a million in gold drafts to send to Spain to cover the expenses incurred there in forwarding the promised reinforcements. Valmaseda expects 15,000 men to be rapidly sent to Cuba. According to telegrams, 1,000 have already left Spain for this port. The amount required by the Captain General was rapidly made up, and will be sent to Spain to-morrow. The reinforcements cannot arrive until it is too late to utilize their services in this campaign. The Summer months will have commenced, and numbers of them will in doubtedly fall victims to the yellow fever.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF GERMAN EXHIBITORS—COMMUNICATION FROM THE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONERS.

The subjoined document has just been received by the National Centennial Commission from the Imperial Commissioners of the German Empire, and contains instructions and regulations for the guidance of parties in that country desirous of displaying their manufactures in the approaching international exhibition:

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA IN 1876.

In celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America, a Universal International Exhibition of the Products of Art and Industry and of Agriculture and Mining will be held at Philadelphia in the year 1876. The Federal Council having accepted the invitation to share in the Exhibition, addressed to the German Empire, the undersigned Commission has been charged with the necessary preparations and directions for the participation of Germany.

The extensive means of communication existing between Germany and the United States, and the many interests of commerce connecting numerous and important branches of industry with the Transatlantic Continent, point to a large participation of German exhibitors. But to represent German industry and diligence properly and worthily and in a manner commensurate with our position among the industrial nations, the fact should not be lost sight of that such purpose will be subserved much less by an accumulation of a great variety of products and articles comparatively of little importance, than by an endeavor on the part of our leading industrial establishments to bring into display their skill and capacity by a comprehensive and systematic exhibition of their best and most perfect productions. And with a view to this end it is regarded as most desirable that the representatives of the more important branches of industry, and those principally concerned, should unite locally or otherwise, and make arrangements for collective exhibitions.

The general regulations for foreign exhibitors have heretofore been made public through the press, and are reproduced at the close of this circular. According to the advices received by the commission it has been decided to place all articles belonging to Departments II., III. IV., VII., and X., and a part of those also coming under Departments I., V., and VIII., in the main building of the Exhibition, in which a space of 27,246 square feet, English measurement, exclusive of aisles, has been allotted to Germany. The articles of Department IX., the "Art Gallery" exclusively, and those of Departments V. and VI., the "Machinery Hall," mainly have been reserved. Separate buildings will also be erected for the products of agriculture and horticulture; and, in addition, the park in which the buildings of the Exhibition are located will afford ample space for erecting separate pavilions for exhibiting special articles.

It will be seen from the general regulations, (see especially Nos. 12 and 13) what costs will accrue to exhibitors, and this Commission desires to state herewith that it is not proposed to have any part of these costs borne by the Treasury of the Empire, or of any State thereof. Care will be taken, however, to afford exhibitors the opportunity of having their articles received, unpacked, and put up, and the packings thereof preserved, by persons who will be under the control of members of this Commission present on the spot. Further information, both in regard to this point and the subject of transportation, insurance, &c., will be given hereafter. This Commission also reserves to itself the right of prescribing uniform rules so far as may be required, appertaining to the arrangement and decoration as regards the form, color, and other matters of the cases intended for the articles to be exhibited. But exhibitors will be at liberty to procure their own cases, made up in accordance with the rules relating thereto. The commission, in inviting a participation in the Exhibition, requests that in addition to the general regulations, the following directions will be observed in making application:

I. The application shall be made by filling out a blank form prepared for the purpose. Copies, both of the said blank form and of the General Regulations, as well as this circular, will be furnished on demand by this commission, and by all Boards of Trade and mercantile corporations, which have each been supplied with a number of copies, and may obtain more by applying to the commission.

II. Said forms properly filled out, shall be returned as per address on the outside thereof to this commission, no later than the 15th day of March next.

III. All persons proposing to arrange special exhibitions in separate buildings to be erected in the park for that purpose, are requested to make known such intention, giving the proposed dimensions and manner of constructing said buildings by the first day of May next. A like notice on that day at the furthest shall be given by all persons desirous of occupying space in the park for other purposes, stating particularly in their application the objects for which said space is required, and how much thereof will be wanted. As soon as the necessary disposition of space based on the application received shall have been made, information will be given to exhibitors by this commission as to what extent their demands can be complied with.

Inasmuch as all places allotted to but not occupied by Germany will be otherwise assigned, involving the rearrangement of the German part of the Exhibition, and greatly disturbing and marring the effect thereof, this commission desires to have it understood that all applications received and accepted will be required to be carried into effect.

(Signed,) Dr. Jacoby, Dr. Stüeve, Dr. Wedding, Reitter Von Nostiz, Waliwitz, Baron von Spitenberg, Dr. Neidhardt, J. Kaufmann, Dr. Krueger, Von Hollében.

BERLIN, Feb. 10, 1874.

OBITUARY.

JOHN MITCHEL.

A cable dispatch announces the death of John Mitchel at Dromalane, near Newry, Ireland, yesterday morning. His death was not unexpected, as his health had been in a very poor condition for some years, and since his recent visit to Ireland symptoms appeared which indicated that his constitution was thoroughly broken down.

John Mitchel's career as a public man was not a successful one in any point of view. Commencing public life as an avowed enemy to the English Government, the ability of his writings and the boldness with which he put forth his views attracted a large share of public attention; but outside of his ability as a writer of the English language, he possessed no attribute which would entitle him to rank as a leader of the people. He undoubtedly was a man of undaunted courage, but he lacked judgment and discretion. His career in this country proved a complete failure, his advocacy of negro slavery and his subsequent support of the Southern Confederacy having killed him in a political sense. Mr. Mitchel was the son of a Unitarian clergyman, and was born in the County of Down, in the Province of Ulster, Ireland, on Nov. 3, 1815. He was educated for the legal profession, and when quite a young man he commenced to practice law as a solicitor in the town of Banbridge, in his native county. He devoted his leisure hours to literature, and contributed to the local newspapers, principally for the Belfast *Chronicle*, of which Charles Gavan Duffy was at that time editor. When Mr. Duffy (now Sir Charles) established the Dublin *Nation* he offered an editorial position to Mr. Mitchel, which the latter accepted. In 1844 Mitchel wrote the life of Hugh O'Neil for the "Irish Library," which work brought his name prominently before the public. He continued connection with the *Nation* up to 1847, when considering Mr. Duffy's opinions too conservative, he dissolved the connection and, in conjunction with Devin Reilly and Clarence Mangan, started the *United Irishman*, which became the organ of the advanced "Young Ireland Party," and from its fierce and bitter attacks on the English Government attained a large circulation. Week after week the Government, (the Lord Lieutenant especially,) was denounced in no measured terms. In April, 1848, the House of Commons passed what is known as the "Treason Felony bill," under which the leaders of the Young Ireland Party were subsequently tried. Mitchel was arrested early in the month of May, 1848, and on the 23d of that month he was convicted of "felony" before Chief Baron Lefroy and a jury, and sentenced to transportation for fourteen years. The Confederate Clubs of Dublin had matured a plan for Mitchel's rescue from prison in Dublin, but cooler heads restrained them, and the plan was given up, much to the disgust of the chief person concerned. On the 27th May Mitchel was sent off to Spike Island, a convict prison in Cork Harbor, where he was detained until the 1st of June following, when he was sent to Bermuda in a war vessel named the Scourge. He remained as a prisoner in Bermuda for several months, after which he was, with other convicts, sent off to the Cape of Good Hope in the Neptune. The colonists, however, would not have the convicts, and they were subsequently ordered to Van Diemen's Land, which place they reached the first week of April, 1850. Mitchel remained in the Colony at Bothwell, with comparative liberty, holding a ticket of leave, which ticket he surrendered on the 8th of June, 1853, and accompanied by his friend, Patrick James Smyth, now member of Parliament for Westmeath, he afterward effected his escape and arrived in this country in October, 1853, reaching this City from California on the 29th of November following. Mitchel has been accused of breaking his parole, but the late Smith O'Brien, John Martin, Dr. O'Dogherty, and Mr. Smyth, bore testimony to the honorable manner in which Mitchel acted. The only difference between Mitchel and the Magistrate, Mr. Davis, before whom the parole was surrendered is that the former asserts that he gave Mr. Davis sufficient time to read the surrender of the parole, while the latter asserts that such was not the case, and that Mr. Mitchel left the office before he [Davis] was aware of what the note contained. Shortly after his arrival in this country he started *The Citizen*, which attained a large circulation, but in consequence of Mr. Mitchel's advocacy of negro slavery, the circulation of the paper gradually declined. His desire to hold a plantation in Alabama stocked with "fat negroes," cost his paper 10,000 subscribers. After that came his difference with the late Archbishop Hughes on the education question, and his attack on the management of the Calvary Cemetery. His Catholic readers threw up the paper, and Mitchel, finding it failing, gave it to John McClenihan, and went South in 1856. He purchased a farm near Knoxville, Tenn., but nothwithstanding his advocacy of negro slavery, he never owned a slave, and never employed a colored man if he could get a white man to work. The farm was a failure also, and in 1857 he started the *Southern Citizen* in Richmond, with Hon. William G. Shaw as associate editor. By advice of Democratic leaders, Mr. Mitchel removed the publication of the paper to Washington, but Mitchel always stubborn and firmly attached to his own views, refused to be controlled by his new friends, and the paper went down soon after. He then came on to this City to study law, but soon afterward went to Paris, where he remained until the war broke out. He returned to this country, and took up his residence in Richmond, where he edited the Richmond *Enquirer* in the interests of the Southern Confederacy. Two of his sons were killed during the war—William at Gettysburg in 1864, and John at Fort Sumter in 1863. When the war was over he came back again to this City, and was sent on a special mission to Paris by the Fenians, but when the split took place in that organization he retired from the movement, and was never afterward connected with it. He next established the *Irish Citizen*, in this City, which had a fair circulation until he attacked the Fenian organization, after which it declined, and went out of existence shortly after the downfall of Tweed, who gave it sufficient advertising patronage to keep it alive. Mr. Mitchel visited Ireland last Summer, where he was presented with a "testimonial" of about £2,000, subscribed by his friends and admirers. The Government made no attempt to arrest him, and he kept himself aloof from politics during his brief sojourn in the country. At the last general election he was nominated as member of Parliament for the County of Tipperary and for the City of Cork, but owing to no formal announcement from Mr. Mitchel himself, he was not successful at the poll. His recent election and re-election to Parliament from the County of Tipperary are familiar to the public. He was first elected without opposition, and the House of Commons having declared him ineligible to sit in Parliament, a new election was ordered. Mr. Mitchel again came forward, and was re-elected by a majority of over 4 to 1 over the Conservative candidate. It is probable that Mr. Moore, the unsuccessful candidate, will, on petition to the Court of Common Pleas, be declared the duly elected representative. Mr. Mitchel leaves a widow, (niece of Sir William Verner, Bart.,) and one son and one daughter.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN THIS CITY.

The news of the death of John Mitchel was received yesterday with much regret by the Irish residents in this City. Although many of them differed from Mr. Mitchel in many respects, they admired his unwavering fidelity to "fatherland," and were ready to forgive in him faults which would not be readily pardoned if committed by another.

The officers of the "Clan na Gael" determined at once, when they received the news, upon calling a meeting for Monday next, at which suitable action will be taken with respect to his memory. The St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance, Hibernians, and Fenians will unite in giving expression to their admiration of the national sentiment which animated the deceased. Hon. William E. Robinson, who was an intimate friend of Mr. Mitchel, called yesterday upon the widow of the deceased, in company with his daughter, to condole with her in her hour of affliction. Mrs. Mitchel resides with their only daughter, on Clinton avenue, Brooklyn.

SENATOR JOHNSON.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Union* says that the reason given for the non-delivery of Senator Andrew Johnson's expected speech on Louisiana affairs, is that he is suffering from malarial sore throat, aggravated by dejection on account of the almost hopeless condition of his revered wife

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE—MARCH 20.

DISCUSSION OF THE RESOLUTION APPROVING THE COURSE OF THE PRESIDENT IN REGARD TO LOUISIANA.

Immediately after the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings, Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Frelinghuysen on the 17th inst., approving of the action heretofore taken by the President of the United States, in protecting Louisiana from domestic violence, and expressing the opinion that he should continue to recognize in that State the existing State Government.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, raised the question of order that the resolution, if not legislative in its character, was equivalent to legislation. It was intended to have legislative effect, and therefore was not proper business for this special session. The session was called by the President of the United States for the purpose of considering such matters of an executive character as he might see fit to lay before the Senate. He [Mr. Bayard] understood that the President, in reply to a resolution sent to him yesterday announcing the election of a President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and the retirement of the Vice President for the session, said he had no further business to lay before the Senate. There was nothing now for the Senate to do but to act upon the nominations upon the calendar, and then adjourn. He referred to the recent debate upon the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback, and said when the Senate was on the point of a decisive vote it pleased the majority to postpone the matter till next December. The power to vote upon that resolution had been taken from the Senate by the majority. Although days had been spent in debate, he did not know under what theory or what rule of order the resolution now proposed could be considered. The Senate a few days ago by a yea and nay vote refused to entertain a resolution for the purpose of raising a committee to inquire into the condition of affairs in the Indian Territory, during the recess. That resolution was rejected on the ground that it looked to legislation. It was said during the debate, and by a formal vote, that the Senate could not consider a subject in which the action of the other House of Congress or the Executive might become necessary.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, raised a question of order that the Senator from Delaware having raised a point of order against the resolution, and no decision having been made thereon, it was out of order for the Senator to discuss the merits of the resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* [Mr. Ferry, of Michigan] said he did not like to interrupt the Senator, having requested him to state his point of order, though he thought he was making his statement somewhat lengthy.

Mr. BAYARD said he proposed to meet the motion to take up this resolution at the threshold.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* said if the point of order of the Senator from Delaware was against receiving the resolution, he [Mr. Ferry] would overrule that now, as the resolution had already been received.

After some further debate, the question was submitted whether the Senate would take up the resolution submitted by the Senator from New-Jersey, [Mr. Frelinghuysen,] and it was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 24—as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Wisconsin, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Harney, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Robertson, Sherman, Spencer, and West—28.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Gordon, Hamilton, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones of Florida, Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, Maxey, Norwood, Randolph, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, and Withers—24.

Messrs. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Hamlin, Sargent, and Windom, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Ransom, Merrimon, Dennis, and Johnston, who would have voted in the negative. Those not voting and not announced as paired were Messrs. Alcorn, Christiancy, Clayton, Conover, Dawes, Dorsey, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, McDonald, Paddock, Wadleigh, and Wright.

The resolution being before the Senate, Mr. Anthony submitted the following substitute:

Resolved, That the action of the President in protecting the Government in Louisiana, of which William P. Kellogg is the Executive, and the people of the State against domestic violence, and in enforcing the laws of the United States in that State, is approved.

Mr. ANTHONY said there was no disposition on the part of those on his side of the chamber to discuss the resolution, and with all respect to the ingenuity of the Senators on the other side, he did not think they could say anything new in regard to Louisiana. He did not see why there should be any trouble in reaching a vote soon, and have the final adjournment to-day. He did not think it would be decorous for the Senate to separate without giving expression to its opinion in regard to the President's action.

Mr. THURMAN said he wanted time to examine this resolution, and as there was some executive business to occupy the attention of the Senate, he moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Rejected—yeas 22, nays 33.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, said this resolution was a sort of a twin to that for the admission of Mr. Pinchback which was recently postponed until December next. He moved that the resolution be postponed until the first Monday of next December.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the resolution was not a twin to the one for the admission of Mr. Pinchback. It was not even a cousin.

The motion of Mr. Whyte to postpone was rejected—yeas, 24; nays, 30.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Gordon, Hamilton, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones of Florida, Kelly, Kernan, McCrary, Maxey, Norwood, Randolph, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Withers—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Boutwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Robertson, Sherman, Spencer, West—30.

The question being on agreeing to the substitute, Mr. BAYARD said he could not regard with respect or approval a resolution which he must consider was destructive of the spirit of our constitutional form of government. It had pleased the majority upon this as well as upon other questions to make them up in the secret councils of party, then suddenly promulgate them, and call upon their associates in this chamber to act upon them without deliberation. He asked that the resolution be printed, that the Senators on his side might have the advantage which had been denied them by the majority.

The CHAIR replied that a copy had been sent to the printer.

Mr. BAYARD, resuming, said the Senate, by taking up this resolution, had declared that what was right a week ago was not right to-day. What was the object of this change of opinion? It was to indorse the action of the Executive Department of this Government in protecting the Government in Louisiana, of which William P. Kellogg is the Executive. It was thought necessary by the majority here to indorse the President because he enforced the law. Suppose he did; he was simply doing his duty, which he was sworn to do. Mr. Bayard then spoke of what had been done in Louisiana, and said that all done in that State had been mingled fraud and corruption. The Louisiana case had been a bold, monstrous, naked fraud, from the beginning to the end. No man who had studied the Constitution of this country could apply its sacred provisions to such a case as that presented in Louisiana. There was no law on the part of Kellogg and in the action of the President. There had been a demand for power which the people of this country could not admit with safety to themselves. If they did it would return to curse them. If the action of the President was to be approved he would become the great authorized interferer and Constitution-maker for all the States, and it could not last very long in this Government. The resolution now before the Senate was merely an expression of the opinion of the majority, and those who had watched the course of legislation here would see that that majority would approve the course of the President in anything. He then read from the report of Col. Morrow upon affairs in Louisiana, indorsed by Gen. Sherman, which was forwarded by the President on the 4th of January, and said on the 13th of January the President sent his Message to the Senate with all the facts of this most trusted officer [Col. Morrow] withheld. Mr. Bayard then commented upon the action of Judge Durell, and said if there had been a loss of one life in the execution of his order, and law prevailed in this land, Durell and those who backed him should have been held to answer for spilling innocent blood. He [Mr. Bayard] did not think this caucus resolution could stay that honest indignation which must be visited upon all persons who participated in this Louisiana outrage.

At 3:15 he yielded for a motion to adjourn, which was rejected—yeas 26, nays 31.

Mr. BAYARD then resumed his argument, and said his respect for the people of Louisiana had been increased by their ability to command their own passions. They were worthy to be called freemen. In regard to the charges of outrage and murder in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Alabama, he read from statistics to show that the mortality rate in those States as compared with that of Massachusetts was less than in the latter State.

At 4:45 he again yielded for a motion to adjourn, which was rejected—yeas 22, nays 28.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, moved that the Senate take a recess for half an hour.

Mr. ANTHONY said, as he believed a short recess would enable Senators to come to some conclusion about reaching a vote, he would agree to the motion of the Senator from New-Jersey.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said if it was the intention on the part of the majority to sit this thing out, he was opposed to any recess or any adjournment. He was not in favor of factious opposition, but here was a resolution brought in this morning by the majority, with the declaration that it was to be sat out. It was a wager of battle on the part of the majority, and he for one was in favor of accepting it. If it was to be made a question of physical endurance he hoped the test would be made. He was perfectly willing to meet it and opposed to any surrender.

Mr. ANTHONY said the majority wanted no test of physical endurance. He would like to know who said the resolution was to be sat out. As far as he knew no such intimation had been made, and there was no intention to sit it out.

Mr. SAULSBURY said it had been talked around all day that the resolution was to be sat out, and as the majority had twice refused to adjourn when his colleague [Mr. Bayard] yeilded for such a motion, it certainly looked as if it was the intention of the majority to make it a question of physical endurance.

Mr. RANDOLPH said his sole object in making the motion for a recess was that the Senators on his side of the chamber might have an opportunity for conference. He moved that the recess be until 6 o'clock P. M., which was agreed to, and the Senate at 4:50 P. M. took a recess till 6 o'clock.

On reassembling, the resolution was again debated at great length, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Maxey of Texas, Mr. Kernan of New-York, and Mr. Eaton taking part. At a late hour Mr. Andrew Johnson obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion for executive session. Shortly after the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD DEFEATED IN THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE—A VICTORY FOR THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD—A NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Saturday, March 20, 1875.

The railroad battle which occurred on Thursday in the lower branch of the Legislature was a conflict between the Baltimore and Ohio Road, represented in the New-York and Long Branch Road, on the one side, and the Pennsylvania Railroad on the other; and the point in issue is the construction of a little road between Farmingdale and Long Branch, known as the New-Egypt Railroad Extension. If this road can be built, the Baltimore and Ohio will have an outlet from Philadelphia to New-York, independently of the Pennsylvania Road, over the New-York and Long Branch Road to Long Branch; thence over the New-Egypt Extension to Farmingdale, and thence over the New-Jersey Southern Road to Philadelphia. The New-Jersey Southern is in running order. The New-York and Long Branch Company are working vigorously upon their road, and expect to have it open to public travel by the 1st of June next. The New-Egypt Railroad Company procured the charter for their extension about two years ago, but for lack of funds the building of the extension progressed very slowly. They were promised aid from Jay Gould and the New-Jersey Southern, but the failure of that road prevented the giving of such aid. Work was, of necessity, stopped for some time, but the dispute between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore Roads revived the interest of the projectors in their enterprise. In order to prevent them as far as possible, it is said, from raising money with which to complete the branch, the Pennsylvania Road procured from the present Legislature a charter authorizing that road to lay a road parallel with the New-Egypt extension, from Squan Village to Long Branch. At about this time, the New-Egypt men applied to the New-York and Long Branch Company for relief. The owners of that road were not slow to see the advantages of their controlling the proposed extension, and entered into negotiations with the New-Egypt men contemplating the consolidation of their road with, or the purchase or leasing of it by, the New-York and Long Branch Company. They procured the introduction into the House, and the passage through both houses, of a bill empowering them to enter into such an arrangement. The bill did not state specifically that the power to consolidate or purchase or lease conferred by the bill contemplated a consolidation with or a purchase or leasing of the New-Egypt Road, but it is well known that that was its purpose. Having passed both houses the bill was sent to the Governor for approval, and there it met with a qualified veto. The Governor objected to that section conferring the power to purchase or consolidate, that such an arrangement could not be consummated without the consent of all the stockholders. He did not, however, return the bill to the House in which it originated, but filed it in the office of the Secretary of State with approved bills, accompanied by the explanatory note. The friends of the New-York and Long Branch Road claim that the bill is as good as approved, since the consent of all the stockholders can be easily procured, and if it cannot, the power to lease is still left unaffected by the veto.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, aware that the negotiations with the New-York and Long Branch Road would result in the building of the New-Egypt Road, saw the necessity of invalidating entirely the New-York and Long Branch Railroad bill. Without the legislative authority which the bill conferred, the negotiations between the two roads must end in naught. Soon after the passage of the Long Branch supplement, the following bill was introduced into the Senate. It passed through that House without its probable purpose being discovered. The bill enacts:

"That no act that has been passed by the Legislature of this State since the date of the revision of the act to which this is a supplement, or which may be hereafter passed, authorizing or empowering any railroad or canal company to consolidate with, or to lease or purchase the property, choses, and franchises of any other railroad or canal company, or to locate new lines or branches, or to extend their present or existing line of road or canal, shall be valid and effectual in law, unless the corporations leasing and to be leased, purchasing and to be purchased, or to be consolidated, be designated in such act by their corporate names, and unless the location of such new lines and branch and extensions, and the termini thereof, be set out and stated in said act specifically and in full."

The revision referred to in that bill was accomplished last Spring; and, since the bill is, by its terms, rendered effective from that time, it is retroactive. It really repeals all legislation done this Winter authorizing the consolidation, &c., of roads. Among the bills repealed by it are the supplements to the High Bridge Railroad charter, to the New-York and Boston Railroad charter, and to the New-York and Long Branch charter, already referred to—all for the consolidation or purchase of roads, but none setting out, as required by this bill, the full title of the roads to be consolidated or purchased. The Long Branch Railroad men say that its sole purpose was to repeal the supplement to their bill. When, after passage in the Senate, it reached the House, it was referred in the regular course of business to the Committee on Railroads and Canals. It unaccountably came out of that committee with a favorable report. Hon. George W. Patterson, of Monmouth, who first detected its purpose, moved its recommitment to the Committee on Corporations. The committee, having heard all the parties, unanimously resolved on Wednesday night to report it adversely; but in view of the fact that the investigation of railroad matters was rather beyond the regular line of the duties of that committee, the gentlemen composing it resolved to report it without amendment or recommendation. It was so reported on Thursday morning. In the afternoon Mr. Patterson called the bill up. Mr. Morrow moved to have it recommitted for amendment to the Committee on Railroads and Canals, and a warm and exciting debate ensued. It was objected that the bill was deceptive, since no one not in the secret could tell from reading it what it meant; that it repealed parts of the general railroad law; that by its passage the House would undo much of the work already done; that it was unjust to the railroads whose bills, passed by the House, would be repealed by this act, since many of the roads had assumed expense under their supplements. The effort to have it recommitted was a very strong one; but after a long debate had been heard, Mr. Patterson made a motion for the indefinite postponement of the bill. This motion was put and carried by a vote of 33 to 22. To clinch the bill and bury it so deeply that it will never see daylight again, Mr. Patterson made a motion to have that vote reconsidered. The motion was laid on the table, and the victory of the New-York and Long Branch Road, representing Baltimore and Ohio interests, was complete.

SHOCKING THE NEGROES.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Gazette* thus describes a "right funny scene" which occurred the other day at one of the stations on the Kentucky Central: A couple of negroes cut down a tree across the telegraph wire and broke it. The operator came out at once, determined on revenge. He quietly took his seat and ordered the negroes to bring the two ends of the wire together and mend it. Each seized end and end, but the moment they came in contact there was a sharp electric shock, and they let go. It was raining and the battery was strong. However, the negroes didn't know where the shock came from, and tried it again. By this time they were so wet that the current would pass if the clothes of one but touched the other. Frightened and bewildered they brought the wires together again and again; each time, to their great astonishment, an electric shock convulsed them. And when the train started there sat that operator under the shelter of the depot still egging the negroes to fresh efforts.

CIVIL RIGHTS, AND MORE.

The Waterbury (Conn.) *American* says: "A colored man of this city made bold last night to attend both of the masquerades. His ebony complexion was completely hidden from view behind a mask, and he apparently greatly enjoyed himself, keeping step to the music of a dreamy waltz or a lively polka with the 'belle of the ball.' As he was a good dancer he did not lack for partners; but it was well that 'ignorance was bliss,' for Civil Rights cannot compel a young lady to dance unless she chooses."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.

A COURAGEOUS WATCHMAN BADLY BEATEN—THE ROBBERS SCARED OFF—ARREST OF A JANITOR.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, as David R. Price, watchman of the St. Nicholas Bank, corner of Wall and New streets, was asleep in the back room of the building, he was awakened by the noise of footsteps crossing the room, and saw three men with masks on standing by his bed. One of the men told him to keep still and he would not be hurt, as all they wanted was to get the money in the bank. Price sprang from the bed, saying that that was just what he was there to prevent, and endeavored to present a pistol at the robbers. One of them, however, clutched him by the throat, and a terrible struggle ensued, resulting in the robber relaxing his hold, and Price crying out loudly for help. Another of the robbers then struck Price a severe blow on the right eye with a sand-club, inflicting serious injuries. All this transpired within a minute or two, Price struggling and, whenever he could, calling "Robbers," "Police," and "Help." The robbers then tried to gag and handcuff Price, but he resisted so stoutly that they were only able to get a handcuff on one of his wrists. The watchman made so loud an outcry that the thieves beat a precipitate retreat, going into the President's room through a window opening on New street. This window, which Price says has not been fastened for the fifteen years that he has been connected with the bank, apparently furnished the means of entrance to the burglars, although, as the building is being repaired, they may possibly have entered by other means. This window is too high to be easily reached from the sidewalk, and, as Price slept near it, less care than usual was taken of its security.

While the robbers were in the bank, Roundsman George Spence, of the First Precinct, who was standing on the corner of Broadway and Pine street, heard the alarm raised by Price, and ran to the corner of Broadway and Wall street, where he heard the shout of "Police!" coming, as it appeared to him, from the bank. He ran toward the building, and saw two men running down New street toward Beaver. He gave chase, and the fugitives ran into No. 43 New street, corner of Broad, the same building having an entrance on and being known as No. 48 Broad street. The officer followed, and searched the building as well as he could, running quickly up stairs to the apartments of John Batterberry, the janitor of the building, in order to get a light, but received no answer to his loud knocks for admission. He then went down stairs, and meeting Batterberry coming through the Broad street entrance, arrested him. On the sidewalk in Broad street, the officer found a pair of thick stockings, such as are worn by burglars to deaden the noise of their footsteps, and a striped cap with holes in it to answer as a mask. The officer also found a pistol in New street, and a sand-club in the bank.

A little after 1 o'clock, as officer Francis Smith, of the First Precint, was standing in a doorway in Exchange place, he saw Batterberry going past, and called out to him, "Hallo, John, have you been watching one of your buildings?" Batterberry replied that Tennie C. Claflin was in a building in Broad street with a gentleman, and that another man had offered him (Batterberry) $50 to watch and find out who Miss Claflin's companion was, but that he could not watch any longer, as he had his buildings to look after, and would turn the job over to the officer should he wish to take it. The officer said that he would look after the building alluded to by Batterberry, and the latter left.

Batterberry was brought before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and strenuously denied that he knew anything whatever of the attempted robbery. He was held in $1,500 bail to answer a charge of felonious assault and battery, James Lee becoming his surety.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE LITERARY CONTEST.

The next annual intercollegiate literary contest will be conducted on a more extensive scale than that of last Fall. In addition to the features then presented there will be competitive examinations in the Greek language and mathematics. The latter will be limited to analytical geometry, and the exercises in Greek will comprise a translation of a passage selected from "Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles," with appropriate questions on etymology, history, antiquities, the Greek drama, and, perhaps, an impromptu translation, of some easy Greek work. The subjects for essays will be "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Universal Suffrage," and "Dickens and Thackeray Compared." A prize valued at $200, will be awarded to the successful competitor for the prize essay. The prizes offered in the Greek and mathematical examinations will be $300 to the first and $200 to the second best contestant. Colleges receiving circulars of invitation from the committee will be allowed to participate in the contest, but they will be required to make a preliminary deposit of $50 with the Chairman of the committee, Mr. J. H. Polhemus, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., before Oct. 1. All essays, with the names of the competitors, must be forwarded before that date. The contest in oratory will take place at the Academy of Music Jan. 4, 1876, and the examinations in this City two days previous to Thanksgiving Day. The general regulations governing the examinations will be similar to those of last year.

DARING STREET ROBBERY.

At noon yesterday the book-keeper in the employ of the firm of McArthur & Co., brush and broom-manufacturers, No. 348 Pearl street, went to the Market Bank, corner of Beekman and Pearl streets, to draw money to pay the workmen. He had not proceeded more than half a block from the bank, with the money in his possession, when he found himself surrounded by four men. One of the party raised an umbrella and knocked off the book-keeper's hat. While replacing his head-covering, the clerk withdrew his hand from his coat-pocket containing the money, and immediately afterward discovered that he had been robbed. One of the party ran toward a car which had stopped at the corner of Pearl street and Peck slip. The book-keeper followed the thief, and caught him just as he was entering the car. Upon calling out "Stop thief," the clerk was surrounded by a number of persons, who held him back and prevented him from securing the fugitive, who made his escape. When the book-keeper asked the conductor why he did not stop the thief, his answer was, "I am no thief-catcher." The number of the car was 53, of the Bleecker Street Line.

THE CHAIN GANG.

The following is a list of the names, crimes, and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing, during the week ending yesterday, by Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin: Edward Wilson, petit larceny, two years and six months; Thomas Biglin, grand larceny, five years; William Hanford, grand larceny, seven years; William McVay, burglary, one year; William Sullivan, five years; James Kelly, burglary, one year; John Hughes, manslaughter in the fourth degree, two years; James T. Ball, embezzlement, two years and six months; Gibbo Brown, grand larceny, two years; Daniel Murray, grand larceny, one year; Nicholas Furlong, burglary, two years and six months; Thomas Smith, burglary, two years; William Wren, burglary, two years and six months; Charles Smith, burglary, two years; Thomas Martin, robbery, seven years; Patrick Walsh, felonious assault, one year and six months; Carrie Rogers, felonious assault, eight years; Mary Ana Moran, felonious assault, one year; Julia Bennie, grand larceny, two years and six months; Phebe Goodwin, grand larceny, two years.

FUNERAL OF GEN. HANCOCK'S DAUGHTER.

The funeral of Gen. Hancock's daughter took place at the Church of the Transfiguration, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Madison avenue, yesterday afternoon, the services being conducted by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Houghton. The remains were inclosed in a casket, covered with white velvet, with heavy silver mountings. A silver plate on the lid bore the inscription "Ada Elizabeth Hancock, born Feb. 24, 1854, died March 19, 1875, aged twenty-one years and twenty-three days." The floral offerings were choice, one of them being a harp, nearly three feet high, composed of tuberoses, camelias, and immortelles. The pall-bearers were military officers, many of them members of Gen. Hancock's staff.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

At the last meeting of the Park Comissioners Mr. William L. Fischer was appointed superintending gardener of Central Park, at a salary of $1,800 a year. Maps of the annexed district were before the board for consideration, but were laid over until the presentation of a communication on the subject, which is being prepared by Commissioner Martin. A resolution directing a new flooring to be laid on the Third avenue bridge at Harlem was adopted. The draw of the bridge is also to be strengthened by the addition of seven new wheels to replace defective ones.

A MAN LITERALLY CUT TO PIECES.

A man named Andrews, employed in a steam saw mill in Black Horse Township, owned by Sylvester Nichols, met with a terrible death yesterday. Andrews was engaged in adjusting a log of wood when he fell headlong against the teeth of the saw. The teeth penetrated his brain and he fell lengthwise upon the log of wood, and, being carried on the log toward the saw, his body was cut in two from the top of the head to his thighs. The body presented a horrible appearance, the intestines and brains of the unfortunate man being scattered on the log, floor, and beams. The accident was not discovered until his fellow-workmen went to remove the planks into which the log had been sawed.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE TWO ANGELS.

God called the nearest angels, who dwell with him above;
The tenderest one was Pity, the dearest one was Love.

"Arise," he said, "my angels! a wall of woe and sin
Steals through the gates of heaven, and saddens all within.

My harps take up the mournful strain that from a lost world swells,
The smoke of torment clouds the light and blights the asphodels.

Fly downward to that under world, and on its souls of pain
Let Love drop smiles like sunshine, and Pity tears like rain!"

Two faces bowed before the Throne veiled in their golden hair;
Four white wings lessened swiftly down the dark abyss of air.

The way was strange, the flight was long; at last the angels came
Where swung the lost and nether world, red-wrapped in rayless flame.

There Pity, shuddering, wept; but Love, with faith too strong for fear,
Took heart from God's almightiness and smiled a smile of cheer.

And lo! that tear of Pity, quenched the flame whereon it fell,
And, with the sunshine of that smile, hope entered into hell!

Two unveiled faces full of joy looked upward to the Throne,
Four white wings folded at the feet of Him who sat thereon!

And deeper than the sound of seas, more soft than falling flake,
Amid the hush of wing and song the Voice Eternal spake:

"Welcome my angels! ye have brought a holier joy to heaven;
Henceforth its sweetest song shall be the song of sin forgiven!"

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

THE DEAN'S WATCH.

BY MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN.

I.

The day before Christmas of 1832 my friend Wilfrid, his double-bass slung over his shoulder, and I with my violin under my arm, were on our way from the Black Forest to Heidelberg. There had been an extraordinary fall of snow, and as far as we could see across the immense desert plain no trace of road or pathway was discernible. The north wind whistled its shrill *ariette* with monotonous persistence, and Wilfrid, his wallet flattened against his meagre spine, his long heron-legs stretched wide apart, and the peak of his flat cap drawn down to his nose, went on before me, humming some joyous passage from "Ondine." Now and then he turned round and cried with a strange smile:

"Comrade, play me the valse from 'Robin.' I feel inclined to dance."

A burst of laughter followed these words, and the good fellow pushed on more vigorously than ever. I kept pace with him, sinking in the snow up to my knees at every step, and feeling my spirits sinking by slow degrees.

The heights of Heidelberg were coming into sight on the far side of the horizon, and we were hoping to reach our journey's end before nightfall, when we heard the gallop of a horse behind us. It was then about five o'clock in the evening, and great flakes of snow were swirling in the dusky air. The rider presently came up within twenty paces of us, drew rein, and scrutinized us out of the corner of his eye, and we did the same to him.

Imagine a large man with red beard and hair, wearing a superb three-cornered hat; over his brown coat a wide-skirted fox-skin pelisse, and his hands in fur-lined gloves reaching to his elbows—some big-paunched Sheriff or Burgomaster—a handsome valise fastened on the croup of his vigorous steed. In short, unmistakably a personage.

"Eh, eh, my lads!" he said, withdrawing one of his great hands from mufflers hung to his thingrave; "no doubt we are going to Heidelberg to play our music?"

Wilfrid looked keenly askance at the traveler and answered sharply:

"Does that in any way interest you, Monsieur?"

"Rather; and I have a piece of good advice to give you on the subject."

"Advice?"

"If you don't refuse it."

Wilfrid, taking longer strides than before, walked on without answering; and I noticed that the traveler had exactly the look of a large cat—ears standing out from his head, half-closed eyelids, frizzled mustaches, and soft and fatherly manner.

"My dear friend," he continued, addressing me frankly, "you will do well to return the way you have come."

"Why, Monsieur?"

"The illustrious Maestro Pimenti, of Novara, has announced a Christmas concert at Heidelberg; all the town is going to it, and you will not earn a kreutzer."

But, turning ill-temperedly, Wilfrid replied:

"We scorn your maestro and all the Pimentis in the world! Look at this young man—look well at him! He hasn't yet a scrub of beard on his chin, and he has never played anywhere but in the little wine-shops of the Black Forest for the charcoal-burners and their girls to dance to. Well, this little man, with his long flaxen locks and his big blue eyes, defies all your Italian charlatans. His left hand holds treasures of melody, grace, and suppleness; his right, the most magnificent bowstroke that the Lord sometimes, in His moments of good humor, deigns to accord to poor mortals."

"Aha!" said the other, "is it so, indeed?"

"What I tell you is the truth," cried Wilfrid, trudging along and blowing his red fingers.

I thought he was making game of the traveler, who followed us at a slow trot.

He went on in this manner for more than half a league in silence. Suddenly the unknown said to us sharply:

"Whatever your merit may be, take yourselves back to the Black Forest. We've vagabonds enough at Heidelberg, without having you to swell the number. I advise you for your good—especially under the present circumstances. Profit by my counsel!"

Wilfrid was about to return him an indignant answer, but he had put his horse into a gallop and was already riding along the Elector's grand avenue. An immense flight of crows rose from the plain, and seemed to follow the stranger's course, filling the air with their clamors.

We reached Heidelberg toward 7 o'clock in the evening, and certainly saw Pimenti's grand posting-bill on all the walls of the city: "Grand concerto, solo," &c.

The same evening, going the round of the beer-houses of the theologians and the philosophers, we met several Black Forest musicians, old comrades, who engaged us to join their band. There were old Brêmer, the violoncellist; his two sons, Ludwig and Karl, two good second violins; Heinrich Siebel, the clarionet; big Berthe, with her harp; then Wilfrid and his double bass, and myself as first violin.

It was agreed that we should go about together, and that after Christmas we should share our gains. Wilfrid had already hired for us two a sleeping-room on the sixth story of the little public house called the Pied de Mouton, in the middle of the Holdergasse, at five kreutzers the night. Properly speaking, the room was a loft; but fortunately it contained a stove, made of sheet-iron, and we lit a fire in it to dry ourselves.

While we were quietly seated, roasting chestnuts and drinking a mug of wine, little Annette, the servant of the house, in a poppy-colored petticoat and black velvet cap, blushing cheeks, and lips like a bunch of cherries, mounted the stairs four steps at a time, tapped at the door, and then came and threw herself joyfully into my arms.

I had known this pretty little girl a long while; we belonged to the same village, and, if I must tell the whole truth, her sparkling eyes and sprightly manner had captivated my heart.

"I've come to have a moment's talk with you," she said to me, seating herself on a box. "I saw you go up stairs just now—and here I am."

She then set off chatting, asking me news of this one and that one, in fact of everybody in the village; giving me hardly time to answer any of her questions. Sometimes she stopped to look at me with inexpressible tenderness; and we should have gone on so till the next day, if Mother Grédel Dick had not called out on the stairs:

"Annette! Annette! are you coming?"

"I'm coming, Madame! I'm coming!" cried the poor child, springing up in surprise. She gave me a little tap on the cheek and hurried to the door; but at the moment of going out of the room she stopped:

"Ah!" she cried, returning, "I'd forgotten to tell you. Have you heard of it?"

"Of what?"

"The death of our pro-rector Zâhn?"

"How does that concern us?"

"Perhaps not; but take care, take care, if your papers are not all perfectly correct. At eight o'clock to-morrow morning they'll come and demand them of you. They've arrested a great many, a great many people, during the last fortnight. The pro-rector was murdered in the library of the St. Christophe cloister yesterday evening. Last week the old high priest, Ulmet Elias, of the Jews' street, was murdered in a similar manner. A few days before that the old midwife, Christina Hâas and Séligmann, the dealer in agates, of the Rue Durlach, were assassinated. So, my poor Kasper," she said tenderly, "take great care of yourself, and I hope all your papers are in order."

While we were speaking the cries below were being continued.

"Annette! Annette! are you coming down? Oh! the wretch, to leave me all alone!"

The voices of the customers were also heard, demanding wine, beer, ham, and sausages. We were obliged to part. Annette hurried down stairs as she had hurried up, and answered in her sweet voice:

"Good gracious! good gracious, Madame! What is the matter, that you call out for me like that? One might imagine the house was on fire, at least."

Wilfrid went and closed the door, and then, when he had resumed his place, we looked at each other somewhat uneasily.

"That's singular news," he said. "Your papers are all right, are they not?"

"Not a doubt of it."

And I showed him my *livret.*

"Good—mine is the same; I had it properly signed before starting. But all the same these murders will do us no good. I'm afraid we shan't do any business here. Many families are in mourning; and then, besides, there will be the hindrances, the humbug, of the seneschal's court, the anxieties"—

"Bah! you are looking at everything on the dark side," I said to him.

We continued to talk of these strange events till past midnight. The fire in our little stove lit the angle of the roof, the square window with its three cracked panes, the mattress spread under the tiles, the black sloping rafters supporting one another, the little deal table with its shadow flickering on the worm-eaten floor. Now and then a bat, drawn by the warmth, flitted like an arrow along the wall. The wind was heard ingulfing itself in the high chimneys and sweeping the snow-dust from the gutters. I was thinking of Annette, and had relapsed into silence.

Suddenly Wilfrid took off his waistcoat, saying:

"It's time to go to sleep. Put another block of wood on the fire and let's go to bed."

This said, I pulled off my boots: we were stretched on the mattress, the coverlid drawn up to our chins, a big log under our heads for a pillow. Wilfrid was soon asleep. The light of the little stove came and went; the wind redoubled out of doors; and still thinking, I, in turn, fell tranquilly off to sleep.

About two o'clock in the morning I was awakened by an indescribable noise; I thought at first it was a cat rushing along the gutters; but after listening with my ear against the tiles, my uncertainty was soon removed—somebody was walking on the roof.

I nudged Wilfrid with my elbow to wake him.

"Hush!" he said, grasping my hand.

He had heard the sound as well as I. The light of the nearly expired fire fell faintly upon the crumbling wall. I was going to rise, when the little window, held closed by a piece of brick, was suddenly opened. A pale face, with red hair, phosphorescent eyes, and quivering cheeks, appeared, looking searchingly into the interior. So astounded were we that neither of us had power to utter a cry. The man passed one leg, then the other, through the window, and descended into our loft so cautiously as not to make the slightest sound on alighting on the floor.

This man, with wide round shoulders, thick-set, his features knit like those of a tiger on the watch, was no other than the easy-going personage who had given us advice on the road to Heidelberg. But how changed his physiognomy now appeared to us! In spite of the excessive cold he was in his shirt-sleeves; he had nothing on but his breeches, girt about his waist, black silk stockings, and shoes with silver buckles. A long blood-stained knife glittered in his hand.

Wilfrid and I thought ourselves lost. But he seemed not to see us in the oblique shadow of the garret, though the flame in the stove had been fanned up by the icy current of air from the skylight. He crouched down upon a box and shivered with cold in a strange fashion. Suddenly his yellowish green eyes fixed their gaze on me; his nostrils dilated, and he continued to gaze at me for a full minute. Every drop of blood seemed to leave my veins. Then, turning toward the stove, he coughed in a hoarse tone of voice, like that of a cat, without a muscle of his face starting. He drew from the fob of his breeches a large watch, moved like a man looking to see the hour, and then, either from absence of mind or from some other motive, placed it on the table. Finally, rising as if in doubt, he considered the window, appeared to hesitate, and went out, leaving the door wide open.

I rose immediately for the purpose of drawing the bolt, but already the steps of the man were creaking on the stairs two stories below. An irresistible curiosity overcame my terror, and, as I heard him open a window overlooking the yard, I went to a window on the stairs on the same side. The yard, from this height, was as deep down as a well; a wall, fifty or sixty feet high, divided it in two. To the right of this wall was the yard of a pork butcher; to the left, that of the Pied de Mouton. It was covered with damp moss and the wild vegetation that plants itself in the shade. The summit reached from the window opened by the assassin in a straight line to the roof of a large, dark-looking house, built at the back of the Bergstrasse. As the moon was shining between the large snow-laden clouds, I saw all this at a glance, and shuddered on perceiving the man making his way along the top of the high wall, his head bent forward and his long knife in his hand, while the wind whistled drearily.

He reached the opposite roof and disappeared through a window.

I thought I was dreaming. For some few seconds I stood there, open-mouthed and bare-chested, my hair streaming, under the sleet that fell from the roof. At last, waking from my state of stupor, I returned to our retreat and rejoined Wilfrid, who looked haggardly at me and murmured a prayer in a low voice. I hastened to put wood into the stove, to put on my clothes, and to draw the bolt of the door.

"Well?" asked my comrade, rising.

"Well," I answered, "we've escaped. If this man has not seen us it is because we owe our lives to God."

"Yes, yes," he replied; "it is one of the murderers of whom Annette told us. Good God! what a face, and what a knife!"

He fell back on the mattress. As for myself, I swallowed at a draught all that was left of the wine in the mug, and as the fire had burned up, the warmth had again spread itself through the chamber, and the bolt of the door was securely drawn, my courage began to return.

Still the watch was there—the man might come back for it. This idea froze us with terror.

"What shall we do now?" said Wilfrid. "The shortest course to take will be to set off at once back to the Black Forest."

"Why should we?"

"I've no longer any inclination to play the double-bass—you can do as you like."

"But why—what should we run away for? Have we committed any crime?"

"Don't speak so loud—don't speak so loud!" he cried. "Only that word *crime*, if anybody overheard it, might bring us to the gibbet. Poor devils like us would serve for examples to others. It does not take long to decide who commits crimes; it would be quite enough if that watch were found here."

"Listen to me, Wilfrid," I said to him; "there's no use in losing your wits. I've no doubt, in my own mind, that a crime has been committed to-night in our neighborhood; under such circumstances, what ought an honest man to do? Instead of taking to flight he must assist justice, he must"—

"How?—how can he assist it?"

"The simplest way will be to take the watch to-morrow to the high bailiff, and state to him what has passed."

"Never! never! I daren't touch this watch!"

"Very well; *I'll* go with it. Let us lie down and try to go to sleep again, if possible."

"I've no wish to go to sleep."

"Then let us talk; light your pipe, and we'll wait for daylight. There are people still up below, perhaps; if you like, we'll go down."

"I'd rather remain here."

"So be it."

We resumed our places by the side of the fire.

The next morning as soon as it was light I went and took up the watch from the table. It was a very handsome double-dialed watch, the one dial marking the hours, the other the minutes. Wilfrid appeared more reassured.

"Kasper," he said, "I think, after all, it will be better that *I* should go and see the bailiff. You are too young to manage such matters; you'll not explain yourself properly."

"Just as you like," I replied.

"It would appear strange for a man of my age to send a mere boy."

"Very well; I understand, Wilfrid."

He took the watch, and I noticed that his self-love alone urged him to take this resolution; no doubt he would have blushed before his comrades to have shown less courage than me.

We descended from the loft thoughtfully. Passing along the passage which opens into the Rue Saint-Christopher, we heard the rattle of glasses and forks, and I recognized the voice of old Brêmer and his two sons, Ludwig and Karl.

"Faith, Wilfrid," I said, before going out we should do no harm to take a drink of something."

At the same time I pushed open the room door. Our whole company was there, the violins and horns hanging on the wall, and the harp in a corner. We were welcomed with joyous shouts. All bestirred themselves to make room for us at table.

"Good day, comrades!" cried old Brêmer. "Wind! snow! All the beer-houses will be full of company. Every flake that whirls in the air is a florin falling into our pockets."

I perceived my little Annette, fresh, shrewd, smiling at me with eyes and lips of love. This sight cheered me. The best cuts of ham were for me, and every time she came to place a mug on my right her soft hand rested expressively on my shoulder.

Oh! how my heart bounded in thinking of the chestnuts we had crunched together of an evening! Yet the pale face of the murderer passed from time to time before my eyes, and made me shudder. I looked at Wilfrid; he was very thoughtful. At length, as the clock struck eight, our band was preparing to set out, when the door opened and three Police officers, with livid complexions and eyes that glittered like those of rats, followed by several others of the same species, presented themselves on the threshold. One of these, having a long, and, as they say, daintily formed nose, and a stout cudgel hanging at his wrist, advanced, crying:

"Your papers, gentlemen."

Every one hastened to satisfy his demand. Unfortunately, Wilfrid, who was standing by the stove, was seized by a sudden fit of trembling, and, as the experienced eye of the Police officer was turned upon him with an equivocal regard, the fatal idea came into his head of slipping the watch into his boot; but before it reached its destination the officer clapped my comrade on the thigh, and said in a bantering tone:

"Aha! This little business appears to be slightly unpleasant to you?"

Thereupon Wilfrid was seized with a fainting fit, to everybody's great astonishment; he sank back upon a form, pale as death, and Madoc, the Chief of the Police, without ceremony searched in his trousers, and, with a wicked outburst of laughter, produced the watch. But hardly had he looked at it than he became grave, and turning toward his assistants cried in a terrible voice:

"Let no one leave this place! We've got the whole band! Here's the watch belonging to Dean Daniel Van den Berg. Quick! the handcuffs!"

This order sent an icy thrill into the marrow of our bones. There was terrible excitement. Feeling, myself, that we were lost, I slipped down under the bench next the wall, and while they were putting the irons on poor old Brêmer, his sons, Heinrich, and Wilfrid, who sobbed and protested his innocence, I felt a small hand passed round my neck, the tender hand of Annette, on which I pressed my lips as a last farewell. But she took me by the ear, and drew me softly, very softly, from under the bench. I saw the open trap-door of the cellar under one end of the table, I slipped into it and the door closed.

It was all done in a second, in the midst of the confusion.

I was hardly in my hiding-place before I heard footsteps trampling on the trap-door; then all became silent; my poor comrades were gone! Mother Grédel Dick, from her door-step, shrieked like a peacock that the Pied de Mouton had been dishonored.

I will leave you to imagine what my reflections were during the whole of that day, cowering behind a barrel, my back twisted, my legs bent under me, thinking that if a dog should by any chance come down into the cellar, that if the landlady herself should come to fill a jug, that if the barrel behind which I was concealed were to become empty during the day, and another had to be tapped—that the least accident, in short, might destroy me.

All these ideas and a thousand others passed through my head. I pictured to myself old Brêmer, Wilfrid, Karl, Ludwig, and big Berthe, already hanging upon the gibbet of Harberg, in the midst of a whole flight of crows gorging themselves at their expense. The hair rose on my head.

Annette, not less troubled in mind than myself, out of extreme cautiousness, shut the door every time she came up from the cellar. I heard the old woman call out to her:

"Leave that door alone! What are you thinking of—to waste half your time opening and shutting it?"

The door was then left ajar, and out of the darkness I saw the tables surrounded by new drinkers, and heard exclamations, discussions, and endless stories concerning the famous band.

"The scoundrels!" cried one. "Thanks to heaven, they are all captured! What a scourge for Heidelberg! One did not dare to stir out into the streets after ten o'clock. Trade was beginning to suffer. But there's now an end of it, and in a fortnight's time all will be right again."

"These musicians from the Black Forest," cried another, "are nothing but a set of bandits! They get let into houses under pretense of playing music; they take notice of the locks, the coffers, the cupboards, the entrances, and then one fine morning we hear that Master So-and-so has had his throat cut in his bed—that his wife has been murdered, his children strangled, his house stripped from top to bottom, his barn set on fire, or something of the kind. The wretches! They must be exterminated without mercy, if the country is to know any quiet and safety."

"The whole town will go to see them hung," said Mother Grédel, "and it will be the happiest day of my life. Do you know that but for Dean Daniel's watch no trace of them would ever have been discovered? Yesterday evening the watch disappeared, this morning Master Daniel gave a description of it to the Police, an hour afterward Madoc claps his hand on the whole covey! Ha! ha! ha!"

The whole room rang with laughter. Shame, indignation, fear, made me shudder by turns.

Night came, however. Only a few drinkers remained seated at the tables. I heard the fat landlady, who had been up late the night before, yawn and murmur:

"Ah! when are we going to get to bed?"

One candle alone was left alight in the room.

"Go to bed, Madame," said Annette, gently. "I'll sit up alone until these gentlemen go away."

Some of the tipsy guests understood this invitation and went away; but one remained, dozing in front of his jug. The watchman going his rounds waked him up, and I heard him go out in his turn, grumbling and staggering, at the door.

"At last he's gone," I said to myself. "Mother Gérdel will go to bed and little Annette will not be long before she comes to set me at liberty."

With these pleasant thoughts in my head I was stretching my cramped limbs, when these words of the fat landlady fell upon my ears:

"Annette, go and shut up the house—and don't forget to put up the iron bar—while I go down into the cellar."

This laudable practice appeared to be habitual with her, to assure herself that all was in order.

"But, Madame," stammered the girl, "the barrel is not empty; there is no need for you"—

"Mind your own business," interrupted Mother Grédel, whose candle already shone upon the stairs.

I had but just time enough to jam myself once more behind the barrel. The old woman, stooping under the low roof of the cellar, went from one cask to another, and I heard her mutter:

"Oh, the hussy! how she lets the wine run! Wait a bit, wait a bit. I'll teach you to fasten the taps better! Was ever such a thing seen?—was ever such a thing seen?"

The light cast shadows against the damp wall; I cringed into the smallest possible space.

Suddenly, at the moment when I thought the visit was terminated, I heard the old woman utter a sight—a sight so long and so doleful, the idea immediately entered my head that something extraordinary must be going on. I ventured to look out of my place of retreat with the utmost caution. What did I see? Mother Grédel Dick, with open mouth and eyes starting from her head, gazing under the barrel behind which I was holding myself motionless. She had perceived one of my feet under the log which served to tilt it, and doubtless imagined that she had discovered the chief of the robbers hidden there for the purpose of murdering her during the night. My resolution was promptly taken; I rose to my feet murmuring:

"Madame, in the name of heaven, take pity on me! I am"—

But without looking at me, and without heeding a word of what I said, she set up a screeching enough to split one's ears, all the time scrambling up the stairs as fast as her corpulency would allow her to move. I, on my part, seized with indescribable terror, hung on to her gown to beseech her on my knees; but that made things worse than ever.

"Help! murder!" she cried. "Oh! oh! Leave me! Take my money! Oh! oh!"

It was frightful. In vain I cried to her:

"Madame, look at me! I am not what you imagine me to be"—

Bah! she was out of her senses with terror. She raved, she stuttered, she yelled in accents so shrill that, if we had not been underground, all the neighborhood would have been aroused. In this extremity, carried away by my fury, I climbed over her back, reached the door before her, and clapped it to like thunder, taking care to shoot the bolt in its socket. The light having gone out during this struggle, Mother Grédel was left in darkness, and her voice was only feebly heard, as in the distance.

Exhausted and downcast, I looked at Annette, whose distress equaled my own. We had neither of us strength to utter a word, and we listened to the old woman's cries, that grew weaker and weaker, and at last ceased altogether; she had fainted.

"Oh, Kasper!" cried Annette, joining her hands. "What is to be done? My God! what is to be done? Fly! fly! Somebody may have heard. You have killed her."

"Killed!—I?"—

"Well, well, fly—make your escape! I'll open the door for you."

As she spoke she unbarred the door and I rushed into the street without even thanking her, the ungrateful wretch that I was! But I was so terrified, the danger was so pressing, the sky so dark. The weather was abominable; not a star was in the heavens, not a lamp alight; it blowed and snowed. For half an hour I hurried on without once pausing to take breath. My horror may be imagined when, raising my eyes, I saw that I was in front of the Pied de Mouton. In my terror I had made the circuit of the neighborhood, perhaps, three or four times. My legs were wearied and mud-covered, my knees bent under me.

The public-house, so recently deserted, hummed like a bee-hive; lights were passing from one window to another. No doubt it was full of Police officers. Down-hearted, exhausted by cold and hunger, desperate, and not knowing where to find shelter, I then took the most singular of all resolutions.

"Faith!" I said to myself, "if I am to die, I can but die. As well be hung as leave my bones on the road back to the Black Forest."

I went into the public-house, therefore, to give myself up to justice. Among the shabby-looking individuals with battered hats and enormous bludgeons, whom I had seen in the morning, and who were now prying and ferreting all over the house, there was, seated before a table, the high bailiff, Zimmer, dressed in black, with grave air and penetrating eye; and Secretary Roth, in his red wig, with his imposing expression of face and his broad, flat ears, like oyster-shells. Hardly any notice was taken of me, a circumstance which at once modified my resolution. I took a seat in one of the corners of the room behind the cast-iron stove, in company with two or three of the neighbors, who had come to see what was going on, and I calmly asked for a measure of wine and a plate of *sauer-kraut.*

Annette nearly betrayed me.

"My God!" she exclaimed. "Is it possible?"

But an exclamation more or less in the midst of such a clamorous crowd signified absolutely nothing. Nobody took any notice of it; and while I went on eating with the best appetite I listened to the examination to which Mother Grédel was being subjected while lying helplessly in a large arm-chair, her thin hair and eyes still disordered by terror.

"What appeared to be the age of this man?" asked the bailiff.

"From forty to fifty years old, Monsieur. An enormous man, with black side-locks, or brown ones—I will not speak positively as to the color—long nose, green eyes."

"Had he no particular marks—stains on the face—scars?"

"No—I don't remember. He had only a large hammer and pistols."

"Very well; and what did he say to you?"

"He seized me by the throat, but fortunately I cried out so loudly that he became afraid, and then I defended myself with my nails. Ah, Monsieur! when one's life is in danger one defends oneself, Monsieur."

"Nothing is more natural and legitimate, Madame. Write down, Monsieur Roth, that the *sangfroid* of this good woman has been truly admirable."

And so on throughout the examination.

Annette was then questioned, who simply declared that she had been so terrified as to remember nothing.

"That will do," said the bailiff. "If any further intelligence reaches us we will return to-morrow."

Everybody went away, and I asked Mother Grédel for a bedroom for the night. She had not the least recollection of having seen me before, so completely had her brain been muddled by fear.

"Annette," she said, "show the gentleman up to the little green chamber on the third floor. I can no longer stand on my feet. Ah, good heavens! what one has to go through in this world!"

And she gave free and full vent to her tears, which did her good.

Annette, having lit a candle, conducted me to the chamber named, and when we were alone, "Ah, Kasper! Kasper!" she cried out of the simplicity of her heart, "who would ever have thought that you belonged to the band? I shall never be happy again after having loved a brigand."

"You, too, Annette!—you too!" I cried in despair, throwing myself on to a seat. "This is more than I can bear!"

I was ready to burst into tears. But she instantly repented of her injustice, and came and threw her arms about me, crying:

"No! no!—you are not one of the band! You are too gentle for that, my good Kasper; but, for all that, you are very venturesome to have come back!"

I told her that I had been dying of cold out of doors, and that that alone had decided me. We remained for a few moments thoughtful, and then she left me, for fear of arousing the suspicions of Mother Grédel. When I was alone, after having made sure that the windows did not open on to any wall, and that the bolt of the door acted properly, I thanked the Lord for having saved me under such perilous circumstances. Then, lying down in bed, I slept profoundly.

II.

Next morning I awoke about eight o'clock. The weather was damp and dull. On drawing aside the curtain of my bed, I remarked that the snow was piled on the window-ledges; the windows were all white with it. I thought sadly of the fate of my comrades; how they must be suffering from the cold, most of all, old Brêmer and big Berthe. This idea wrung my heart.

While I was musing in this manner a strange tumult arose out of doors. It approached the public house, and it was not without alarm that I sprang toward a window to judge of this new peril.

The famous band was being brought to be confronted with Mistress Grédel Dick, who was unable to leave her house after the terrible emotions of the previous night. My poor companions were coming down the muddy street, between two files of police agents, and followed by an avalanche of boys, hooting and hissing like very savages. I still seem to see the frightful scene—old Brêmer manacled to his son Ludwig, then Karl and Wilfrid, and lastly big Berthe, who walked alone, and crying in a piteous voice:

"In the name of Heaven, gentlemen—in the name of Heaven—have pity on a poor innocent harpist! I kill? I steal? Oh, is it possible?"

She wrung her hands. The others were downcast, their heads bent, and their hair hanging over their faces.

The whole of these people pressed into the dingy passage of the Pied de Mouton. The officers turned out all strangers, then shut the door, and the eager crowd were left outside, with feet in the snow, and noses flattened against the window-panes.

The profoundest silence then reigned in the house. Being by this time dressed, I partly opened the door of my room to listen, and to see whether it was possible for me to escape from the house unseen.

I heard voices and persons moving about on the lower floors, convincing me that all the issues were well guarded. The door of my room opened on to the landing-place just in front of the window which the man had opened to escape from. At first I took no heed of this. But while I was standing there, I suddenly noticed that, the window being open, no snow had lodged on the lower part of the frame, and on going up to it, I perceived fresh footsteps on the wall. This discovery made me shudder. The man had returned! He returned every night, perhaps! The cat, the stoat, the ferret—all seekers of living prey—have their habitual path. What a discovery! A mysterious light was making all clear to my mind.

"Oh!" I cried to myself, "if chance should have placed the murderer in my hands, my poor comrades will have been saved!"

With my eyes I followed the footmarks, which were continued with surprising clearness on to the nearest roof.

At that moment some words of the examination reached my ears. The door of the room in which the inquiry was taking place had been opened to admit air. I heard:

"Do you admit having, on the 20th of this month, participated in the murder of the high priest, Ulmet Elias?"

A few unintelligible words followed.

"Close the door, Madoc," said the bailiff, "close the door; Madame is unwell."

I heard no more.

While my head was resting on the banisters a great resolution was struggling within me. "I may be able to save my comrades," I said to myself, "God will point out to me the means of giving them back to their families. If fear made me shrink from such a duty I should become their murderer. My peace of mind, my honer, would be lost forever; I should think myself the most cowardly, the vilest of wretches." For a considerable length of time I hesitated; but suddenly my resolution was taken. I went down stairs and penetrated into the kitchen.

"Have you never seen this watch?" said the bailiff to Mother Grédel. "Try your best to remember, Madame."

But without waiting for the answer, I advanced into the room, and with a firm voice replied:

"I have seen this watch, Mr. Bailiff, in the hands of the murderer himself. I recognize it. And, as to the assassin, I can give him up to you this evening, if you will deign to listen to me."

A deep silence was maintained around me; all present looked at one another in bewilderment. My poor comrades appeared to take courage.

"Who are you, Monsieur?" demanded the bailiff, recovering from his surprise.

"I am the companion of these unfortunates, and I am not ashamed to own it, Mr. Bailiff, because all of them, though poor, are honest people. Not one among them is capable of committing the crimes imputed to them."

There was a fresh silence. Big Berthe sobbed quietly; the bailiff appeared to gird himself up.

"Where," he said, fixing his eye on me, "where do you propose to give the assassin up to us?"

"In this very place, Mr. Bailiff—in this house. To convince you, I ask but a moment's audience in private."

"Let us hear, he said, rising, and making a sign to Madoc, the Chief of the Secret Police, to follow us, and to the others to remain where they were.

We left the room. I rapidly mounted the stairs, the others following in my steps. On reaching the third story, I showed them the footmarks in the snow.

"Those are the traces of the murderer," I said to them. "He passes this way every evening. Yesterday he came at two in the morning; he has been again during the night. He will, without doubt, come again this evening."

The bailiff and Madoc observed the footsteps for a few moments without speaking.

"And you say that those are the footprints of the murderer?" asked the Chief of the Police, with an air of doubt.

I then related to them the appearance of the assassin in our loft. I pointed out the window of the house into which, by the light of the moon, I had seen him escape—which Wilfrid had not seen, from having remained in bed. I confessed that accident alone had led me to observe the footprints of the preceding night.

"It's strange," muttered the bailiff, "and a great deal modifies the situation of the accused. But how do you account for the presence of the murderer in the cellar of the public house?"

I simply informed him of all that had taken place the evening before, from the arrest of my comrades to the moment of my flight.

"That will do," he said.

And then, turning to the Chief of the Police, he observed:

"I must confess to you, Madoc, that the depositions against these fiddlers have never appeared to me conclusive; they were far from confirming me in the idea of their participation in these crimes. Besides, their papers establish, for several of them, an alibi very difficult to be disproved. Nevertheless, young man, in spite of the apparent truthfulness of the information you have given us, you must remain in our custody until the verification of the fact. Madoc, you must keep him under your eye, and take your measures accordingly."

The bailiff went down stairs meditatively, and folding his papers, without adding a word to the examination.

"Let the accused be taken back to prison," he said, casting a look of contempt at the fat landlady.

He left the house, accompanied by his secretary.

Madoc remained alone with two assistants.

"Madame," he said to the landlady, "you will preserve the strictest silence as to what has taken place. More than that, you will let this honest young man have the room he occupied the night before last."

The look and tone of Madoc admitted of no reply. Mother Grédel promised to do anything and everything required of her, so long as she was secured from the brigands.

"Don't distress yourself about *them*," replied Madoc; "we shall remain here all day and night to protect you. Attend quietly to your business, and begin by letting us have some breakfast. Young man, will you do me the honor of breakfasting with us?"

My situation did not allow me to decline this offer. I accepted.

We sat down therefore to a ham and a jug of Rhine wine. Other persons came in and took their customary drinks, provoking the confidence of Mother Grédel and Annette; but they took great care not to speak in our presence, and were extremely reserved; which was highly meritorious on their parts.

We spent the whole afternoon smoking pipes and drinking odd glasses and mugs of wine; no one paid any attention to us.

The Chief of the Police, in spite of his pallid face, his piercing eyes, pale lips, and eagle-beak nose, was a very good fellow after drinking. He told funny stories with spirit and facility. He tried to lay hold of little Annette as she passed him. The others laughed boisterously at everything he said. I alone remained sad and silent.

"Come, young man," he said to me laughingly, "forget your respectable grandmother's death. What the devil!—we're all mortal! Drink, and drive away these gloomy fancies."

Others mixed in our conversation, and the time thus passed in the midst of tobacco-smoke, the jingling of glasses, and the clatter of cans.

But at 9 o'clock, after the visit of the watchman, everything changed its complexion. Madoc rose and said:

"Now, then, let's get to business. Fasten the door and shutters, gently. You, Madame, and you, Mademoiselle, go to bed."

These three abominably tattered and seedy men had themselves much more the appearance of brigands than of guardians of law and order. They drew from their trousers iron rods, armed at the end with a ball of lead. Brigadier Madoc tapped on the pocket of his overcoat to assure himself of the presence of a pistol. A moment afterward he drew it out to put a cap on it.

All this was done quite coolly. Finally the Chief directed me to lead them up to my loft.

We mounted the stairs.

On reaching the den, where little Annette had been so careful as to light a fire, Madoc, swearing between his teeth, immediately threw water over the charcoal; then, pointing to the mattress, he said to me:

"If you are inclined you can go to sleep."

He then seated himself with his acolytes at the end of the room, near the wall, and blew out the candle.

I lay down, inwardly praying to the Lord to send the assassin.

The silence after midnight became so profound that one might almost have doubted that three men were there, open-eyed and attentive to the least sound, as hunters lying in wait for some wild beast. The hours passed slowly. I did not sleep. A thousand terrible ideas came into my head. I heard the clock strike one—two; still nothing appeared.

At three o'clock one of the Police officers stirred—I thought the man had arrived—but all again became still. I began to think that Madoc would take me for an imposter, that he would be terribly angry, that he would maltreat me next day, and that, far from having saved my companions, I should be chained with them.

After three o'clock the time appeared to fly with extreme rapidity; I could have wished that the night would last forever, so as at least to leave me a ray of hope.

As I was thus, for the thousandth time, sifting these ideas, suddenly, without my having heard the least noise, the window was pushed open—two eyes glittered in the opening—nothing stirred in the loft.

"The others are asleep," I said to myself.

The head still remained there—attentive. One might have said the scoundrel suspected something. Oh! how my heart galloped! how the blood coursed through my veins, while the cold perspiration covered my face! I no longer breathed.

Several minutes passed in this manner; then, suddenly, the man appeared to decide, and dropped into the loft with tha same precaution as on the previous night.

At the same moment a terrible cry—a cry, short, thrilling, rang out:

"We have him!"

Then the whole house was filled with uproar—exclamations, stampings, hoarse clamors, freezing me with terror. The man roared, the others panted; then there was a fall, as if the floor was being crashed through; after that I only heard the grinding of teeth and the rattle of manacles.

"Light!" cried the terrible Madoc.

And, while the sulphur flamed, casting its ghastly blue light throughout the room, I vaguely distinguished the Police agents sitting on the man in shirt sleeves; one held his throat, the other pressed his knees into the villain's chest; Madoc closed the handcuffs on his wrists with a force enough to have broken the bones. The man seemed helpless; one only of his big legs, bare from the knee to the ankle, was raised from time to time, and struck against the floor with a convulsive movement; his eyes were literally starting from his head, and a bloody froth was oozing from his lips.

I had scarcely lit the candle before an exclamation of surprise broke from the police agents:

"Our Dean!"

All three rose, and I saw them look at each other, pale with terror.

The bloodshot eye of the murderer turned toward Madoc. He tried to speak, but it was some seconds before I heard him murmur:

"What a dream!—my God, what a dream!"

I had gone close to look at him. It was he—the man who had given us such good advice on the road to Heidelberg. Perhaps he had had a presentiment that we should be the cause of his destruction; people sometimes have these terrible presentiments. As he no longer moved, and a streak of blood was stealing along the dusty floor, Madoc, recovered from his surprise, tore open his shirt; he then saw that he had stabbed himself to the heart with his large knife.

"Aha!" cried Madoc, with a dark smile. "Master Dean has diddled the gallows. He knew when he was well off! All of you stop here while I go and inform the bailiff."

Picking up his hat, which had fallen off in the struggle, he went out without saying another word.

I remained with the two Police agents in front of the corpse.

By eight o'clock in the morning all Heidelberg had learned the great news. It was an event in the country. Daniel Van den Berg, Dean of the Drapers, had enjoyed a fortune and considera tion so firmly established that numbers absolutely refused to believe in the abominable instincts by which he had been overcome.

These events were discussed in a thousand different ways. Some said that the rich Dean was a sleep-walker, and consequently irresponsible for his actions; others that he was a murderer for love of blood, having no serious interest in the committal of such crimes. Perhaps he was both the one and the other. It is an incontestible fact that the moral being, the will, the soul—it matters little what it is called—exists no longer in the somnambulist. Now, the animal, abandoned to itself, naturally submits to the impulsion of its pacific or sanguinary instincts; and the thick-set face of Daniel Van den Berg, his flat head, swelling out behind the ears, his long bristling mustaches, his green eyes, all proved that he, unfortunately, belonged to the cat species—a terrible race, that kill for the mere pleasure of killing.

However that may be, my companions were set at liberty. For a fortnight Annette was talked of as a model of devotion. She was even asked in marriage by the son of Burgomaster Trungott, a romantic young gentleman who was the plague of his family. I hastened back to the Black Forest, where, from that time, I fulfilled the functions of *chef d'orchestre* at the *bouchon* of the Sabre-Vert, on the road to Tubingue. If you happen to pass that way, and my story has interested you, come and see me. We'll empty two or three bottles together, and I'll tell you some things that will make your hair stand on end.—*Temple Bar.*

FANCIES SUGGESTED BY THE PLAY OF ROMEO AND JULIET.—It was a tranquil June night, with no moon, but clusters of sensitive stars that seemed to shiver with cold as the wind swept by them, for, perhaps, there was a swift current of air up there in the zenith. However, not a leaf stirred on the Common; the foliage hung black and massive, as if cut in bronze; even the gas-lights appeared to be infected by the prevailing calm, burning steadily behind their glass screens and turning the neighboring leaves into the tenderest emerald. Here and there, in the sombre row of houses stretching along Beacon street, an illuminated window gilded a few square feet of darkness; and now and then a footfall sounded on a distant pavement. The pulse of the city throbbed languidly.

The lights far and near, the fantastic shadows of the elms and maples, the falling dew, the elusive odor of new grass, and that peculiar hush which belongs only to midnight—as if time had paused in his flight and were holding his breath—gave to the place, so familiar to me by day, an air of indescribable strangeness. The vast, deserted park had lost all its wonted outlines; I walked doubtfully on the flag-stones which I had many a time helped to wear smooth; I seemed to be wandering in some lonely unknown garden across the seas—in that old garden in Verona where Shakespeare's ill-starred lovers met and parted. The white granite façade over yonder—the Somerset Club—might well have been the house of Capulet; there was the clambering vine, reaching up like a pliant silken ladder; there was the low-hung balcony, wanting only the slight girlish figure—immortal shape of fire and dew!—to make the illusion perfect.

I do not know what suggested it, perhaps it was something in the play I had just witnessed, it is not always easy to put one's finger on the invisible thread that runs from thought to thought, but as I sauntered on I fell to thinking of the ill-assorted marriages I had known. Suddenly there hurried along the graveled path which crossed mine obliquely a half-indistinguishable throng of pathetic men and women; two by two they filed before me, each becoming startlingly distinct for an instant as they passed, some with tears, some with hollow smiles, and some with firm-set lips, bearing their fetters with them. There was little Alice chained to old Bowlsby; there was Lucille, "a daughter of the gods, divinely tall," linked forever to the dwarf Perrywinkle; there was my friend Porphyro, the poet, with his delicate genius shriveled in the glare of the youngest Miss Lucifer's eyes; there they were, Beauty and the Beast, Pride and Humility, Bluebeard and Fatima, Prose and Poetry, Riches and Poverty, Youth and Crabbed Age,—oh sorrowful procession! All so wretched, when perhaps all might have been so happy if they had only paired differently!

I halted a moment to let the weird shapes drift by. As the last of the train melted into the darkness, my vagabond fancy went wandering back to the theatre and the play I had seen—"Romeo and Juliet." Taking a lighter tint, but still of the same sober color, my reflections continued.

What a different kind of woman *Juliet* would have been if she had not fallen in love with *Romeo*, or had bestowed her affection on some thoughtful and stately Signior—on one of the Della Scalas, for example! What *Juliet* needed was a firm and gentle hand to tame her high spirit without breaking a pinion. She was a little too—vivacious, you might say. Gushing would perhaps be the word if you were speaking of a modern maiden with so exuberant a disposition as Juliet's. She was too romantic, too blossomy, too impetuous, too willful; old Capulet had brought her up injudiciously, and Lady Capulet was a nonentity. Yet, in spite of faults of training, and some slight inherent flaws of character, Juliet was a superb creature; there was a fascinating dash in her frankness; her modesty and daring were as happy rhymes as ever touched lips in a love poem. But her impulses required curbing; her heart made too many beats to the minute. It was an evil destiny that flung in the path of so rich and passionate a nature a fire-brand like Romeo. Even if no family feud had existed, the match would not have been a wise one. As it was, the well-known result was inevitable. What could come of it but clandestine meetings, secret marriage, flight, despair, poison and the Tomb of the Capulets!—*Atlantic Monthly.*

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD BY THE ROMANS.—The disposal of their dead by different nations, ever since that disastrous water burial of forty days, has been generally more or less affected by the diversity of their religious beliefs. The libations which the Romans poured over the ashes of those on whom they prayed that dust might rest lightly, not, as Martial says satirically, lest the dogs should find a difficulty in unearthing their bones, were supposed to nourish their subtle shadows, which wandered by Cocytus, named of lamentation loud, and Phlegethon, whose waves rolled torrent fire. If a man died and left none to perform these sacred rights behind him, it was thought that he found hunger a sharp thorn, starving in the city of the dead. The Romans, as many other nations, gave wages for weeping to women, styled by them præficæ. These "sophists of lamentation," as Lucian calls them, first countenanced that weeping—for "women must weep," as Mr. Kingsley assures us—which has now become so fashionable. These led the song of sadness and commenced, for sufficient considerations, that cutting of hair which the dead held dear. Of little consequence was it to these, as little, indeed, as to those laughable if not pitiable merchants of sorrow whom we now call mutes, whether the condition of the dead was better or worse; they contented themselves with honoring the custom which brought them hire. These praised the good and evil indifferently for gain; but they delivered an illustrious example, inasmuch as they praised only the absent, and never themselves.

The religion of the Romans induced them to put an obol, a coin of the least value, into the corpse's mouth, as pay for Charon, with his beard of snow and eyes of flame, the unamiable ferryman of hell. Nothing can be done, it seems, even there, without money. It is difficult, however, to determine what divine voice declared an obol to be the proper payment for being punted in that light, leaky, lurid, and ferruginous pinnace across the Acherusian marsh, too deep to wade through, too broad to swim over, or for the spare ghost of Lesbia's lamented sparrow to pass by flying. Nor has the torch of inspiration as yet shed any light on the nature of traffic, if traffic there be, in the world below, whether the obol of Ægina, of Athens, or of Macedon, was current in that market of everlasting twilight. The bodies were washed which were about to bathe in Lethe, and precious ointments, which might have been sold for much and given to the poor, were wastefully consumed on carcasses already passing into corruption and a stink. The season's finest flowers fell on their upturned faces, just as in some villages now the perfumes of lavender, marjoram, and rosemary, are married to rottenness and putrefaction; and they were finely attired in rich and fashionable raiment, lest they might catch cold on the journey, or be discovered naked by the three-headed and decent Cerberus. For flowers, roses, when they could be gotten, were always preferred; they fleeted fast, but their brief existence was perhaps as dear as the dry and dusty immortality of the *immortelles* in Père la Chaise. These ceremonies were accompanied by that noise of women's wailing which destroys all the majesty of grief, by showers of tears which, according to Chrysostom, clear the air of sorrow, by beating of breasts, and tearing of ensanguined cheeks and valuable raiment and hair unbought, by defiling the head with dust, and by a general display of grief which made the living more pitiable than the dead; for those wallowing on the floor dashed their faces against the stone, but these lay silent and decorous, sober and dignified, crowned with their diadems of flowers. After the body had been fired with averted face the word "Vale" was uttered, in which we must suppose regard was had rather to custom than to etymology. This was cried thrice with a loud voice, but not even the voice of Stentor can wake the dead, like the kiss of the fairy prince in Tennyson's tale.

It is very well for poets to sing that the dust of those who differ in dignity is alike, and for parsons to improve that truth with less forcible if more lengthy language. There has been always, and it may be said there will continue to be, so long as human nature remains the same, one grave for the rich and another for the poor—a large pyre for the generation whose eyes are lifted up, and a little one for the lowly and meek. Those at Rome were buried in the Puticulæ, beyond the Esquiline gate, a portion of which being afterward bestowed by Augustus on Mæcenas, was converted by him into a garden, where a man might enjoy a walk in the sunshine without seeing any sad *memento mori* in white and moldering bones. But here at one time a wretched slave used to carry the body of his fellow, packed into a cheap and narrow coffin, to their common burial-ground; here the criminal suffered the reward of his crimes, and rested in a place not to be disturbed by any legislation of this world; and here wolves and Esquiline birds were requested to fight among themselves for a rich repast afforded by the unburied members of those old ladies who had been unfortunate enough to excite Horace's indignation. But the nobles, the blue blood of patrician Rome, lay far apart from this vile contaminating herd. The wonted fires of hatred against the plebeians lived safely in ashes which rested so distant from the Puticulæ as the Campus Martius. It has been affirmed that lawyers were honored by burial here for having kept the citizens in healthful concord while alive, but the reason given is incomprehensible, except as a stroke of lively satire.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

MICHAEL ANGELO AND VITTORIA COLONNA.—The love between Michael Angelo and Vittoria Colonna has been the subject of numerous speculations. It was, however, the flower of his maturer years, and the most natural explanation of it is the simplest. She was the single woman in his long and varied journey through life who sympathized fully with his intellectual and moral longings, and though her heart lay buried in the grave with her dead husband, was proud of being the inspiration of a man like Michael Angelo. "Often," says Condivi, "have I heard Michael Angelo treat of love, and he was wont to speak of it altogether in the spirit of Plato. I can truly say, after having so long and so intimately lived with him, that I never heard proceed from that mouth any but the purest sentiments, and such as tended to repress in youth every irregular and unbridled desire. And that no impure thoughts found place in his mind is evident from this, that he not only admired human beauty, but universally everything beautiful: a beautiful horse or dog, a beautiful landscape and plant, a beautiful mountain and forest, a beautiful situation, and, in short, every beautiful thing that can be imagined, surveying it with the most animated delight, and extracting pleasure from the beauties of nature, as bees do the honey from flowers." Attempting to measure a nature like his with the scale of conventions which pass current ordinarily, is like attempting to measure the orbit of a comet with a pocket rule.

It appears that Michael Angelo and Vittoria met personally first in 1536, at which time he was sixty-two and she forty-six. They had previously heard of each other, and respected each other. Of their friendship a most welcome source of information has been discovered within a few years past. Count Raczynsky found in one of the Lisbon libraries a manuscript journal written by a miniature-painter, Francesco d'Ollanda by name, who was sent to Italy by the King of Portugal, and wrote an account of what he saw while there. His manuscript was dated 1549, and speaks of a series of visits he paid to Vittoria Colonna, where he met Michael Angelo, and details at length the conversation which passed. Count Raczynski translated a portion of the manuscript, and published it in a work of his upon art in Portugal. The manuscript, it appears, has since been lost. The account is reproduced in Grimm's *Life of Michael Angelo.* The conversations took place in the little church of San Silvestro, on Monte Cavallo, where the com many remained after the service on Sunday and discoursed art. It is an admirable picture of the society in which Michael Angelo and Vittoria Colonna were the central figures, and is none the less so from its evident authenticity and the naturalness with which the account is given.

Vitteria died in 1547, and Michael Angelo survived her seventeen lonely years. He said to Condivi that he was with her to the last, and that he repented nothing so much as having only kissed her hand, and not her forehead and cheeks also, when he was with her at her last hour. The last years of his life were his most prolific ones, and it is wonderful with what rapidity he sent out plan after plan. He seemed in work alone to find an escape from the consciousness of his loss, until, worn out, he died on the 18th of February, 1564, between three and four in the afternoon, in the ninetieth year of his age.—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE HUT.

FROM THEOPHILE GAUTIER.

Under thick trees, about it swaying,
A hump-backed hovel crouches low;
The roof-tree bends—the walls are fraying,
And on the threshold mosses grow.

Each window-pane is masked by shutters,
Still, as around the mouth in frost
The warm breath rises up and flutters,
Life lingers here—not wholly lost.

One curl of silver smoke is twining
Its pale threads with the silent air,
To tell God that there yet is shining
A soul-spark in that ruined lair.

F. H. DOYLE.

—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

Brilliant Marriages.—As some families are remarkable for their success in politics, others for the number of sons they have supplied to the law and the army, so certain houses have been conspicuous for their success in what may be called the noble Profession of Marriage. Of course it is in the power of any one to repair some morning with a partner to the neighboring church, and there undergo the clergyman and his appointed form; to this easy feat we by no means refer. It is the grand *coups*, the splendid alliances, and, more prodigious still, the series of such, secured by skillful matron for her train of daughters, that extort a cry of admiration, and imply genius of the order of a Turenne or a Pitt. The name of the Duchess of Gordon must be ever mentioned with respect, owing to her skill in this department, and that dogged sense of "not knowing when she was beaten," which is the note both of the British soldier and the British mother. This intrepid lady, whose daughters inherited nothing, not even her personal beauty, contrived by her personal exertions to secure as sons-in-law the Dukes of Richmond, Bedford, and Manchester, the Marquis Cornwallis, and a Baronet; the last must have seemed as much a *mésalliance* as marrying a footman. Nay, it is said that when one of the Dukes was seized with a mortal illness, after the preliminaries on y had been arranged, she brought her daughter to attend him to the last with a preconjugal devotion and fidelity, and within a year had arranged a new marriage with his brother and heir! We can hear the deep-drawn breath, the wistful exclamation of admiration as some less successful though equally incumbered matron reads this, and, as in the case of Dr. Lynn, the conjuror, wonders "how it's done."

But these prodigies are not unknown to our own time. It is curious that Scotch families should have won most distinction in this walk. One branch of the great house of Hamilton, like that of the Hapsburgs—*tu felix Austria nube*—has fortified itself in the most surprising way by connections with a line of illustrious families. The present Duke of Abercorn was a simple Irish Marquis, with but a moderate income for a peer, and an average estate in the north of Ireland; but he came of a proud and aspiring stock. The late Marquis, who was Lady Morgan's patron, was one of the haughtiest men of his time; and as evidence of his state, it was reported that the sheets of his bed were of satin or silk, (the point is not of importance.) The present Marquis, whose name, not inappropriately, opens Sir Bernard Burke's grand roll of heraldry, claims to be Duke of Châtellerault in France, and is one of the three peers who have "distinct peerages in the three Kingdoms." He began by marrying the Duke of Bedford's daughter, then became a Knight of the Garter and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Of his daughters, one is married to the Earl of Lichfield, a second to the Earl of Durham, a third to the Earl of Dalkeith, who will be Duke of Buccleuch, a fourth to the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, a fifth to the Marquis of Lansdowne, a sixth to the Marquis of Blandford and future Duke of Marlborough. His three sons, too, are in the House of Commons, and his brother sat in the last Parliament.

The Moncrieffes, another family, but of lower degree, have been also singularly fortunate in their alliances. It is curious to find the beautiful daughters of a Baronet winning a Duke, an Earl, and two Baronets.—*London Society.*

Angelica Kauffman in London.—Near the close of the year 1765 Angelica removed from Rome to Bologna, and while there executed what is acknowledged to be her finest etching—the picture of a young girl arranging her hair, with her face averted from the spectator. She spent one or two months in Naples painting portraits, which were her specialty, and early in 1766 journeyed to Venice, where she was fêted both as artist and woman, and was highly esteemed by the English visitors on account of her skill in flattering portraits and yet preserving the likeness, the English, as a rule, caring more for portrait painting than other artistic works. Lady Wentworth, who had for many years lived in Venice and was about to return home, persuaded the father and daughter to go with her, promising Angelica great success as a portrait-painter in England. The trio arrived in London in June, 1766, and a brilliant and successful career seemed opening before Angelica. She was then in her prime, and without positive regular beauty of feature, was yet extremely attractive. Her graceful figure, expressive face, charming manners, exquisitely trained voice, added to her skill as an artist, both in painting and music—for her fame had preceded her—all contributed to her success. She soon became "the rage" in the London fashionable world, and everywhere one heard of "the beautiful, accomplished Miss Kauffman;" the aristocracy extended to her their patronage, and her musical talents gained her the entrée into many a drawing-room from which, had she been famous only as an artist, she would have been rigorously excluded. She soon became intimate with Sir Joshua Reynolds, then the authority in England on art matters, and there is no doubt that he aided her with instruction and criticism, for there was a marked difference in her manner of handling the brush in the pictures painted by her during her stay in England and those of previous years.

The year after her arrival she was chosen by the Duchess of Brunswick, sister of George III., to paint her portrait, and so pleased was the Duchess with the picture that she presented the artist at court, and recommended her to the King in such flattering terms that he requested Angelica to paint for him the Queen and his son. Now that she had received the approbation of royalty, Angelica was overrun with commissions at her own prices, and her hopes of fame and fortune were in a fair way to be realized. Nor were lovers wanting: Fuseli was one of her suitors, and if popular report can be relied on, Sir Joshua himself not only once, but several times, sought to gain her hand and heart, and for love of her never married. There are frequent notes of visits to "Miss Angelica" in his diary, "appointments with Miss Angelica;" once he speaks of her as "Miss Angel," and adds the cabalistic word "Fiori;" as one biographer suggests, must not this have been intended to remind him that he had proffered or was to proffer some gallant attention? He twice painted her likeness, and he sat to her twice himself.

Nollekens declares her to be a sad coquette. Another writer asserts that she was very sentimental. "At one time she professed to be enamored of Nathaniel Dance, then to her next sitter would disclose that she was dying of love for Sir Joshua." Of her superabundance of sentiment one of her letters is an exemplification, for, once writing to a friend, she says:

> "You ask me why Como is ever in my thoughts. It was at Como that, in my happy youth, I tasted the first real enjoyment of life. I thought myself in the midst of the luxuries of fairy-land. I saw the urchin, too, young Love, in the act of letting fly an arrow pointed at my breast; but I, a maiden fancy-free, avoided the shaft; it fell harmless."

And much more in the same strain. If it be remembered that at the time she speaks of she was a mere child, leaving Como before she was quite thirteen, it will be seen that her fancy rather than memory drew this picture. The gift the unbidden christening guest denied Angelica was undoubtedly judgment, and that inestimable dower, common sense; for now when everybody and every circumstance conspired to render her career one of unalloyed prosperity, by her own lack of judgment she marred her entire life.

About this time—in the latter part of the year 1767—there suddenly appeared in London society a young man calling himself Count de Horn, claiming alliance with the noble families of Sweden; and his birth and rank being passports, he was soon made welcome everywhere among the fashionable set then ruling society. He especially selected Angelica as the recipient of his attentions, and being young, handsome, and fluent of speech, she though no longer a young girl to be dazzled by honeyed compliments, lent a too willing ear to his flatteries and protestations. He confided to her that he was the victim of some vaguely hinted at persecution at home, that his love for her, though ardent, must not be openly spoken of, and implored her to consent to a secret marriage. The romance of the affair appealed strongly to Angelica's sentimental nature, and in an evil hour she yielded, and secretly, without witnesses, was married to her beloved Count. Within a few days a rumor, starting no one could trace from whom, arose that Count de Horn was an impostor—a courier who had assumed the title of a nobleman. The tale spread with rapidity, and, alas for Angelica! was found to be true. In despair she avowed her folly, the pseudo-Count fled, and through the power and influence of friends at court the marriage was declared annulled, Feb. 10, 1768.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Bismarck in Debate.—Bismarck is by no means a finished, not even a ready or natural, orator. The knightly appearance of the Prince, his ease of manner, and, above all, his reputation as diplomatist and statesman, would lead us to suppose him an orator—either one who would deliver a profound and well-arranged speech without hesitation or effort, or still more, an orator of natural eloquence, whose words and figures would flow from his lips as the creations of the moment, and entrance or enkindle the hearts of his hearers. But this is not the case. Occasionally he may be seen at his desk winging his way rapidly with his quill over a narrow strip of paper, while some member is on the platform. All know what this means, and at a slight bow of his head the President announces that Prince Bismarck, Chancellor of the Empire, has the floor. As he rises there is a general demand for silence all over the House, with the exclamation, "He is speaking!" He inclines his body toward the Assembly, winds his thumbs around each other, and casts an occasional glance at the House; but he stops, hesitates, sometimes even stammers, and corrects himself; he seems to struggle with his words, which ascend unwillingly to his lips; after two or three there will be a short pause, when one can almost hear a suppressed swallow. He speaks without gesture, feeling, or emphasis, and often fails in the accentuation of final syllables, so as to weaken his thought. One wonders if this is the man with a parliamentary career behind him of more than a quarter of a century, during which period he has been in every legislative body of his country, meeting with bitterest opposition from the Liberal Party in his early career, parrying their most caustic words in kind, and replying, with wonderful presence of mind, by the wittiest impromptus or the most cutting sarcasm. It is the same man, and presently he will prove it. Gradually his speech flows with more warmth, and unfolds its peculiar attraction; a series of original, fresh, gritty, and significant expressions, which tell more by their power than by their beauty. His speeches are collections of sentences rather than the development of a smooth and logical train of reasoning. Many of them have gone into history as proverbial, such as "Cataline existences," "Blood and iron," "Austria must move its centre of gravity toward the Orient," &c. Some months ago, after listening to long diatribes about the evils of the recent wars, and the burdens which they had brought upon the people as a nation, he quietly arose and said: "After each one of the recent wars the nation has enjoyed a greater amount of parliamentary liberty than before them." This was so strikingly true that it was folly to argue that they had led to tyranny. And he closed by saying: "But, nevertheless, gentlemen, the German nation has a right to expect from us that we shall prevent the return of such a catastrophe; and I am convinced that the allied Governments desire nothing so much as to effect this purpose." With this beautiful admonition, simple though dignified, and expressed with fervor, he electrified the audience as if he were the greatest orator, and then sat down amid deafening applause from all parts of the House. Thus, with apparently no oratorical power, he seldom takes the floor without confirming his nation in the belief that, take him all in all, he is a statesman such as Germany has never before enrolled in her annals, and whom the world at large may well envy her in possessing.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

Caricatures During the Reformation.—One of the best caricatures—perhaps the very best—which the Reformation called forth was suggested by the dissensions that arose between the followers of Luther and Calvin when both of them were in the grave. It might have amused the very persons caricatured. We can fancy Lutherans, Calvinists, and Catholics all laughing together at the spectacle of the two reformers holding the Pope by the ear, and with their other hands fighting one another, Luther clawing at Calvin's beard, and Calvin hurling a Bible at Luther's head.

On the same sheet in the original drawing a second picture was given, in which a shepherd was seen on his knees, surrounded by his flock, addressing the Lord, who is visible in the sky. Underneath is written, "The Lord is my Shepherd; He will never forsake me." The work has an additional interest as showing how early the French began to excel in caricature. In the German and English caricatures of that period there are no existing specimens which equal this one in effective simplicity.

The English caricatures that have come down to us from the era of the Reformation betray far more earnestness than humor or ingenuity. There is one in the British Museum which figures in so many books, and continued to do duty for so many years, that the inroads of the worms in the wood-cut can be traced in the prints of different dates. It represents King Henry VIII. receiving a Bible from Archbishop Cranmer and Lord Cromwell. The burly monarch, seated upon his throne, takes the book from their hands, while he tramples upon Pope Clement lying prostrate at his feet, the tiara broken and fallen off, the triple cross lying on the ground. Cardinal Pole, with the aid of another dignitary, is trying to get the Pope on his feet again. A monk is holding the Pope's horse, and other monks stand dismayed at the spectacle. This picture was executed in 1537, but, as we learn from the catalogue, the deterioration of the block and "the working of worms in the wood" prove that the impression in the Museum was taken in 1631.—*Harper's Magazine.*

"Hamlet" in France.—Looking at the wide difference between French and German taste, it is not surprising that a play which is very popular in the one country should be not at all popular in the other. It is through "Hamlet," however, that Shakespeare is chiefly known and reverenced in France. The play has seldom been represented there; in its original form never. The ghost has always been a stumbling-block to the French mind, which sympathizes but little with such supernatural machinery. The version of "Hamlet" by Ducis, which was produced in 1769, when Molé played the *Prince*, substitutes for the vision of the "majesty of buried Denmark" the poor device of dreams, in which *Hamlet's* father calls for vengeance both on *Claudius* and *Gertrude*. Even this touch of the supernatural drew down the wrath of Voltaire, who wrote of it in bitter scorn: "Les ombres vont devenir à la mode * * * nous allons tomber dans l'outré et le gigantesque: adieu les sentiments du cœur!" It is amusing to find Voltaire objecting to the absence of heart in "Hamlet." The play scene Ducis feebly replaces by a narrative of the King of England's murder, told by *Hamlet* to *Claudius*, in order to discover if his suspicions and dreams point to the truth. Either from the poverty of this device or from the hardness of his heart, *Claudius* betrays no kind of emotion at the recital; and *Hamlet* is reduced to extorting a confession from the *Queen* by suddenly thrusting his father's funeral urn into her hands. After this follows a combat between the *King's* followers and *Hamlet's*, which leads to the death of the former, and the installation of the latter on the throne. The *Queen* kills herself in a fit of remorse, and the play concludes with a charmingly stilted speech from *Hamlet*, in the course of which he says: "Privé de tous les miens dans ce palais funeste, mes malheurs sont comblés, mais—ma vertu me reste." One part of the plot, as arranged by Ducis, is deliciously characteristic. The marriage of *Gertrude* with *Hamlet*, the father, is, according to him, brought about for political reasons; the man who really loves her, and whom she really loves, is *Claudius*, who is not brother to the *King*, but merely first prince of the blood. The *Queen* is happy enough in her marriage for a long time; but on seeing *Claudius* again her old passion revives. *Claudius*, who is by this time a widower with one daughter, *Ophelia*, is by no means unwilling to return her love, and so the murder of the *King* is accomplished, although at the last moment *Gertrude* attempts to prevent it. There are other curious divergences from Shakespeare. *Gertrude*, in spite of her passion for *Claudius*, refuses to marry him unless he will proffer allegiance to *Hamlet*; and the inevitable confidant of the old French drama is dragged in to hear the story of her guilt. The only modern version of the play which has obtained any success in France is that of Dumas père, which in the main follows the course of the original. This play was produced in 1847, and was performed 135 successive nights at the Théâtre Historique. Rouvier played it at a later date at the Odéon. The last appearance of "Hamlet" on the French dramatic stage was at the Gaîté, in 1867, when Mme. Judith attempted the part of the *Prince* with no success. On the lyric stage, M. Faure's performance of *Hamlet* is remarkable as an instance of how much a great actor can make out of sorry materials. From time to time there is a talk of producing "Hamlet" at the Théâtre Française; but it does not seem likely that this talk will ever result in action.—*Temple Bar.*

The Sun's Surroundings.—Observe, then, how complex the sun already appeared, compared with the glowing orb in which astronomers formerly believed. The analysis of sun-spots had shown that at least three envelopes exist within the photosphere, or that three lower levels are revealed in the larger spots—viz., the level corresponding to the penumbral fringe, then that belonging to the dark umbra, and thirdly that belonging to the so-called black nucleus. The photosphere itself marks the position of a fourth envelope, or at least of a fourth solar level. Fifth comes the shallow complex atmosphere discovered by Young. Sixth, the sierra discovered by Grant, Leverrier, and Secchi. Seventh, the prominence region. Eighth, the inner and brighter corona. And ninth, the outer radiated corona. As to the depth of these successive envelopes, it is probable that the lowest level of the deeper spots lies about 10,000 miles below the photosphere. Young's atmosphere extends some three or four hundred miles above the photosphere; the sierra from eight to ten thousand miles; the prominence region to a height of thirty or forty thousand miles, with occasional extensions to a hundred thousand miles or more; the brighter corona to from two to three hundred thousand miles, with expansions in places to four or five thousand miles; while, lastly, the outer corona is so jagged in outline that it is difficult to define its extension, but certainly some of its radiations reach to a distance of fully a million miles from the glowing surface of the sun we see. When we note that some of the envelopes here spoken of as single are in reality multiple—the shallow atmosphere including probably some thirty or forty distinct envelopes, the sierra nine or ten, the prominence region two or three, and the coronas perhaps nine or ten others—it will be seen what an amazingly complex subject of research the sun has become in modern times. That great discovery of Kirchhoff's, the interpretation of the spectrum, which promised to make all clear to us, has in reality only taught us to know more certainly what inscrutable mysteries surround the glowing centre of the planetary system.

But the next eclipse after that of 1870—the Indian eclipse of December, 1871—revealed fresh wonders, showing that even the outer corona is but the inner part of a solar envelope (or rather appendage) whose outermost limit lies altogether beyond our ken.

For on that occasion, besides the notable success obtained by photographers, it was demonstrated that the corona shines in part by reflecting the sun's light. Janssen, the skillful French spectroscopist, succeeded in recognizing in the faint rainbow-tinted ribbon of light (on which the bright coronal lines are seen as on a background) dark lines corresponding to those which are most conspicuous in the solar spectrum. Here, then, was the most convincing evidence of the existence of matter capable of effectively reflecting the sun's light. And no reasonable doubt can exist that the matter whose presence was thus indicated is no other than the meteoric and cometic matter which other researches had taught us to recognize as plentifully strewn throughout the regions around the sun. How far this matter extends we do not certainly know. The zodiacal light, which is now commonly explained as due to the light from millions of minute bodies, extends visibly at least as far as the orbit of the earth. The occurrence of meteoric displays caused by the passage of such bodies through our own air proves in another way the same fact. But we know also that some of the meteor systems through which our earth passes travel far beyond the orbits of Uranus and Neptune, even to distances more than double that of the outermost known planet. So that to those enormous distances, though with an almost infinite sparseness of distribution, the meteoric and cometic matter which is now associated with the coronal envelopes of the sun must be regarded as unquestionably extending.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

Old Amsterdam.—It is one of the peculiarities of Holland that we go down into it from the sea, and the further in we go the deeper down we get. The metropolis lies on a river or estuary called (for short) the IJ. Into this we entered through a ponderous granite-built lock—one of an assorted series, of various sizes, adjusted to vessels of larger or smaller dimensions. After we had been shut into our compartment the valves were opened, and we followed the declining water until it reached the level of the IJ, when the gates were swung back and we steamed on to the city.

And here we were in Amsterdam—the mother of the "Nieuw Amsterdam" of Peter Stuyvesant and Wouter Van Twiller. The guide-books (to which the reader is respectfully referred) are fond of calling this town "the Venice of the North," which misleads the imagination. Like Venice, it is built on piles. Erasmus speaks of its people living like birds perched on the tops of trees—and some of its obscure narrow alleys are only canals. Beyond this, the resemblances are only differences. The canals penetrate many of the principal streets, it is true, but these are wide thoroughfares, with broad, well-paved roadway and side-walk, and often with four rows of trees—the water way being between the centre rows. Carriages and heavy drays are moving in every direction, and the canals are but little used for internal traffic. Canal-boats, lighters, and in some parts even square-rigged ships, are floated opposite to the warehouses which are to receive or to deliver their cargoes; but the city has a roar and hum that would at once destroy the dreamy charm of Venice.

There is much in Amsterdam that is magnificent, and in which we were greatly interested, but my present purpose is mainly connected with those of its features which seldom engage the attention of travelers. Rising at daybreak, I strolled out to see the street life of the early morning. Market men and market women from the country, near and far, dressed in their widely varying local costumes, were plying their traffic in the streets and on the canals, and house-maids were scrubbing steps and side-walks, and sweeping to the middle of the carriageway, or hurrying home with prayer-book or market basket. The town was alive with a population which a few hours later would make way for those who are only known to the broader day.

Canal-boats were arriving and departing; moving out from their berths through a crowd of other craft, with that mysterious kind of silent help that a moving canal-boat always gets from the crews of its neighbors at rest—it sides are prodded with boat-hooks from here and from there, and it slowly floats out from the crowd and starts on its way "sans mot dire;" turf-boats were floating into the Dam Rak, furling their sails and lowering their masts; cargoes of cabbages were being tossed, one by one, from men in boats to men on shore; here the clatter of knives and forks was heard through low back window and cabin-hatch, and here the vrouw was washing up the breakfast things in a slat-floored kitchen sink hanging from the taffrail; strange-looking people were doing strange-looking things throughout all the strange-looking fleet, and all with the air of its being in no wise unusual or peculiar. On shore, a street vender was attracting custom with a watchman's rattle; men were hoisting baskets of turf to the cellar, at the top of a high house gable; women and children were going from a basement with the sign "water en vuur te koop," with neatly painted iron buckets, each having a kettle of boiling water at the top, and a lump of burning turf at the bottom—going home to make the morning tea; at every quarter-hour the carillon jingled from all the steeples. The gin-shops were already well patronized, for it seems a universal habit, in this moist northern climate, to take "een sneeuwballetje" of gin and sugar as a frequent prophylactic. At this early hour, and about the canals, the gilded heads and odd bonnets of the peasant women are more frequent than elsewhere, or later in the day.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

Crime and Automatism.—In place of debating upon the forfeits of criminals to society, philosophers and philanthropists are chiefly occupying themselves with the duties of society to criminals.

At the bottom of all the more prevalent thought of the time is the conviction that there is not enough in the history of humanity to account for the suffering which we are forced to witness, and that the hardest task of those who think and feel is that which Milton set himself—

> "To justify the ways of God to man."

All these newer modes of thought are, to a large extent, outgrowths of what we may call physiological psychology. The foundations of this were laid in those studies of individual character made by the phrenologists, much in the same way that the foundations of chemistry were laid by the alchemists. In the pursuit of an unattainable end, and in the midst of great hallucinations, they made those observations and discoveries which, divorced from their fancies and theories, lent themselves to the building up of a true science.

But the development of the connection of motive and determination has been, in the main, an expansion of the doctrine of reflex action. This doctrine, which started from the fact of the twitching of a decapitated frog's hind legs, has grown to such dimensions that it claims to solve some of the gravest questions in psychology, and to deal, in the face of the great endowed and incorporated beliefs, with the most serious problems of responsibility and retribution.

Following the idea of Descartes, who considered all the lower animals as only living machines, and man himself as a machine with a superadded spiritual essence, we may glance a moment at the movements of the human mechanism. Circulation, secretion, and nutrition go on in health without our consent or knowledge. The heart's action is felt occasionally, but cannot be controlled by a direct act of the will. The respiration is often perceived and partially under the influence of the will, but for the most part unnoticed and involuntary. Passing to what we call the voluntary movements, we find that even when they obey our wishes the special actions which conspire to produce the effect wished for are neither ordered nor taken distinct cognizance of. Nothing shows this more clearly than the voice. Its tones and character, varying with the state of mind and feeling, are regulated by the nicest adjustments of a system of delicate antagonizing muscles, the very existence of which would never be suspected but for the researches of the anatomist. Sudden and sharp sensations produce involuntary movements of voluntary muscles. By a similar mechanical connection different impressions produce their corresponding emotions and ideas. These again produce other ideas and emotions by a mechanism over which we have only a partial control. We cannot always command the feelings of disgust, pity, anger, contempt, excited in us by certain presentations to our consciousness. We cannot always arrest or change the train of thoughts which is keeping us awake, however much we may long to do so. Now the observation of certain exceptional natures tends to show that a very large portion of their apparent self-determinations or voluntary actions, such as we consider that *we* should hold ourselves responsible for, are in reality nothing more nor less than reflex movements, automatic consequences of practically irresistible causes existing in the inherited organization and in preceding conditions.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Caricatures in Luther's Day.—When Luther began the immortal part of his public career in 1517 by nailing to the church door his ninety-five theses against the sale of indulgences, wood-engraving was an art which had been practiced nearly a century. He found also, as we have seen, a public accustomed to satirical writings illustrated by wood-cuts. The great Holbein illustrated Erasmus' *Praise of Folly*. Brandt's *Ship of Fools*, as well as the litter of works which it called forth, was even profusely illustrated. Caricatures as distinct works, though usually accompanied with abundant verbal commentary, were familiar objects. Among the curiosities which Luther himself brought from Rome, in 1510, some years before he began his special work, was a caricature suggested by the *Ship of Fools*, showing how the Pope had "fooled the whole world with his superstitions and idolatries." He showed it to the Prince Elector of Saxony at the time. The picture exhibited a little ship filled with monks, friars, and priests casting lines to people swimming in the sea, while in the stern sat comfortably the Pope with his Cardinals and Bishops, overshadowed and covered by the Holy Ghost, who was looking up to Heaven, and through whose help alone the drowning wretches were saved.

In talking about the picture many years after, Luther said, "These and the like fooleries we then believed as articles of faith." He had not reached the point when he could talk at his own table of the Cardinals as "peevish milksops, effeminate, unlearned blockheads, whom the Pope places in all kingdoms, where they lie lolling in kings' courts among the ladies and women."

Finding this weapon of caricature ready made to his hands, he used it freely, as did also his friends and his foes. He was him elf a caricaturist. When Pope Clement VII. seemed disposed to meet the reformers half-way, and proposed a council to that end, Luther wrote a pamphlet ridiculing the scheme, and to give more force to his satire he "caused a picture to be drawn" and placed in the title-page. It was not a work describable to the fastidious ears of our century, unless we leave part of the description in Latin. The Pope was seated on a lofty throne, surrounded by Cardinals having foxes' tails, and seeming "*sursum et deorsum repurgare.*" In the *Table-Talk* we read also of a picture being brought to Luther in which the Pope and Judas were represented hanging to the purse and keys. "'Twill vex the Pope horribly," said Luther, "that he whom emperors and kings have worshipped should now be figured hanging upon his own picklocks."—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Brohan Family.—The name of Brohan in dramatic circles has long been synonymous with wit, piquancy, and grace; the mother, Mme. Suzanne Brohan, although restricted in her day to the narrow arena of a vaudeville theatre, still retains a cherished place in the memory of old play-goers as a type of elegance and *finesse*; and no one who has seen Augustine and Madeleine will, I think, dispute their claim to hereditary distinction. The latter—for I cannot part with Augustine just yet—is, with the exception of Mme. Plessy, the sole remaining representative of the traditional *grande coquette*. The years which have elapsed since she first trod the stage in "Les Contes de la Reine de Navarre" have refined and matured her talent, and endowed her with that ease and self-possession which experience and incessant study alone can give. She may not quite realize our ideal of *Elmire* and *Célimène*; those wonderful conceptions of the *grand siècle* may still be beyond her grasp: but she has more strings than one to her bow, and if she occasionally disappoints us in Molière, makes ample amends for it by invariably enchanting us in Alfred de Musset.

Her sister was, or is—for, though ostensibly on the retired list, she has never, to my knowledge, formally taken leave of the theatre—the very best *soubrette* that I remember having seen, or even heard of, at least in the present century. Respecting Madeleine Béjart and Mlle. Beauval, the original creators of *Marinette* and *Nicole*, we have little reliable information; Mlle. Dangeville and (in her one character of *Suzanne*) Mlle. Contat may have equaled, perhaps surpassed her; but, setting these aside, I do not believe that the Comédie Française has possessed, in this particular line, an actress in any way comparable to Augustine Brohan as a *servante* of Molière or a *soubrette* of Marivaux (for they they must not be confounded); as the *Suzanne* of Beaumarchais, or the *Madame de Prie* of Alexandre Dumas she stands alone; her extraordinary versatility combines every quality necessary to the efficient interpretation of the most opposite individualities, so that each successive assumption, "de plus fort en plus fort, comme chez Nicolet," appears to the delighted spectator more faultless, more nearly perfect than its predecessor. The most pointed wit, the sauciest humor, the most infectious gayety, the archest and most bewitching coquetry, every natural or acquired attribute that can charm and fascinate the enraptured listener, she has them all at her finger's end, in every twinkle of her eye, in every pout of her lip, in every echo of her merry laugh! She can write, aye, and has done so more than once, as pretty a *proverbe* as Octave Feuillet himself; her *bons mots* would fill a volume, and in repartee—I was about to say she is matchless—but of that, gentle reader, you shall judge for yourself.

One evening she was sitting in the *foyer*, recruiting herself with a cup of *consommé*, and surrounded, as usual by a levee of admirers, among whom was Desnoyers, then stage-manager of the Théâtre Français. "Augustine," said he, "you have always an answer for everything, but I intend to puzzle you. I will give you a sentence, in which I will introduce the name of a town. You are to reply in one word, which must not only be *à propos* to what I say, but must also signify a city or town, in France or out of it. I am not particular. Cà va-til?"

"Cà va," said the actress.

"Bien," pursued the *régisseur*. "Commençons. Il paraît que tu aimes le *bouillon*?"

"Elbeuf" (et l'bœuf,) replied Augustine, without moving a muscle.

"Bravo!" cried the delighted circle.

Desnoyers looked rather crestfallen, but, recovering himself, continued in a pathetic tone, "Si tu me joues de ces *tours*-là, j'en mourrai!"

This time Augustine rose from her seat, stared him full in the face, and exclaimed with perfectly annihilating emphasis, "Péris, gueux!" (Périgueux!)—*London Society.*

The German Parliament.—A view of the Parliament is a strange sight, from its peculiarly miscellaneous character; every man seems to be sent without regard to his station or calling, so that he happens to please people enough to receive an election. Perhaps the first man the eye lights on will be Prince Frederick Charles, or Prince Albert, of Prussia; the latter will perhaps be seen shaking hands or chatting with Moltke, Steinmetz, or Von Falkenstein, for he affects the military heroes of the House rather than the civilians, to whom he gives little more than the finger. All grades of titled personages are present down to the Barons; then come the inevitable lawyers, followed, it may be, by a host of professors, bankers, and merchants—the Rothschilds not disdaining a seat in the body in which they are likely to brush against such Socialists as Bebel, who consider property a theft, and are on the watch to get a little of it into their own pockets notwithstanding. The Imperial Parliament of the last three years has been noted for the increasing number of the Catholic clergy, from Bishop to priest, sent thither in the interests of the Ultramontanes to fight Prince Bismarck; they form now the great core of the Opposition as the Party of the Centre.

Bismarck has, of course, been a prime factor in all the Parliaments; he began his career in that of Frankfort as a rank Conservative. Incessant work is his daily bread, and he labors as earnestly in the legislative halls as in his Cabinet. Before he enters, his special table near the President is covered by his messengers with portfolios and bundles of papers. He bows to the officer in the chair, then to his colleagues of the Ministry, with whom he shakes hands or exchanges a few words. Being seated, he raises his little pearl opera-glass to his eyes and scans the house, perhaps recognizing a special friend (whom he greets) in the distance, or going to one for a few moments' talk. Returning to his desk, he takes out a little key which opens the portfolios, which could tell volumes if they could only speak. In a moment he is reading the dispatches and reports of his secretaries and counselors; then he corrects their drafts, writes letters, or gives the outlines to notes. During this work he sits perfectly cool and collected, and writes with the hand and the precision of a writing-master, for everything with him is done with exactness and care. He writes with a goose-quill, with a broad plume like a flag, and it moves over the paper rapidly and quietly. He writes so bold and clear a hand that on one occasion a Deputy to the Parliament announced the completion of a certain work by the declaration: "Gentlemen, I have the Customs Treaty in my hand, signed with the bold signature of the Chancellor of the Confederation." Bismarck reads and writes and thinks with such intensity that one would suppose him unconscious of what is going on around him; but not so. Let him hear a prominent member announced to speak, or perchance his own name spoken, and instantly he stops his work and leans back, all attention, until the matter is settled, and he has caught every word. During this period he is likely to be disturbed every few minutes by his aristocratic-looking messenger, who brings him a portfolio with important documents, or who whispers in his ear some message from a foreign diplomatist, in return for which he fills a folio with dispatches, or whispers a few words and dismisses his servant. All this is performed without the least sign of haste or effort; his work is so systematized that, though his time is precious, he seems to have enough for all his purposes.

And still Bismarck needs and has a confidential ministerial aid in this severe work; his right-hand man for years has been the most accurate and systematic personage in political life in Prussia, Herr Delbrück, who is the Keeper of the Ministerial Portfolio. This gentleman is quite a character in Prussian parliamentary life. At the sessions he sits like his chief, quietly writing and reading, seldom noticing what is going on, unless his own name is mentioned, or he hears something which specially concerns his department, in which he is an oracle. Every few minutes an old messenger, who has grown gray in the service and is a confidential servant, approaches him with respectful bearing, and receives the documents and his orders. Delbrück is always at his post, no matter who else deserts, and he listens to the longest speeches from beginning to end without the least signs of fatigue or impatience. At times the members will tire and desert almost in a body to the lunch-room; Delbrück sits still. The only refreshment in which he indulges is an occasional pinch of snuff—in a subdued and modest way. The whole House may burst into a Homeric laughter; Delbrück is only tempted to a slight smile, which disappears in a moment. Once in a while he is seen taking notes, which is finally followed by a slight nod to the President, who immediately recognizes him, and announces that Privy Councilor Delbrück has the floor. He rises and waits a moment until perfect silence is obtained, for he has no inclination to strain his lungs or repeat his words. He speaks just loud enough to be heard with perfect quiet and close attention, and this he gains, because all desire to hear him. His voice has not the least feeling or modulation, and his words are uttered slowly and in short sentences. He soon shows that he has heard all that has been said on the subject for days, for he quotes one orator and corrects another, until the whole matter is brought down to a point; this he does clearly, primly, logically, and always practically. The whole speech lasts at the most five or ten minutes, and consists of a few sentences; but Delbrück has said all that was needful, and then ceased. In all the statistics of trade and commerce he is ever an indisputable authority, whom even the political economists by profession do not dare to encounter. He seems to know the entire history of the commercial treaties of the world, paragraph by paragraph, and is prepared to answer every question. He is the Argus of the Parliament, and in his presence others are modest in their assertions concerning doubtful questions falling within his sphere.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

Recollections of Rachel.—Off the stage, Rachel was lively, unaffected, and sociable; she had a keen sense of the humorous, and, like Talma, whose greatest ambition was to rival Brunet as *Jocrisse*, fancied that her peculiar *forte* lay in comedy, and notwithstanding her comparative failure as *Marinette* and *Célimène*, persisted in asserting that she was right and the public wrong.

"She was the strangest creature I ever met with," said once to me the Duc de ——. "I was in her *salon* the other evening, when two or three academicians came to pay her a visit. She received them with her most majestic air, and after a long conversation on literary and scientific topics, which she discussed with a gravity and *aplomb* worthy of Mlle. de Scudéry, they took their leave. No sooner were they gone than she started from her chair, and began whirling about the room like a second St. Vitus, till she was fairly out of breath, when she sat down on the hearth-rug, and devoured a plateful of brandy cherries. But that's nothing," added he, "compared to what happened not long ago at the theatre. She was electrifying the house in 'Phèdre,' and though I have seen her in it a dozen times, her scene with *Hippolyte* is so magnificent that I can never listen to it unmoved. At the end of the act I was talking to a friend in the lobby, when a note from her was given to me, simply two lines in pencil, saying that she felt exhausted, and requesting me on my way to the club to order something for her at Chevet's; and what do you think it was?" "Perhaps Ostend oysters or a *perdreau aux truffes*," said I. "Not a bit of it, *mon cher*," replied the Duc de ——, "pickled salmon and *fromage de Chester!*"

Among the last creations of Mlle. Rachel was *Rosemonde*, in the one-act tragedy, or rather drama, so called, a production coldly received by the public and indifferently played by the actress, who was already suffering from the malady which eventually proved fatal to her. The final performance was so thinly attended, and the heroine herself so pale and wan as to suggest the following lines:

> "Pourquoi nomme-t-on cette pièce 'Rosemonde?'
> Je n'y vois pas de *rose*, je n'y vois pas de *monde!*"

—*London Society.*

THE NAME OF AMERICA.

CURIOUS CLAIMS OF ORIGIN—THE CHINESE FOUSANG—THE "AMERIC" OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

In the *Atlantic Monthly* magazine for March is a curious little paper, with the signature Jules Marcou, on a theme which is naturally one of the most interesting in the world to Americans, the name of "America." The conclusions of most people in the matter of this nomenclature are not very distinct or satisfactory. They believe the name was derived from the Florentine pilot and cosmographer Almerigo Vespucci, and still they are not at all satisfied with the claim made on behalf of such a shuffling and shadowy godfather. Yet, oddly enough, they feel a relutance to meddle with the title. They look upon any attempt to show another origin of the name as a rash undertaking, and would rather have the accepted explanation which has served the world for over three hundred years than anything else that can be offered by way of amendment.

But it will yet be recognized that America has not been named from any man, any more than Britain, Scotland, Rome, Nineveh, &c., have been named from Brute, Scota, Romulus, Ninus, &c., but that it bears a large designation of space and territory. America was known and named from the exterior ages before Columbus and Vespucci, and this conviction has grown from a hundred curious facts of locality and language. Humboldt and others believed that the western edge of this twin continent was peopled from Asia, and they had many good reasons for their belief. One hundred years ago M. De Guignes, historian of the Huns, found in the Royal Library of Paris an old Chinese manuscript history of China, and in this was a chapter on the discovery of the great eastern land of Fousang in the sixth century of our era—this Fousang meaning, apparently, the country of North America about the region of California. The discoverer was named Hoei-chin, a *bonze*, (moonshe) or scientist who wrote an account of the land he had visited at the end of a long voyage. This account was translated by De Guignes, and printed in the twenty-eighth volume of the Academy of Sciences, which the reader will find at the Astor Library.

The Fousang subject has not been thought very attractive in our time, since it suggests the discovery of our ground by one of the pig-tailed Chinamen. But just now, as may be seen in the Londen *Athenæum*, Mr. Leland, who has written such an agreeable book about the English Gypsies, is going to publish that curious little fragment, with the comments of the old Chinese writers and of the modern French critics. This fragment, it will be perceived, ante-dates the Norse discovery of America from our side by about 400 years. It was in 1838 that Rafn published at Copenhagen his *Antiquitates Americanæ*, from a collection of old sagas, which told us of Leif, and Thorold and Thorstein Raudi, of Huittramanaland and Vinland-it-goda, all dating in the tenth century. This Scandinavian history is larger than that of Fousang, and more credible; but it has the indistinctness which usually belongs to such ancient records of discovery, from the days of Pytheas of Massilia and Hanno of Carthage, to those of the Zeno family and Almerigo Vespucci—not to mention the Irish voyages of St. Brandon into the Atlantic isles. The stories of such old voyages are very slight and shadowy, but they carry a crowd of little suggestions and facts which literature could not afford to lose, and would not willingly let die; and every step made in that line of ocean research, especially on the Atlantic side of our continent, must be full of interest for our students and men of intelligence. Just now men are beginning to break down the great barriers that long separated the nations of the East and West, and to investigate the languages and histories of the world, with mutual help, for the general enlightenment.

In the above-mentioned paper by Jules Marcou, it is satisfactory to see how prejudice can give way, and how people may be allowed to doubt the truth of such a venerable notion as that America was named from Almerigo Vespucci. Marcou contends that the name came from the isthmian ground of Central America, covered by the present State of Nicaragua, and if his idea goes astray somewhat, it can still, like the arrow of Acestes in Virgil's poem, make a very interesting tract of light in its wandering course. He finds in that State the remarkable mountain range named the Americ, stretching across from the neighborhood of Greytown on the Atlantic side, in a north-westerly direction, and giving birth to a number of streams falling either into the outer sea or into the lake of Nicaragua. Columbus, in his fourth voyage, (1502,) mentions the tribe of the Cariay, and describes their country as a place abounding in gold. The Carcas are on the same ground at the present day, and this fact, and the mention of the neighboring Veragua, identifies the hill country mentioned by the great pilot. At the foot of those Americ hills are the rich gold mines of Libertad and San Domingo. There can be little doubt that this region is that visited and described by Columbus, though the name, Americ, is not mentioned in his narrative.

This is Mr. Marcou's discovery, which is valuable as far as it goes, and it goes somewhat further (though in another direction) than it goes with him; since that pre-Columbian word, Americ, is actually found written on many other mountain ranges of the Old and New Worlds. In Ireland it is spelled Iomerac or Comerach, in Greece it is Chimari, in Abyssinia Amhara, in Portugal Coimbra, in Anglo-Saxon England Moruge, and all are evidently derived from the Hebrew word for summit, *Amer.* It is also found in Chimbor-azo, since many old writers spell the word as if it were pronounced Kimbo-razo. How, or when, did that term Americ fly over the broad spaces of the Atlantic, to perch upon those solitary peaks of an undiscovered continent? The proper answer to the question would go a great way to suggest the true way in which the term for that continent found its way across that formidable barrier. But Mr. Marcou argues that though Columbus never set down the name Americ in his report concerning the gold region where it must have been familiarly known and pronounced, it was mentioned and brought home by his mariners, and that in this way the gold-bearing renown of that place would naturally be spread abroad, till at last it reached the writer who first put in print the name of "America." This man was the learned head of the seminary or college of Saint Dié, in Lorraine, Martin Waldseemuller, who published in 1507 (one year after the death of Columbus) a treatise in Latin on geography in general, including in it the four voyages attributed to the pilot Almerigo Vespucci, and giving the name of this Florentine as *Americus*. Mr. Marcou is disposed to believe that this old cosmographer of the Vosges, while he turned the name Almerigo into Americus and America, still kept in memory the mariners' report of the gold-bearing Americ hills, and was by this influenced to give the name America Provincia to the newly-discovered region. This conclusion has something to recommend it in the boldness with which it puts Almerigo Vespucci aside; and it is not at all disagreeable to set aside the claim of a man whose narratives have the air of so many forgeries. Only one of his voyages—that made in 1499-1500, vouched for by the Commander Ojeda—has any mark of authenticity. It would certainly be a great relief to the general imagination if people could reject the godfathership of Almerigo Vespucci and accept instead a derivation so simple and solid-looking as the gold mountain ridges of Nicaraguan Americ.

But the truth of this interesting matter seems to present itself in a much larger aspect. The name America springs from a root of more general significance, suitable to the rather indistinct grandeur of that *fata morgana* which for ages rose before the eyes of men along the shadowy horizons of the formidable western sea. For ages *America* meant the "Far Extremity" or "Remote Land" in all the oldest languages of the world, reckoning among these the Hebrew, in which the root of the word has the meaning of "remote end." It is a word of the most illustrious origin and historic significancy, and can be traced in many shapes combined with the most powerful or poetic nomenclature of the world. Italy, that was named by the Asiatics Kittim and Hesperia, (that is, "western country,") was also named by Herodotus and others the land of the *Ombrikoi*, the oldest race of that peninsula. The people of the extreme peninsula of Denmark were named, for the same reason, Cimbri. Those of Western Britain, on the edge of the ocean, were named Cymry or Cumraeg, and, for similar reasons of geographical position, Ireland was called "Erin Cumraeg," as the best Keltic antiquaries and linguists have demonstrated. The Norsemen of the tenth century found and named this continent, when they called it *Mark* and Markland, the "farther country." In all languages the "evening" means "extreme end;" as in Hesper and Hesperia, names for Italy. The evening in Lapland speech was, and perhaps is still, named *Ammerick*, by one of the ancient and simple laws of language. Andalusia, as the Moors and Arabs will tell you, means "sunset;" and Andalusia and Antilles (an old convertible term for America) are the same word, with the same purport. It may be added that *mirk* was an archaic English word for "evening"—the Angles understanding its meaning as well as the Lapps, and much better than people do at present.

The grand geographical name "America" flew ever "westward" for ages—flew like an eagle of the sunset before the advancing and spreading races of the human family, who significantly named the coast-edges where the seas seemed to bar any further progress, and who by degrees passed beyond those boundaries to find others more remote still. America flew, so to speak, from the old belligerent coast of Phrygia, on the edge of the Euxine, onward to the *Ombrikoi* of Italy; then to the Cimbric boundary; then to the extreme edges of Britain and Ireland, and then to the ultimate sea-beaten reefs of Maroc, in Northern Africa. Its last and most magnificent flight was to our farthest Markland. This seems to be the true genesis and journey of that great name. A hundred other illustrations of this fact might be set down here. But these few observations may serve to outline or suggest a truth which will hardly be recognized just now, perhaps, but will be overtaken by and by. And it is no mere hallucination of a word-monger which leads to the firm conclusion that the name of our country—"the beautiful name of America," as Mr. Stevens so happily styles it—is as old as the hills, one of the finest and most venerable on the rolls of historic nomenclature, and not at all a word sloughed off discreditably from the appellation of a shadowy and perhaps fraudulent pilot who lived in the sixteenth century.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

The Paris correspondent of the Londen *Standard* writes March 2: "Romances in real life continue to be the order of the day. Within the past month I have given you several remarkable cases, and I have now to deal with another equally extraordinary and interesting. About twenty years ago a strange family took possession of the Château of the Gagnerie, near Tours. It was composed of three persons—the Viscount De Finse, his wife, and a boy of eleven named Raphaël. The Viscount was about fifty years old. He led a very secluded life; he received nobody, and spent most of his time in improving his property. In fact, the neighbors at once put him down as a misanthrope. His wife, on the contrary, was of a very gay disposition, and soon made herself famous for her doings, which, however, do not at that period appear to have gone beyond the bounds of eccentricity. The family, nevertheless, lived on good terms, but there was an air of mystery and incompatibility about it which puzzled everybody, and it was generally prophesied that something would ooze out one of these days. M. De Finse died last year, leaving to the young Viscount Raphaël, a fortune of £12,000. The widowed Viscountess was not much affected by her bereavement; she continued to live in the same gay manner, and to afford food for the gossips of the surrounding villages. At length, however, her eccentricity took a more serious turn, and eventually the young Viscount brought an action to deprive her of the management of her affairs on the ground of her insanity. To this the Viscountess replied by a statement which fell like a thunder-bolt on the young Raphaël, and disclosed the mysterious secret that had so long hovered over the strange family. 'You are not my son,' exclaimed she, 'you are merely an adopted child, and I am ready to prove it.' The trial came on before the Civil Tribunal of Tours, and lasted several days, during which the court was crowded with the leading families of the Touraine. The story of the case was told in plain and unmistakable terms by the counsel for the defendant. In 1833 M. Achille Apollon De Finse, Viscount de Saint-Pierremont, married against the wishes of his family Heloise Messager, a young midwife, living in Paris. This *mésalliance* led to his ostracism, and for many years he never saw either his father or mother. One day the idea struck him that if he had a child it might be the means of reconciling him to his family; and, as there was no hope of having one by his wife, he resolved to seek it elsewhere. He was then living at Montmorency. He at once came to Paris, the city of mysteries, and called upon a midwife in the Rue St. Honoré, to whom he disclosed his plan. This woman, by name Soumet, was one of those good-natured, not over-scrupulous matrons to be found in large capitals, who are ever ready to help people in distress, provided there is money in the affair. She immediately found him a big, bouncing boy, the child of an unfortunate girl named Legendre, who had just been confined, and who had consented to part with it for a consideration. The next day this child was taken down to Montmorency and duly registered at the *mairie* by M. De Finse as his son. It is on this entry that the present Viscount Raphaël bases his claim to be considered the son of M. De Finse and his wife. But, according to the evidence, the child was brought back to Paris to be nursed by the woman Soumet, and died a few weeks after. However, M. De Finse was not to be baffled. He again appealed to the feelings of Mme. Soumet, and the obliging midwife procured him another bouncing boy, born in her house, of an unknown girl, and which was substituted for the one just deceased. The child having been nursed by the midwife for some months, was then taken by M. and Mme. De Finse and brought up as their son under the name of Raphaël, the alleged identical Viscount of to-day. The sudden appearance of this child in the house of M. De Finse created a good deal of gossip, the Police became suspicious, and he and his wife were arrested in 1850 on the charge of child-stealing; but as there was not sufficient proof, the charge fell through. Such was the defendant's case. On behalf of the plaintiff it was simply alleged that the story just related was the result of the hallucinations of Mme De Finse's insanity. However, strangely enough, Viscount Raphaël, after several days' sittings, decided on withdrawing the demand he had made. Whether he thought the action against his pretended mother was likely to turn against himself is not stated; but the step looks suspicious. The case would then have come to an end, had not the Public Prosecutor insisted that the inquiry must proceed in the interest of public justice and morality. Judgment is expected to be pronounced in a few days.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE OF THE WEEK.

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES EXAMINED—MR. JOHN W. HARMON AND THE "TRUE STORY"—MR. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ AND THE BLACK-MAILING SCHEME—A NEWSPAPER MAN TELLS WHAT HE KNOWS OF TILTON AND WOODHULL—WHAT MRS. TILTON'S NURSE OBSERVED WHEN BEECHER MADE HIS VISIT—MISS BESSIE TURNER GIVES HER EVIDENCE.

The Beecher trial, during the past week, was remarkable for the immense volume of the evidence given, and, with the single exception of Bessie Turner's testimony, its depth of dullness. About twenty solid columns every day represent the amount of it; but there was little in it to pay the reader for wading through the mass. The main issues were scarcely touched, except, perhaps, in the evidence given by Mrs. Tilton's nurse on Thursday. Bessie Turner's story was a lively history of the small troubles of domestic life, where the husband was erratic and silly, and the wife sentimental and given to copious tears.

The witnesses examined on Monday were four, and the testimony of another, taken some time ago, was read. Mr. Harmon told of an interview he had had with Tilton in which the latter said he would collect the $7,000 from Bowen, and that it would revive the scandal published by Bowen against Beecher; and that Bowen had on more than one occasion made charges against Beecher. Tilton said his wife had confessed to him that her Pastor had made dishonorable proposals to her, but he had made a sincere apology for it, and he (Tilton) had forgiven him. Tilton did not charge his wife with any criminal offense; he had read to witness in December, 1872, the paper known as the "true story." On cross-examination the witness explained that he offered Tilton $5,000 for the control of this document, but the offer was refused.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz testified that Tilton had applied to him to become a subscriber to the *Golden Age*, and in the conversation which took place, the witness asked him if Beecher would write for it, and Tilton replied that he would if he (Tilton) would let him. He said that Beecher had done him a great wrong, and had not helped him in his hour of need as he should have done. After the Woodhull publication, witness said to Tilton, "Do you mean to say Mr. Beecher has had criminal relations with your wife?" and he answered, "My wife is as pure as an angel;" at another time he said he had the power to blow off the roof of Plymouth Church. The main point of Mr. Shultz's testimony concerned a conversation had with Frank Carpenter, who told him there was a scandal in Brooklyn, seriously compromising Mr. Beecher, and that Moulton and Tilton had the documents; that the best way to settle the matter was to start a paper in New-York, with the aid of Beecher's friends, put Beecher in as chief, and send Tilton away as foreign correspondent for a term of years. Witness replied that it looked to him much like a blackmailing job on Tilton's part. He afterward had a conversation with Tilton about this, and Tilton stated that Carpenter had no authority to send him abroad as correspondent.

Mr. Charles G. Judson testified that in a casual conversation he had with Tilton, the latter repeated twice, "I have lost faith in men." This witness was not cross-examined, and his testimony it was that provoked Judge Neilson's comment.

Mr. Archibald Baxter gave evidence that in conversations he had with Moulton, Moulton said Beecher was a pure man.

Mr. Drake's evidence (which was read) was to the effect that Moulton had told him the Woodhull publication was a pack of old woman's fables.

TUESDAY.

Six witnesses, (members of the Produce Exchange,) were called in the first hour's proceedings Tuesday morning to testify to general assertions made by Moulton of the falsity of the Woodhull publication and the purity of Mr. Beecher. Counsel for the plaintiff waived cross-examination.

Mr. Thomas M. Cooke, now of Detroit, but formerly engaged on the New-York *Sun*, testified that while connected with that paper in 1871 he became acquainted with Tilton, Mrs. Woodhull, and Miss Claflin. He visited these women several times at their house and at their office in Broad street, and that he frequently met Tilton there. His visits extended over the whole of that Summer. Remembered Tilton leaving the Woodhulls' house as late, perhaps, as between 11 and 12 at night. At an interview he had with Woodhull she urged him to write up the Beecher scandal for the *Sun*, but he said if he took such statements at the hands of third parties it would involve the paper in a flood of libel suits. The woman replied that Theodore had the documents, and would show them to him; that the matter was the greatest sensation of the age; would blow the roof off Plymouth Church, shake Brooklyn Heights to their centre, and revolutionize society. He was still afraid to touch it, and also refused to write it up for the "general market." Both Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull then urged him to write it up for *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*. The witness testified positively that Tilton urged him to do this, and wanted him to take a joint position on that paper and on the *Golden Age*. Witness said he should like the latter well enough but the *Weekly* was too much to stand. The cross-examination of the witness elicited nothing material.

John Gallagher, who drove Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull to the Coney Island beach, testified to that fact: that on arrival there they gave him their watches to keep, saying they were going away to bathe; but he could not say that they did. On the way back he observed some papers in Tilton's hand; they stopped at Tilton's house; he went in for a few moments, then came out, and they drove to a house in Remsen street, where Tilton told him to return at midnight with a close carriage. Witness did not know if this was Moulton's house. He returned at midnight, and drove Tilton and the lady to some house up-town in New-York, where they stopped. His impression was that Tilton returned with him to Brooklyn. The witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. Halliday, the Assistant Pastor of Plymouth Church was next called, but a legal controversy arose as to his evidence of what the official action of Plymouth Church was in respect to the Woodhull publication. The court ruled that if the records were in existence they must be produced.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Halliday resumed the stand, and gave some evidence of the conversation had with Tilton, at the interview at which Mr. Bell was present, shortly after the Woodhull publication. His examination, however, was temporarily suspended, to permit Mrs. Lucy W. Mitchell to give her evidence.

This was Mrs. Tilton's nurse. She had attended her in December, 1867, to the following April; in June, 1869, and again in December, 1870. She testified to Mrs. Tilton's sweetness of disposition as a wife; to Mr. Beecher's calls, which were not frequent; she knew of his having sent flowers to Mrs. Tilton during her sickness. In regard to her December attendance, she said that Mrs. Tilton was at that time very sick and feeble from a miscarriage. She recollected Mr. Tilton's coming to the house in the middle of the day at that period, that he was very much agitated, said he had been discharged from the *Union*, and was a ruined man. Mr. Tilton became restless, nervous, and excited. She had seen Mr. Moulton with Mr. Tilton in the adjoining room during this period, and their conversations were carried on in Mrs. Tilton's hearing, and were sometimes addressed to her. She was very restless after these interviews, and witness requested them to keep quiet, mentioning the doctor's directions that she must be kept perfectly still. She recollected Mr. Beecher's call on the Friday evening of that week. Mrs. Tilton was in bed supported by pillows. Witness went out of the room while he was there, and went down stairs. She recollected Mr. Tilton's return that night, because lying asleep by Mrs. Tilton's side, she was awakened by a buzzing sound, and opening her eyes saw Mr. Tilton talking very earnestly to his wife. She was requested to leave the room by one or the other of them. Mr. Tilton then went out; she partially dressed herself, went into the study, and Mr. Tilton went back to his wife's room. He was there about an hour, and she heard his voice raised apparently in anger, and Mrs. Tilton's as if in entreaty. When witness returned Mrs. Tilton was crying. On cross-examination it appeared that the only time when she had left the sick-room because any one called was on the occasion of Mr. Beecher's visit. She did not see any writing materials about the room after he had left, and could not recollect anything particular in Mrs. Tilton's condition at that time. The witness was much confused by her cross-examination, and complained that Mr. Fullerton so puzzled her that she could not remember correctly.

Rev. John L. Gay, of Bloomington, Ind., was next examined as to a certain lecture which Tilton had delivered there at the Indiana State University, in which he advocated looser notions about marriage than the witness thought was right or proper, his own ideas on that subject being the sound old-fashioned ones. He protested at the time, but it appeared he stood alone in the matter, for Tilton was invited by the Faculty to lecture again next day, and the witness had subsequently to resign on account of the action he had taken.

THURSDAY.

Two Post Office officials were examined at the opening of the proceedings on Thursday morning, to prove that the *Golden Age* was stopped at the Post Office because Mrs. Woodhull's Steinway Hall lecture was in it, which required additional postage, and Tilton assumed the responsibility and paid $100 additional. Mr. Fullerton said he was instructed that the inclosure was not the lecture.

Mr. Halliday was then called to the stand. His examination was marked by frequent lively contests between counsel, particularly on the part of Mr. Shearman, over the use in court of the Plymouth Church records, which had been brought to refresh the mind of the witness on certain matters. Mr. Halliday testified that after the interview between him and Tilton, he saw Moulton on the matter of the scandal, and Moulton denied in the most emphatic manner that there was any truth in it. At another interview with Tilton he told him that if he had any charges against Mr. Beecher he ought to prefer them, or else hold his tongue. Tilton replied, "What if he was guilty of adultery?" Witness replied that he [Tilton] had told him that his wife was as pure as an angel. "Oh," said Tilton, "my charges against Mr. Beecher are wholly irrespective of my wife." The examination of the witness here branched off into the action of Plymouth Church about the scandal, as to what the Deacons did, the West charges, and other matters in connection therewith; the main thing being that the Deacons decided that no action should be taken on the scandal. The cross-examination of the witness was largely devoted to these topics; but subsequently went to the interviews had by the witness with Mrs. Moulton, and the two accounts of these did not subtantially differ. Mrs. Moulton, in reply to his question how she became mixed up in the scandal, said Mr. Beecher was her Pastor; that she believed in him, and her confidence and affection were not shaken a particle. After the conversations had been inquired into, the cross-examination returned to the West charges, and the witness said he had been opposed to their presentation, because they were not in proper shape. Counsel then began to question the witness whether he had not dissuaded Mr. West from prosecuting them after they had been amended and perfected, and the inquiry had not closed when the court adjourned.

FRIDAY.

Mr. Halliday was required to answer whether he had advised the prosecution of the West charges after they had been perfected. His reply was that he had never seen them in that shape, and with that answer, after a sharp legal contest, counsel had to be content. The remainder of Mr. Halliday's cross-examination was devoted to his personal history, the main point in which seemed to be his numerous unsuccessful business enterprises before his finally taking refuge in the ministry.

Miss Bessie Turner was then called, and her appearance on the witness-stand caused an expectant murmur in the court-room, which the Judge had to silence. Her testimony was wholly as to the conduct of the plaintiff in his household, and to the witness personally. She testified that she had always been treated as one of the family; that when she first went to the house, a little girl, Tilton treated her the same as his own children; when she grew older she helped Mrs. Tilton in her household duties. Tilton, according to her description, was a rather unpleasant person to have about the house; he was erratic, exacting, subject to the most changeful moods, and sometimes absolutely silly in his peculiar whims. He would change his study twice in one week sometimes; would go round the house in his night-clothes, accompanied by his wife carrying a pillow, and try every bed, looking for one soft enough to suit him. He once went to rehanging the pictures in his night-clothes. He frequently spoke harshly to his wife, and gave much trouble about the table, being very erratic in his notions on diet. The particular matters with which Tilton's name is prominently connected with the witness were described by her. She said Tilton came to her bed one night, (Mrs. Tilton being away from home,) and lay down beside her, and attempted to caress her, but she repulsed him austerely, and he soon left. On another occasion he carried her from her bed to his own while she was asleep; but waking up with the motion, she gave him such a severe talking to that he became frightened, and she marched back to her room and locked the door. On the return of Mrs. Tilton from Marietta, Ohio, Miss Dennis was found to be installed as housekeeper and mistress of the house. Mrs. Tilton was grieved, and sought refuge in her room and tears. This led to violent conduct on Tilton's part, and the witness attempting to interfere in behalf of Mrs. Tilton, Tilton in sudden rage knocked her down, and then immediately apologized and picked her up. He tried to explain away his conduct, and the way he took to do it, with the remarkable explanations which the witness said he gave her, will be found in THE TIMES report of yesterday, where any one who wants to may read them. It is not worth while to repeat them here. Miss Turner's examination was not concluded when the court adjourned.

RISEN FROM THE DEAD.

A SINGULAR STORY FROM MAINE OF A TEMPORARY RETURN TO LIFE.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* of Friday, 19th inst., tells this marvelous tale: "We have an event to chronicle that would scarcely be believed were it not authoratively vouched for by competent witnesses, parties whose testimony cannot well be disputed or set aside. A young man in the town of Vassalboro, in this county, was suffering in the last stages of consumption, the disease which had insidiously and stealthily brought him to the verge of the grave. For several weeks he had been entirely prostrate and unable to speak, even to articulate a syllable. He became so oppressed for breath that he compelled his attendants to raise the windows in his room, put out the fires, and resort to every means to obtain fresh air. One day last week, (Thursday we understand,) the young man died. Friendly hands prepared the poor emaciated body for the burial; but just as the attending friends were arranging the remains for the casket, there appeared unmistakable evidences of returning life, in what had seemed to them an inanimate mass of clay. The ear of an attendant was bent down to the side of the dead man, and it was discovered that the heart had begun again its slow and measured palpitations, the pulse throbbed, and the young man arose from the death shrouds, opened his mouth, and spoke in clear and distinct words to those who stood appalled in the death chamber. There was no huskiness in his voice; he appeared lively and active, said he felt not the slightest pain, but, to use his own language, 'I feel just as well as I ever did.' At his request the neighbors were all called in, who crowded the house for hours, declaring that the recovery of the man was equal to any miracle recorded in the Scriptures. He told this startled assemblage of his friends and neighbors that, as he died, all things seemed dark, but only for an instant; his eyes suddenly opened to a new world, the real Heaven which had been so many times in his thoughts and had given him so much comfort in his last weeks of pain and sorrow. He stood upon an eminence which overlooked a vast and beautiful plain; the magnificent plain stretched further than his enlarged vision could penetrate, and he described it in language which, to his mortal auditors, seemed extravagant in the extreme. But the revivified life of the young man was not to continue long. Before night he again resigned himself to death. The body was kept a reasonable length of time, and buried on Sunday last, the funeral being largely attended. We have written out the particulars of this remarkable event substantially as we have heard them, allowing our intelligent readers the privilege of drawing their own inferences."

STONEWALL JACKSON.

Gov. Kemper, of Virginia, communicated to the Legislature of that State on Thursday, information, conveyed by a letter from Hon. Mr. Hope, member of the British Parliament for the University of Cambridge, that a bronze statue of heroic size of Stonewall Jackson, designed and executed by the late Mr. J. H. Foley, R. A., was offered as a tribute of English admiration and sympathy for the acceptance of the Commonwealth. Gov. Kemper says: "The statue is represented by competent judges to be a most imposing and beautiful work of art. It was procured through subscriptions spontaneously organized among friends of Virginia in the mother country who admire the character and love the memory of our dead hero. It remains for the State to accept this splendid gift, and to guarantee its erection on some conspicuous site within the Capitol grounds. It revives no animosities of the past, it wounds the sensibilities of no good man of whatever party or section, to honor and revere the memory of Jackson. All the world knows that the earth beneath which his body lies covers the ashes of a patriot and hero whose greatness shed lustre on the age in which he lived. His example belongs to mankind, and his deeds and virtues will be cherished by all the coming generations of the great American Republic, as among the proudest memorials of a common glory. Many others are now the objects of higher honors and louder praise, but when the accidents of fortune and success shall no longer determine the value of principles and achievements, when the names of others now more applauded shall have been swept into oblivion by the hand of time, the memory of Stonewall Jackson, like that of his great commander, will continue to grow brighter as the centuries pass into history. You can make no wiser expenditure of money than that which serves to perpetually recall the example of this great and good man, and to incite our children to imitate his virtues."

AMERICAN STEAMERS ON THE LAKES.

In response to a call a meeting was held at Syracuse Thursday afternoon of persons interested in establishing an American line of steamers upon Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, with a capital stock of $400,000. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. Henry McKay, of Utica, as Chairman, and H. G. Hamilton, of Rochester, as Secretary. Mr. MacKay stated the object of the meeting, and announced that a company had already been formed under the general incorporation act, and articles of agreement filed with the Secretary of State and the Clerk of Monroe County. The title of the company is the "Rochester and Montreal Steam-boat Company," and its object is to run a line of American steamers through Lake Ontario down the St. Lawrence to Montreal. A board of incorporators have already formed the company, and some subscriptions have been obtained, principally at Charlotte. The special object of this meeting was to discuss the financial aspect of the enterprise and take measures to forward it. The articles of agreement were read, from which it appears that the capital stock is fixed at $400,000. It is intended to build two lake steamers 265 feet in length, with all the modern conveniences and luxuries, and run them from the head of Lake Ontario to Ogdensburg. Two river steamers drawing only four feet of water are also to be constructed to run down the rapids of the St. Lawrence to Montreal.

LAW REPORTS.

THE CHAMBERLAYNE-HOLMES CASE.

MOTION TO AMEND THE PLEADINGS—THE CASE TO BEGIN TO MORROW PEREMPTORILY.

Ex-Congressman Carey, of counsel for Mr. John Bute Holmes, the defendant in the great breach of promise suit for $50,000 brought by Miss May Chamberlayne, made a formal motion before Judge McAdam, in the Marine Court, yesterday, for permission to amend his pleadings so as to bring into them the statements contained in Capt. George W. Graham's affidavit, the substance of which was given in Friday's TIMES. Mr. Carey stated he was of opinion that he could impeach the plaintiff's chastity under a general denial, and only found out his mistake from Judge Spaulding's remarks on Wednesday.

Mr. S. G. Courtney, for Miss Chamberlayne, argued that ignorance of the law did not excuse counsel so as to permit them to ask for benefits lost through their own laches. The point, however, on which he most strenuously insisted was, that such permission, if granted, should not be taken advantage of as a pretext for adjourning the trial of the cause beyond Monday. Counsel then put in affidavits from the the plaintiff and her mother, and from one of her attorneys, in contradiction to Graham's affidavit.

Connsellor Denis Spellissey swears that he never knew Graham, and never heard of him until two weeks ago; that he never sent him a telegram or letters offering to divide his fees with him on condition of Graham's keeping silence, and that neither of his associates did so. He further testified that he inquired about Graham at the Army and Navy Club, and ascertained that he is not an officer of the United States Army or a member of Gen. Phillip H. Sheridan's staff. Several cavalry officers now in the City expressed their willingness to confront Graham in court, and testify to these facts. Capt. and Brevet Major McKee, who graduated at West Point in 1860, says that no person of the name of Graham was a member of that class, and this he, too, will swear to when called upon. Miss Chamberlayne's affidavit avers that all the allegations of Graham respecting her are untrue; that she never saw him and never heard of him previous to the day his affidavit was read in court; that in April, 1872, when he says she began to live with him, she was attending at her grandmother's death-bed in Mount Upton, Chenango County; that between 1871 to August, 1874, she was never in New-York City, but that during all that time, except six months when she resided at Norwich, Chenango County, she remained in Mount Upton, and, finally, that she was of chaste character.

Miss Chamberlayne's mother swears that by reason of constant maternal watchfulness she knows her daughter to be pure and virtuous. She corroborates May's account of her whereabouts during the period in which Graham says she lived with him. She also swears that she never knew Graham, and never authorized anybody to share the possible proceeds of the suit with any person, and never made an offer for anybody's testimony.

Judge McAdam granted an order permitting the pleadings to be amended on payment of costs and without service of any further papers, the trial to go on to-morrow. Defendant's counsel wish to adjourn the case over to April, but the other side insist upon its being tried immediately. Miss Chamberlayne says that she will now accept no compromise short of a full vindication of the aspersions that have been cast upon her character. The Chief of Police of Elizabeth has made inquiries, at the request of her counsel, to ascertain the truth of the statement of Graham that he resides at No. 173 Morris avenue, in that city. The Chief sent word yesterday that no such person ever resided there; that the house in question is occupied by a family named Schroeder, and that no George W. Graham lives in Elizabeth, and signified his willingness to make an affidavit to these facts.

THE GRAFF SMUGGLING CASE.

On the motion made in the suit of the United States against Lafayette Graff, to vacate an attachment against a portion of defendant's property in this State, the facts of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, Judge Donohue rendered a decision yesterday. The suit was for the recovery of $18,000 alleged to be due for duties on goods smuggled into the United States. Judge Donohue sustains the attachment, and gives his reasons therefor in a brief opinion, as follows: "The plaintiffs claim that the defendant owes them a debt amounting to $18,000, the manner in which the debt arose being stated in the affidavit to be that the defendant had imported goods into the United States, the duties on which are the sum stated, which he had failed to pay, and the first point raised by the defendant is that this is not an action on contract for the recovery of money only. Without discussing the authorities, it seems to me the principle is well settled that the party importing goods into the United States means a contract debt for the amount of the duties immediately on the importation. That such liability arises under a statute seems to me not to change its nature. Many debts are the creature of statute which makes the contract. Liens are created by statute, as well as special personal liabilities, and by such statute contracts the parties are responsible. Under the law, the consignee of a vessel is liable in an action on contract for pilotage, although the contract was made before he saw or knew of the vessel, and the contract and service he never had actual notice of. These instances might be multiplied, but it seems to clear to doubt that, where by statute, for some privilege or service, a liability is created, it is a contract which may be enforced as other contracts are. The defendant is a non-resident, and clearly within the law allowing attachments, if there is not something in the case to defeat the applicants' right. The defendant claims that the right is defeated because there is a suit pending in the United States District Court. To this there are two answers: First, that the suit referred to is discontinued, and second, that the court there never obtained jurisdiction. If the Marshal has heretofore seized the property here attached he is, in the absence of jurisdiction in the court that issued his process, a trespasser. But that does not defeat the present attachment. While I think the United States have the right to sue in this court, I do not deem it necessary to decide that question on this motion. That point like every other going to the right of a party to sue, or privilege from being sued, must go to an issue, and be decided in the way that such issues are tried. They cannot well try the merits of the action on motion."

A MUTUAL MISAPPREHENSION OF FACTS AT A FORECLOSURE SALE.

At a foreclosure sale in the suit of De Forrest against Farley, Robert White became the purchaser of the house and lot on the north-east corner of Lexington avenue and Sixty-ninth street, for $19,650, and deposited ten per cent. of the purchase money. He then applied to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for a loan on the property to enable him to complete his purchase, and the surveyor of the company, in making an inspection for the purposes of the loan, discovered that the building encroached one and three-quarter inches on Sixty-ninth street, thus leaving the building liable to be partially torn down; on that ground the loan was refused. The purchaser then applied to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court Chambers, to be relieved from his purchase and have his deposit money returned to him. The Judge granted the motion, giving his reasons therefor, as follows: "In this case it is clear that the sale and the purchase was made on a mistake of facts. The parties supposed that the lot purchased had a house on it. It now appears that an important though small part of the house is on the street and liable to be removed at any time, while no compensation can be made for a deficiency in the quantity of land bought; hence, it is almost impossible by that means to put the party right. The deposit should be returned to him, the land resold, and out of the proceeds his expenses paid."

SENTENCES IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

In the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Benedict imposed the following sentences on prisoners convicted at the last term of the court: Abraham Gardiner, a letter-carrier, stealing letters addressed to destinations on another carrier's route; George M. Allaire, clerk in the Registered Letter Department of the Post Office, robbing registered letters of their contents, and Henry W. Somers, formerly clerk of H. F. Williams & Co., in Beekman street, robbing his employer's letter-box at the Post Office, all sentenced to three years' imprisonment at hard labor in Kings County Penitentiary. William Walker, a colored man, robbing a letter-box at the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets, one year's imprisonment; Joseph B. Cleaveland, selling unstamped cigars, six months' imprisonment and $100 fine; Christian Lorenzo, running an illicit still, six months' imprisonment and $1,000 fine.

A LIQUOR STORE ROBBERY.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Michael Fleming, of No. 559 West Thirty-sixth street, was wandering around in search of a drinking saloon, wherein to cool his burning thirst. He discovered one at No. 422 West Thirty-ninth street, and called for "a little of the best rye." Several persons were present, all engaged in drinking, and Fleming charges that while he was pouring the liquor into his glass he was set upon by at least half a dozen men, and while several of them bent his head over on a billiard table, the others robbed him of his watch. He then left the store, and was followed by Philip Crook, one of his assailants, who knocked him down in the street and advised him to "clear out." While Crook was administering such pressing advice to Mr. Fleming, Officer Kane, of the Twentieth Precinct, appeared on the scene, and arrested him. At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Otterbourg held Crook in $1,500 bail for trial.

MASON, THE COUNTERFEITER.

THE EXAMINATION POSTPONED—SENSATIONAL STATEMENTS OF THE PRISONER.

George Albert Mason, charged before Commissioner Shields with having paid $500 in counterfeit $5 notes, purporting to be issued by the Traders' National Bank, of Chicago, to Albert N. Ensor, in payment for laces, was brought up yesterday for an examination. Assistant District Attorney Post appeared for the Government, and Mason, who is a quite respectable looking and apparently very intelligent man, acted as his own counsel. The Commissioner asked if the parties were ready to proceed, when Mr. Post requested an adjournment, in order to bring on Ensor from Rochester to testify by means of a writ of *habeas corpus ad testificandam*.

Mason said that he was not ready, and would not be until he knew exactly the nature of the charges against him, and the place where it was alleged the counterfeit money had been paid by him. At present there were no particulars as to how or where the money was charged to have been passed, and he could not meet such vague charges. It was then arranged that the examination should be set down for 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when the specifications asked for by Mason are to be given. An adjournment will then be taken to give him an opportunity to produce witnesses to show, as he expressed it, the utter falsity of the charges made against him.

In response to questions asked him, Mason said that he was entirely innocent of the crime imputed to him; that Ensor was a man of bad character, who had been convicted of, and had served a term of imprisonment for, false pretenses; that Messrs. Washburn, Chief of the Secret Service Division; Benson, his chief assistant, and Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, had "put up a job" to ruin him, [Mason,] and that Washburn had bought $27,000 in counterfeit money from him, giving him $500 for it, and had conspired to ruin him in order to put him out of the way, and thus prevent the fact of the purchase of this counterfeit money being made public. He wished he had all these officials subpœnaed as witnesses, in order to show the truth of this statement. Secret service detectives who were present laughed at these charges, saying that the money paid to Mason by Washburn was not for counterfeit money, but for his services in ferreting out and capturing large quantities of counterfeit money, only a portion of which, it is charged, he turned over to Washburn, keeping the rest for circulation, and portions of which he is accused of passing on Ensor. Mason was especially bitter on Washburn, whom he characterized as "dishonest, untruthful," and a man "utterly devoid of brains." Mason, not being able to get a bondsman, was remanded to Ludlow Street Jail to await examination.

COURT NOTES.

Joseph Jordan, indicted for murder in the first degree, in having caused the death of George Huffer, in a tenement-house quarrel at No. 608 West Thirty-eighth street on the 26th of February, will be tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-morrow.

The case of William M. Tweed will be argued in the Court of Appeals to-morrow by the army of lawyers retained by the ex-Ring chief. District Attorney Phelps will represent the people. Mr. Charles O'Conor will be in attendance, but will not participate in the argument.

Lawrence Noonan, one of the drivers of the Adams Express Company, jointly indicted with Daniel Haury for the larceny of the Richmond safe, containing $62,000, and an uncut diamond valued at $600, will be placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer some day during the present week. District Attorney Russell will prosecute.

George Van Velter, the clerk in the employ of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, who, on the 3d of May, 1874, absconded with $32,000 in greenbacks, the property of the company, was arrested in Denver some days since, and is now on his way back to this City, in custody of a New-York detective. Van Vesler will immediately be placed on trial for grand larceny. A reward of $5,000 was offered for the arrest of the fugitive.

Judge Blatchford yesterday afternoon granted injunctions against A. T. Stewart & Co., H. B. Claflin & Co., The Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, Asher & Redlict, Asher N. Luchs, Novelty Manufacturing Company, G. Simon, Rogers, Wardrobe & Co, and many others, restraining them from using the Douglass or Wooster Binder and Folding Guide, including scroll guides. The patent was granted Oct. 5, 1858, and extended and reissued in 1872.

THE SAUER WILL CASE.

Louis Sauer, a piano-forte maker, died leaving property of the value of about $3,000 to his wife, Anna Elizabeth. The will was executed by Sauer only a few days before his death. It was contested on behalf of a mother and sister of the testator, residing in Germany, on the grounds that the testator's mind was so feeble when he made the will as to render him incompetent to execute the instrument, and that he had been unduly influenced by his wife to make her his legatee. Surrogate Hutchings yesterday admitted the will to probate, holding that the evidence had not sustained the objections to the will.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Straiton vs. Nitsch; Frey vs. Frey.—Memorandums.

Graf vs. Rosenberg.—Order granted.

Motions Granted.—Bruff vs. Security Insurance Company; Deutsche National Bank vs. Sonneborn; Faber vs. Hovey; Bank of California vs. Collins.

Deraiemes vs. Drake, (No. 1.)—Granted.

Motions Denied.—Luska vs. Clear; Devery vs. Geoghegan; The Female Academy of the Sacred Heart vs. The Mayor, &c.; Herrick vs. Smith.

Gibbs vs. Gibbs.—Party who served papers must be examined before Referee.

Ball vs. Kerr.—Motion to resettle denied.

Jacobson vs. Beardsley.—Motion for attachment denied.

Western Railroad vs. Bayne.—$8,000 allowance granted.

Lindos vs. Wackerhagen.—Motion to strike out answer granted.

Bowman vs. Mathews.—Motion granted; stay sixty days.

United States vs. Graff.—Opinion.

Thompson vs. Seastedt et al.—Motion denied, without costs.

Stewart vs. Fay.—Motion granted; cause restored to its place on calendar for April.

Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Company vs Davenport.—The order is correct, but I have no power to refer except by the consent of parties.

Barnes vs. Visser.—Motion granted on filing security for costs in $1,000.

Longstaff vs. Currie.—No authority to make order.

De Forest vs. Farley.—In this case it is clear that the sale was made and the purchase on the part of the applicant entered into on a mis statement of facts; the parties supposed that the lot had a house on it; it now appears that an important though small part of the house is on the street, and liable to be moved at any time, while no compensation can be made for a deficiency in the quantity of land brought here; it is almost impossible by that means to put the party right; the applicant does not want to rebuild the house; his deposit should be returned to him, the land resold, and out of the proceeds his expenses paid.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Devine vs. Devine.—Motion for alimony, &c., granted, $15 per month to plaintiff, and $125 counsel fee.

Stradlberger vs. The Bowery Savings Bank.—Motion for a reference to ascertain damages sustained by injunction granted without coste.

Meserole et al. vs. Steele.—Motion to stay proceedings of plaintiff denied, with costs of motion to plaintiffs, to abide the event of the suit.

Lightbown et al. vs. Wheeler.—Motion to dismiss complaint denied, without costs.

Meserole et al. vs. Steele.—Defendant's demurrer overruled as frivolous, and judgment for plaintiff ordered. 2 Sandford, R. 273.

National Trust Company of the City of New-York vs. Rolston et al.—Motion to vacate attachment denied.

Sinclaire Rectifying-machine Company vs. Reford.—Injunction granted against sending the circular and against interference otherwise than by process or proceedings at law.

Johnson et al. vs. The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York.—Order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Dawson vs. Daniel.—Interrogatories settled.

Stone vs. Storrs.—Objections overruled. See decision.

Sinclair vs. Quinn et al.—See memorandum.

Christy vs. Perkins.—I think the annexed order is in proper form.

Spaith vs. Walsh.—Injunction dissolved.

New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Dean.—Judgment of foreclosure.

Suckone vs. Schlesinger.—Motion denied.

By Judge Robinson.

McIntyre vs. McIntyre.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Barrett et al. vs. Hartman.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs in each case. (Five cases.)

Concordia Society of Baltimore vs. Wolff.—Motion granted and reference ordered.

Kurzman vs. Schoonmaker.—Order signed.

Harrison vs. Manhattan Market Company.—Order settled.

Weber vs. Bangs.—Case and amendments settled.

THE BOARD OF EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners of Emigration have returned from Albany, but will go up again next week for a further hearing, and will present the answers to the additional questions presented by the legislative committee, and offer any further explanation they may desire. The steam-ship companies claim that they are doing nothing to prevent the board getting the $300,000 appropriation, but they do oppose the increase in the head tax. Should the bill not pass it is thought the Commissioners will hand over the whole of their institutions to the Governor, and let him provide for them as he pleases. Over 1,000 paupers are now on Ward's Island.

RENTS.

THIS SEASON'S RATES IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN ALL CLASSES—THE EFFECT OF BUSINESS ON REAL ESTATE PROPERTY—RENTS OF PRIVATE RESIDENCES, STORES, FRENCH FLATS, AND TENEMENTS.

Rents are lower this year than they were last. The indications of the coming Spring have admonished tenants that the great annual upheaval in City homes is close at hand, and the offices of the real estate agents are crowded daily. Those tenants who have delayed their decision have been warned by landlords or their agents that it is time to determine whether they desire to change, and accordingly the search for new quarters has begun, and the fact that rents will be less has been demonstrated. Several causes have operated during the past year to induce tenants to change their quarters. The principal ones are the general financial distress which has undoubtedly prevailed, *malgre* the theories of prosperity that have been strenuously advocated by many, and the weather. The first has created an almost universal desire for cheaper tenements, and the latter has aroused an almost equally widespread search for quarters more accessible to business men. Whether a man lives one mile or twenty from his place of business, and goes thither by horse-car or steam-boat, the detentions to travel during the Winter have aroused a desire to make his daily route shorter. This being in many cases impracticable, the demand for rapid transit grows louder and more emphatic.

FRENCH FLATS.

Almost all inquire of the real estate agents for moderate houses at moderate rents. The estimate of moderation, of course, depends on the individual's wealth, social status, and tastes; but almost invariably included a reduction from the rents of last year. For this reason flats—French flats, as they are called—are in steady and increasing demand. The people have readily adopted the Parisian plan of different dwellings in the same house, now that it has been practically demonstrated that such a plan does not necessarily include the disagreeable features of the ordinary tenement-house. There being no really valid reason why two or more families should not occupy different parts of the same house and enjoy perfect privacy, the new class of houses find ready takers, as high-priced houses are beyond the reach of most, and the ordinary tenement house is objectionable for many reasons. Many of the houses which have been erected for renting in this City during the last three years have been built on this plan, and have proved most remunerative. They are to be found in all quarters, from Fifth avenue to the humblest side streets, and are of all grades, from the palatial to the modest buildings that are fairly called "first-class tenements" and rent for about the same sum as a floor in an ordinary old-fashioned tenement-house. The flat differs from the ordinary tenement-house, not simply in grade, but in arrangement. The old style tenement-house is built with two sets of apartments or tenements on each floor, and with sinks, water-pipes, closets, and hall-ways for the common use of tenants. The flat is a whole floor, so constructed that the outer hall is all that is used in common by the different tenants. Each flat has all the appointments of a whole dwelling-house, the door from the outer hall being as complete a barrier to the outer world as the street door of a cottage. Of course the rents of flats vary. Location, style, size, and finish all influence the price, and for $20 or $25 a month up to $300 or $400, the tenant may choose according to his inclination or purse. This class of property holds its own in rent better than any other, for the reason that the demand for flats is constantly increasing, and the landlords and builders have as yet scarcely kept the supply equal to the demand. This year the increased demand is especially noticeable, as retrenchment is the order in most households, and the same style of living can be maintained in a flat as in a house, with a considerable reduction in rent, help hire, and other items.

RENTS IN HARLEM.

The rent of a good flat in Harlem, where rents are lower than anywhere down town, is from $20 to $40 per month. A few houses built on this plan in Harlem have been built too expensively for the market, and, while the original design was to charge from $30 to $50 per month, according to the number of the story, they are now offered for $5 or $10 less, and a third-story flat on a good side street in this neighborhood, fitted up with marble mantels, and basins, pier-glasses, and all modern improvements, can be hired for $25 per month, and a first-story flat in the same building for $40 a month. A single floor in a first-class private house in the same streets can be hired a little lower and is preferred by many. The supply of flats in Harlem is far less than could be readily disposed of to good tenant.

YORKVILLE AND WESTERN UP-TOWN.

In Yorkville, and on the west side above Sixtieth street, there are scarcely any real French flats. It is comparatively easy in these localities to hire a portion of a private house, and a very good floor can be had for $25. A floor which would be rated next to a French flat but is really in a first-class tenement-house can be had for $18 or $20. Takers even at these prices are not easy to find, as small houses are preferred to tenement floors by all except the very poor, who are to be found more in the lower part of the City.

ABOVE FORTY-SECOND STREET.

From Forty-second street to Yorkville the demand for flats is fully equal to the supply, and fair prices are to be had. Quite a number of buildings have been erected, with stores on the ground floor and genuine French flats above. These, although excellently built and finished, are not in so much demand as flats on the side streets. This is for two reasons: First, the price is generally a little higher, and, second, most persons able to rent a first-class flat object to living over a store. But customers are readily found for all the flats offered, and the most desirable ones are caught up quickly. On the side streets, in this section of the City, flats vary in price from $30 to $70 a month, and are the best-paying real estate. On the cross streets an excellent third-story, well located and fitted up with all improvements, can be had for $30 to $40, while the lower stories range from $40 to $60. On the avenues the rents are about the same.

BELOW FORTY-SECOND STREET.

Below Forty-second street the prices vary according to location, and in the neighborhood of Union Square $300 and $400 a month is obtained without difficulty for the best flats, while in more modest neighborhoods a comfortable third or fourth floor can be had for $25 or $30.

RENTS IN TENEMENT-HOUSES.

The tenement-house proper is, with the exception of the squatter's shanty, the humblest abode to be found in the City. It has been in years gone by the most expensive to hire in proportion to its accommodations, on the same principle that makes the poor man pay so much more for his coal bought by the pailful than his more fortunate neighbor who lays it in by the ton. There is as wide a range of choice in tenement-houses as in any other class of residences. Between two rooms in the cellar of an old house in Baxter street, and the first or second floor of a large, airy, well-kept tenement-house up town the difference is very great, and the rule holds good that the poorest is the dearest in proportion. Two rooms can be hired in a house of the lowest class for $4 or $5 a month, or even cheaper, but in some cases even the most miserable apartments in the cellar of a wretched shanty will rent for $4 a room. The rents are decidedly lower in tenement property in all parts of the City. One great reason for this is the over supply. It was demonstrated years ago that tenement-house property was more valuable for renting than ordinary dwellings, and the result of the demonstration was the erection of great numbers of such houses in all parts of the City, and there are to-day more tenements than tenants. The general depression has this year borne so hardly upon the class of people who dwell in tenement houses that they are unable to pay the same rents they have formerly paid, and landlords have, in many cases, reduced their prices to retain tenants and fill empty tenements. This has reduced the profits on this class of buildings until it is no longer a lucrative investment. According to location, tenements vary from $6 a month, or less, for the miserably poor houses to $20, for which rental can be hired a neat, well-built suite of five or six rooms, with water and gas laid on, in a respectable street. The same apartments that can now be hired for $20, last year brought $25, and in some places the percentage of reduction is even greater. For instance, in the neighborhood of Sixtieth street and Second avenue apartments that rented for $17 last year will now be rented as low as $12. The reduction in the medium grade of tenements, as those which brought $15 last year, is from $2 to $4 a month, and may average even more than that by the 1st of May. In the upper part of the City, including Yorkville and Harlem, tenements are very hard to rent even at the reduced prices.

RENTS OF RESIDENCES.

In the renting of whole houses the idea is that those of the middle class will hold their prices very nearly, but a general impression is prevalent that a reduction will be made even on these, and this impression, combined with the backward weather, has rendered the business of the agents dull so far. It is probable that by April the landlords will be willing to accept reduced rents for almost any house in the city. Reductions have already been made in the higher-priced houses, varying from five to twenty-five per cent. of the rental demanded last year. One agent went so far as to say that the owners of the mansions on Murray Hill would hardly refuse any offer they could get from responsible tenants, as there was absolutely no chance of renting them at prices which would return anything like a proper income on the capital invested, and it was better to have a house occupied by responsible persons even at a nominal rent than that it should stand empty. A house at a moderate rent in Harlem means a two-story brick at $500 a year. A hundred blocks below it may mean a handsome brown-stone mansion at $5,000 a year. An average of reductions is hard to make except in certain localities. In Fifth avenue one house, which formerly rented for $15,000, has been rented for $12,000 this year. Another which brought $10,000 is now rented for $7,000, and instances of this kind are so numerous, and the percentage differs so widely, that any estimate of the average is almost impossible.

FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

In buildings occupied for business purposes there is also a general reduction which is estimated by some agents to average ten per cent., and by others fifteen per cent., while in some instances twenty-five per cent. reduction has been given to tenants, and some leases have been renewed on the old terms. In the reductions in property rented for business purpose location is the principal consideration. Broadway and Wall street rents are, of course, less affected than in other localities. On the cross streets and those running parallel with Broadway a very considerable reduction is caused by the depression in business. As an example of this it may be mentioned that half a dozen first-class stores in as many blocks in Centre street have been vacant or non-paying, because of the flatness of trade, which would probably be rented at good prices were trade good. The same can be seen in other streets, and it is safe to assume that a reduction in rent will be made in four cases out of five where a new bargain is made this year. This depression is not generally believed by either landlords or tenants to be permanent, and one circumstance which shows this state of feeling most conclusively is, that landlords will not give long leases, and tenants generally desire them. Two years is the term for which most leases are given, while tenants would be glad to get them for five years.

RENTS IN BROOKLYN.

ANOTHER DECLINE OF FROM TEN TO TWENTY PER CENT. ON BUSINESS HOUSES AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES—REPORTS FROM OLD BROOKLYN, SOUTH BROOKLYN, PROSPECT HEIGHTS, THE HILL, EAST BROOKLYN, EAST NEW-YORK, AND WILLIAMSBURG.

The quotations of the present week in both the Western and Eastern Districts of Brooklyn are looked upon by the owners of real estate and their agents as fixing the rent-rates for business and residence houses until at least the 1st of May. Since the opening of the renting season until within the past few days, it is acknowledged by those engaged in the business that the letting of both business and residence property, either by the month, year, or for a term of years, has been very dull even compared with last season. This, however, they do not charge to the account of any unusually strong desire on the part of tenants to wait for still another depression of rates, but rather to a continuance of the desire to "double-up quietly," as they term it, "and save all outward appearances of curtailment." In plainer English, a very large number of those who have been accustomed to occupy a whole house, now sublet half of it to a friend similarly circumstanced, and thus curtail their expenses. The effect of this change is, of course, to have but one house occupied where two were occupied before, and the result is a light demand for the higher class of houses even where the rates have been reduced from the reduced rate of the previous year.

A similar reduction has been fixed for the coming year in the rates of rents for business property. The figures are given below, and owners and agents state, in connection with the reduction, that it has not been made because of any genuine lessening of real estate market values, but simply because the owners know that business generally has been unpleasantly dull, and they are willing to bear their fair proportion of the consequent loss, rather than force desirable occupants to change their locations.

REDUCTION IN RENTS.

The quotations and remarks given below are mainly from such large established houses in the Eastern and Western Districts as that of J. E. Cornell, of Court street; D. & M. Chauncey, J. F. James, and T. V. P. Talmage, of Montague street; J. Burrill & Son, Fifth avenue, South Brooklyn; and Kelsey & Cornwell, of Broadway, Eastern District.

From Green-Wood to Greenpoint the reduction most readily understood is in the rent rates for stores and other buildings and parts of buildings for business purposes. This reduction is not so great, however, as the wild percentage statements would lead inquirers to suppose. In Brooklyn, as in New-York, many of the largest business places are owned by their respective occupants, and are, therefore, not to be rented. Others, in the best locations and of the most desirable size and style, have long been occupied by their present occupants, and the changes in their rent-rates are made privately; the owners preferring to make such agreements with occupants known to be safe, than take promises of higher rates from untried men. Then, again, many of the more desirable business places are held on leases for five, ten or more years by those who hold them, and there is, therefore, no occasion for giving indications of changes in their renting value. The reductions made known are usually in the lesser values, and in these are nearly equal to those of last year.

RENTS OF STORES AND FLOORS.

They are estimated in the usual inaccurate way, as follows: For stores on the best side of Fulton street, from the ferry to Clinton street, from fifteen to twenty per cent. This, it must be understood, is a reduction from last year's rates, which were about the same amount less than those of the year immediately preceding. The finest corner stores still command from $4,000 to $5,000 a year. These rates are for single-width stores, the double structures being nearly all owned by their occupants. The less desirable places rent from $600 to $3,000, the price depending greatly upon the reputation of the building as a place for business and the character of the persons seeking to secure them, for the rule holds that a business failure is an injury to the building in which it occurs, and owners and agents are not inclined to make desirable terms with shaky tenants.

Upper floors or lofts on the line already named do not vary in price as do the street-floor stores. Lofts 100 by 25 have been let this season for $200 per month, while floors for various business and residence command from $50 to $20 per month, according to position and height. Between the uppermost point yet named and the Court-house line on Fulton street and Court street, used mostly for offices, street-line floors bring from $1,000 to $3,000; the first floors above from $500 to $1,200; the second $300 to $600, and the third from $150 to $250.

RENTS IN LESS FAVORED BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

On Fulton street, for three blocks after leaving the City Hall, outward, the rates are nearly the same as has already been named, the variation by reason of position and condition of building holding the same relation. Further out on the same street, good stores are obtainable for $600, and toward East New-York may be had for from $50 down to $25 per month. The first floors above the stores range, according to position and condition, at from $50 to $25 per month, and where used for residences, the other floors may be had for from $20 to $10 per month.

Entering upon the lower end of Myrtle avenue from Fulton street, with the Fulton street prices for stores well in his mind, the seeker for a business location may look at the best, and feel sure that he can secure a place at about twenty per cent. less than on Fulton street for the same class of store. The upper floors, for residences and other purposes, are to be had at from $30 to $10 per month. On Atlantic street, below Court street, nearly all the more desirable buildings are owned by their occupants. The street floor stores in the other buildings are to be had for from $20 to $125 per month, according to size and condition. The other floors range from $30 to $16 per month.

LOWER SOUTH BROOKLYN.

On Court street the best store buildings range at from $3,000 to $2,000 a year, while the older business buildings, such as have been changed from residences, are offered for $1,000 to $400. The upper floors rate at from $38 to $12 per month. In this section, known as Lower South Brooklyn, is situated the Carroll Park District, in which there are, on Court street, many fine-looking store floors, and in President street, Carroll street, First, Second, and Third places a large number of marble, brown-stone, and brick residences. The most desirable of the store floors rent at $2,000, and the others range from $600 to $1,500. The upper floors of the business buildings rent at from $30 to $15 per month, according to height and accommodations. On the side streets and places in this locality there are many fine residences owned by their occupants, and the others rent at from $1,000 to $1,500 a year. Further on, toward Hamilton avenue, the better class of three-story brick and brownstone residence buildings rent at from $800 to $1,100; while the older and poorer class, (some of them not full width, rent for from $500 to $700 to single families. Floors in this district are rated at from $35 to $12 per month, according to locality, condition, and height.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Returning backward, and still on the bay side of Court street and old Fulton street, including Brooklyn Heights, lies the most desirable residence section of the Western District, excepting Clinton avenue and some portions of "the Hill." Here is where the greatest depression in rents is found. All through this district houses rating at from $900 to $1,500 last year may be had at a depreciation of ten per cent. this year; and those rating at $1,800, $2,000, and upward are fully fifteen per cent. lower. Three-story and basement houses, with all improvements, and either marble, brown-stone or brick, with marble or brown-stone trimmings, well forward on the Heights, rate at from $3,500 to $1,500 and $1 200 per year. Modern structures on Pierrepont street are at from $2,500 to $1,600; on Joralemon street at from $2,000 to $1,500, and on Willow street, where the older style of good residences, are still well preserved, the rates are at from $2,000 to $1,200. There is generally a difference of $100 a year in favor of brown-stone fronts over brick where there are no costly ornamentations.

"THE HILL" REGION.

On the other side of Fulton street, out from the line of Washington Park, to and a short distance beyond St. Felix street, including Cambridge place, and known as the "Hill" region, brown-stone residences range at from $1,000 to $1,500, some three and some four stories in height, and finely trimmed, and three-story brick houses at from $800 to $1,200. There are a few very neat two-story brick and brown-stone residences in this section, ranging at from $600 to $800 a year.

EAST BROOKLYN.

In the region known as East Brooklyn, lying between old Brooklyn and East New-York, are situated a large number of very fine brick and brown stone residences and ornamented frame cottages. These range at from $700 to $1,000 a year, and, with extra width and depth of grounds, as high as $1,200 a year. Besides the above there are in the same district a large number of small but neat residence buildings, which may be rented at from $250 to $800 a year.

EAST NEW-YORK.

In East New-York, lying beyond East Brooklyn, are a number of elegant villa residences, owned, mainly, by their occupants, and having consequently no rent rates placed on them. The others are ordinary brick and frame buildings, and are renting at from $400 to $700 for three-story brick; $400 to $600 for two-story and basement brick; $350 to $500 for full three-story frame, and $200 to $300 for two-story frames.

PROSPECT PARK HEIGHTS.

In what is now known as Upper South Brooklyn, or Prospect Park Heights, lying between Third avenue and Prospect Park, and Flatbush avenue and Green-Wood, renting is now unusually active. A peculiarity of the upper portion of this region is that during the past three years a very large number of brown-stone residences, principally three-story and basement, with all improvements, but some of them two-story and basement, and from eighteen to twenty-five feet in width, have been erected, in the expectation that as soon as extra railway convenience could be secured, and a completion of the sewerage system, with Belgian instead of cobble-stone pavements, there would be a demand for them. This, it is claimed, there is now an excellent promise of. Here three-story brown-stone residences, 20 by 45, with all improvements, are renting from $600 to $800 a year; four-story brown-stone at from $1 000 to $1,200, and two-story and basement brown-stone, $450 to $500 a year. For three-story brick, with brown-stone trimmings and all improvements, 20 by 45, the rent asked is from $500 to $600; for two-story brick and brown-stone, with all improvements, the rate is from $450 to $500; for three-story frames, with all improvements, $500 to $600, and for two-story and basement frames, $30 to $40 per month.

FLOORS AND FRENCH FLATS.

Store floors on Fifth avenue rent at from $50 to $25 per month, in fine stone-front buildings. On Third avenue the same floors rent at from $40 to $18 per month, and on the outer section of Sixth avenue at $30, $25, and $18 per month. On the same avenues, and on the intersecting streets, floors of five rooms, each with water and gas, are renting at from $30 to $20 per month, while the many smaller flats rate at from $20 to $12 per month. On Fifth avenue, between Carroll and McComb streets, is situated a block of French flat houses with stone fronts, having seven rooms each, which are renting at $350 a year for the store floors, $450 for the first residence floors, $400 for the second, and $350 for the third floors. When erected they were declared to be fully ten years in advance of the requirement for flats in Brooklyn; but already the owner states that he could readily rent many more such buildings if he had them.

EASTERN DISTRICT RESIDENCES.

In the Eastern (Williamsburg) District renting is found to be almost the same as in the Western District in its different localities. In the Nineteenth Ward, which rates the highest for residences, three-story and basement brick houses, with all improvements, are renting at from $900 to $1,000. In this class of houses, where there is a probability of the occupant changing to a lower-priced house, a rebate of from $50 to $100 is allowed on the above rather than incur the risk of finding another desirable occupant. In this ward there are scarcely any apartments to let, and the lowest grade of houses bring from $600 to $800 a year. In the Thirteenth Ward, which rates next to the Nineteenth for residence, the best three-story brick houses, with brown-stone trimmings and all improvements, bring $800 to $900 a year; and the same size and material, plain and without the full list of improvements, bring from $550 to $800 a year. Good three-story frame buildings, with water and gas, rate with the plainer brick buildings, and good two-story frames, with basements and water, rate at from $300 to $400, according to location. In the Fifteenth Ward the residence buildings are almost all frame, with brick basements, and rate at from $250 to $400, according to location. The Sixteenth Ward is inhabited almost entirely by Germans, and there are many tenements, both brick and frame. Rents, by floors, range from $5 to $30 per month. The Seventeenth Ward, or Greenpoint District, though much smaller than the Thirteenth Ward, has the same distinctive classes of houses, and the rates charged for them are the same as in the Thirteenth.

THE BUSINESS LOCALITIES.

The more notable business localities in the Eastern District are Broadway and Grand street. Broadway, for a few blocks from the ferry, is used mainly for real estate, insurance, and other offices. For these purposes the first floors bring from $500 to $1,000, according to the value of the location and building. The upper parts of the buildings in which these offices are located are let at about $225 for the second floor, $200 for the third, and and $100 for the fourth floors. On Grand street, which is known as the retail dry goods district, the rents for stores vary greatly, according to location, condition, and size. The least desirable bring $250 a year, and the best $2,500. The north side of the street is deemed the best for business. Even here, however, where the business demand is the greatest, there are many offers of "one-half of this store to let;" and in Broadway the intimation that there is "desk-room" to rent in really neat, though not large, offices is suggestively frequent. In all the localities named the acknowledgement is that business is still dull, and where reduction in rents is agreed upon at all the range is, roughly stated, from ten to twenty per cent. upon last year's rates. There is a confident hope, however, of better prices when business becomes brisk, the East River bridge completed, and rapid transit is secured.

RENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

DIFFICULTY IN PROCURING TENANTS—GENERAL REDUCTION IN RENTS—RATES IN JERSEY CITY AND THE SUBURBS.

In Jersey City and Newark rents of dwelling-houses have generally fallen from ten to twenty per cent. In the lower part of the former city an unusually large proportion of the houses are to let, and very many are for sale. Many who have lived in the city for years are either removing to the country or betaking themselves to New-York or Brooklyn, where they will have an opportunity of seeing more "life" with less effort, at a scarcely appreciable advance in rent, than in Jersey City. Landlords in all parts of the city are holding out inducements to their tenants by reducing rents if occupants would but renew their leases.

AN UNHEALTHY LOCALITY.

The lower section of Jersey City at best is not a particularly healthy locality to live in, being "made" ground—recovered from the water. Very much of it is yet meadow land, requiring thorough draining before it will be a safe place for human habitation. Some parts of this section of the city are, during the Summer season, impregnated with odors from the Morris Canal; others with the stench from neighboring abattoirs. Add to these circumstances the dullness of the times, and the fact that landlords have found it difficult during the past year to collect their rents, and the decline in rents is fully explained.

RENTS IN JERSEY CITY.

Frame buildings in good neighborhoods find tenants occasionally at $450 per year; very few command a higher rent. Brown-stone fronts in the best neighborhoods are renting at about $1,000. On the Heights, west and south of the old city line, rents have declined somewhat, but not so perceptibly as in the lower section of the city, residences in this locality being healthful. Plain frame buildings in good neighborhoods can be hired as low as $350 per year. Four hundred dollars is the average rental for two-story, basement, and attic dwelling-houses, while some rather pretentious frame buildings command $500. Very few wooden houses can let for more. Two-story and basement brick buildings can be got for from $500 to $650, and three-story brick houses for from $650 to $800, according to locality.

THE SUBURBAN DISTRICTS.

The further you go from the old city line, the lower will rents be found to be. In West Hoboken and Union Hill, and suburban districts to the north of Jersey City, landlords are very moderate in their demands. In Bayonne, Pamrapo, and Greenville, which are handsome places of residence from the middle of Spring to the middle of the Fall, reasonably good rents are received. The tendency of rents in the City of Newark is downward. Some parts of the city are very beautiful, and desirable houses bring good prices; but as a general rule rents are not as high as in former years.

NEW GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION ON LONG ISLAND.

An association of sportsmen has been formed in Jamaica, Long Island, having for its objects the protection of game and the enforcement of the laws relating to hunting, with the following officers: President, George Creed; Vice President, John Fleming; Secretary, William S. Elmendorf; Treasurer, George W. Damon; Executive Committee, Theodore Rogers, Albert Wilkinson, John M. Crane, Charles H. Stevens, John B. Fosdick, James P. Darcy, and William S. Cogswell. It has been decided to establish a range for rifle-practice and target shooting, and to adopt some means for enforcing the game laws and prevent the indiscriminate destruction of game birds. A number of Southern quail have been purchased, and will be let loose as soon as the weather is sufficiently moderate. The association has secured rooms on Fulton street, Jamaica village, which will be suitably fitted up.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1875.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free,)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The *World* has a well-recognized talent for making its friends ridiculous. Why will it persist in directing public attention to the failings of poor Mr. WICKHAM? That worthy official had just entered on what seemed to be a promising career of usefulness, when this maladroit organ begins to "sustain" the Mayor in a way which is pretty sure to result in making him a public laughing-stock. The "bummers" around the City Hall might have had their little jokes about the Mayor's very palpable imitation of the style and arguments of Controller GREEN in dealing with questions of Municipal retrenchment, and they may have had their little gossip about how Mr. WICKHAM came to know that the head of the Finance Department was at work on a memorial to the Legislature, accompanying certain draft bills for carrying the suggestions of the memorial into practical effect. But it was really a matter of very little consequence to the general public whether the Mayor borrowed or stole the Controller's thunder. The main thing was that the two chief officials of the City Government were at length united in regard to the wisdom of a policy of strict economy and of undertaking no public improvement for which the City is not able to pay without increasing its debt. Nobody expected Mr. WICKHAM to say anything which had not been said before on such a subject, but all respectable people must have felt pleased to find that he had emancipated himself from the influence of the up-town real estate speculators and grog-shop politicians which had been so plainly visible in certain parts of his first annual Message. Why will the *World* persist in spoiling a promising convert by setting him up for a new teacher? Why must Mr. WICKHAM be extravagantly praised for adopting the very arguments and illustrations which Mr. GREEN has been persistently abused in the same paper for keeping before the public? Why, finally, must people be set a-talking about some new burglary of documents in the Controller's office for the benefit of the Mayor? Was a snubbing from the Governor not enough for Mr. WICKHAM, that his friends persist in inviting a more humiliating snub from the Controller?

As will be seen from the letter and dispatches of our correspondent from Connecticut, which we publish this morning, the Republicans of that State are displaying no lack of energy in preparing for the election. It may or may not be wise to give the pronounced significance to the issue of the contest which has already been done by the leading speakers, and which was again insisted on at the meeting in Willimantic last night. Whether this is the beginning of the contest which is "to determine whether we are to have a Democratic or a Republican President in 1876," may fairly admit of some difference of opinion. But there can be no question of the effect upon the voters of both parties of the great national issues which are thus openly staked upon the election of Monday fortnight. The probabilities are that, as in New-Hampshire, a very large vote will be polled, and in Connecticut there is little evidence of a disposition on the part of the Temperance men to be misled into playing into the hands of the Democrats. Such a speech as that made by Mr. EATON in the Senate yesterday, is certainly calculated to act as a significant warning of the consequences of any lukewarmness on the part of Republicans at the present time.

The resolution which has finally been presented to the Senate as the result of the caucus deliberations on the Louisiana business embodies a simple approval of the action of the President in protecting the Government and people of that State against domestic violence and in enforcing the laws of the United States. The statement that WILLIAM P. KELLOGG is Executive of the State does not involve an assertion of the regularity of his election, but merely of the fact that he exercises the functions of Governor. A more innocent resolution could hardly have been drafted, and after Democratic Senators have been indulged in a few days of speech-making, there seems no doubt that the resolution will pass and the Senate be adjourned.

For the first time since 1869 the "dark blue" has come to the front in the English University boat-race. From the outset of their season's training the Oxford eight were a very promising crew. But one change was made in the *personnel* of the crew after they had been put to work, so that no time has been lost in trying experiments. It may interest boating men to know that the average weight of the crew was 168 pounds each, just before beginning practice on the Thames; that no previous Oxford crew had thoroughly mastered the principle of the sliding-seat as this one seems to have done, and that, unlike last year's Oxford eight, they took very early to their racing craft and learned to sit her steadily.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly have succeeded in getting the Supply bill for the year reported a few days earlier than usual. The chief item in the bill is the appropriation of one million of dollars for the construction of the new Capitol. This is one of the public works of the State to which the Governor might profitably direct his attention. It promises to be as frequently-recurring an excuse for the expenditure of public money as the County Court-house in this City. For this and other items of the Supply bill the constitutional amendments impose on the Governor a very direct responsibility. According to Section 9 of Article IV., "he may object to one or more of such items, while approving of the other portion of the bill." This very salutary provision will probably have the indirect result of inducing the Legislature to finish the usual wrangle over the Supply bill a good deal sooner than usual, so as to admit of the possibility of acting on the Governor's objections to specific items before adjournment.

A carefully-compiled series of articles will be found in our columns, to-day, on the seasonable subject of house-rents in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. The influences affecting the various districts and the leading classes of house property in these cities have been as fully examined as the very wide range of the investigation and the difficulty of obtaining really trustworthy details would admit of. It will be observed that from the tenant's point of view the outlook is tolerably satisfactory.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE SCHOOLS.

Our readers cannot have failed to notice the movement on the part of the Roman clergy in this City to secure an appropriation of the public money for the support of their parochial schools. The arguments by which the movement is supported are familiar, for the plan now being pushed varies only in detail from that long since deliberately adopted. The end in view is the same, and is, in our judgment, one that ought not to be attained. We do not know how far the Board of Education may be technically justified in expending money on the parochial schools. The Commissioner, who is Chairman of the committee having the matter immediately in hand, seems to think, from statements reported in THE TIMES yesterday morning, that by certain concessions on each side, an arrangement can be made substantially according what the clergy ask. On the other hand, Dr. FARRELL, a leader of the Roman party, seems to be not without hope of the same sort. The idea appears to be that if the clergy submit their teachers to examination by the City Superintendent, and confine themselves to reading the Douay edition of the Bible, without note or comment, they can draw funds from the City Treasury.

As we have said, it may be that it is within the formal powers of the Commissioners of Education to carry out a scheme of this kind, but we are entirely convinced that it is a clear violation of the principle on which the whole system of public education rests, and that it will not be submitted to by the people of the State any longer than is necessary to provide means for reversing it. Without desiring to judge the priesthood of the Roman Church uncharitably, or to deny to them the possession of many virtues, and a sincere devotion to their religion, we cannot reconcile the project they have in hand with reason and public policy. The distinction between our free public schools and the schools of the Roman clergy is a very clear and radical one. It is one inherent in the nature of the respective institutions, in the purposes for which they are established, and in the views of education by which their founders are guided. It is, moreover, a distinction created and enforced by the clergy themselves, and has frequently been stated by them. One has only to glance at the remarks of the Jesuit Father WALKER, in our issue yesterday, to see how radically different is the whole plan of Roman clerical instruction from the plan of free education sought to be given in our public schools.

The public schools are denounced without measure by the priests—and, we have no doubt, with entire sincerity—as "Godless." They are accused—and justly—of giving an education *without* religion. On the other hand, the parochial schools are meant avowedly to give an education *with* religion, and, of course, with Roman Catholic religion. That is the essential purpose of the Roman schools. That is their *raison d'être.* If that were abandoned, they would cease to have any excuse for existence. It is to carry out that purpose that the clergy seek aid from the Treasury. Only so far as that purpose is carried out will the clergy be satisfied. Any concession which appears to waive that purpose cannot be a substantial concession. We shall not say that it will be in intent a hollow and deceptive concession, for we have no wish to impugn motives, and no need to do so. We simply point to the plain, indisputable fact that, taking the clergy's own word for it, the concession must be of no real substance. Either it will be observed in form and evaded in reality, or it will be made temporarily, in order to secure an ultimate advantage entirely inconsistent with it.

The Roman clergy are profoundly in earnest as to their separate school system. They have expended already, in this City alone, according to Vicar General QUINN, between two millions and three millions of dollars for school buildings. They have gathered together over thirty thousand children. They annually appropriate more than a quarter of a million of dollars to these schools, independent of the buildings. Is it reasonable to suppose that, having made this enormous outlay of money, and the still more enormous outlay of labor and care which they require, for the express and declared purpose of establishing schools in which the Roman Catholic religion shall be taught, they will surrender their essential character to obtain money from the Treasury? Dr. FARRELL says that they only ask $12 or $13 for each scholar. This would be, according to the figures of the Vicar General, some $375,000 a year. We grant that it is a tempting sum. We suppose that it might nearly cover the annual expenditure of the clergy. But it is not large enough to induce the clergy to abandon the distinctive character of their schools. Having already made the great sacrifices involved in bringing these schools into existence, the clergy are not about to give up their real purpose in order to secure their maintenance in form. This being so, the naked question which lies at the root of the matter is simply this. Shall the Treasury sustain schools for Roman Catholic instruction? The question only requires to be stated. If the Commissioners of Education presume to give it any answer save one, they will make a great blunder. If we did not know that their action could not, in such a case, stand, we should say that they would do a great wrong. But even if they should be betrayed into appropriating money for the schools of the Roman clergy, under the delusive notion that the clergy had made concessions that removed objections, and their course should be afterward nullified by the people, there would be considerable harm done. The question of religion would have been dragged into politics, where it ought not to enter, and a bitter contest which ought to be unnecessary would have been forced on the State. If the Commissioners fix their attention on the real and essential facts in the case, they will not fall into such an error.

AN AMERICAN "COLLEGE" OF MUSIC.

The readers of THE TIMES are already informed that a project is on foot for the establishment of a so-called college of music in the City of New-York. It is authoritatively announced that a wealthy and liberal gentleman has signified his intention of endowing such an institution in his lifetime; a sketch of the plan has been printed and distributed, for the purpose, it would seem, of feeling the public pulse in regard to the project; for the gentlemen to whom it is sent are informed that it is for their examination and suggestions, and much the same is said in the body of the pamphlet to various classes of persons, among whom editors of public journals are specified. Thus called upon, we respond in a way from which we might otherwise refrain ourselves; for an intention to endow an institution for the benefit of musical art is so laudable that we should shrink from a reference to it which might seem ungracious, were not opinions thus plainly solicited. That great benefit might be done by the establishment of an institution in New-York which should correspond to the conservatories of various capitals in Europe, there can be no doubt. We lack here in art, as in literature and science, bodies of recognized and accredited authority, of systematic organization, and that extended and permanent influence which comes only of stability—stability which itself can come only of sufficient and well-secured pecuniary foundation. The influence of such a musical institution in New-York could not but be for good; and we sincerely hope that if the gentleman in question has really the fixed intention of establishing such an institution, he may be enabled to carry it wisely into effect.

Thus favorably, and we may say gratefully, disposed, we cannot, however, regard the project as it appears in this pamphlet with favor. Into whose hands this wealthy and liberal gentleman has fallen we do not know; but, although we are willing to believe that his assistant or representative is as well-disposed and as disinterested as he is himself, we cannot but think that he has shown himself incompetent for the task he has undertaken, and that the plan as proposed is not one which would do much credit to the country or much good to music or to musicians. The title of the project, (for it is more than the mere title of the pamphlet,) is not reassuring. It is called "The American College of Music." Now such an institution would not be a college of music, or a college of anything, in a proper sense. A college is an assembling together of various faculties, or the representatives of various arts. According to the canon, at least three of these are required for a college—*tres faciunt collegium.* True we have men who set up schools in book-keeping and call them "commercial colleges;" as we have rope-dancers and corn-cutters who call themselves "professors." But such examples are not authoritative to persons to whom should be committed an important project in art. No such person would call an institution like the one proposed a college. Properly, it would be an academy, or conservatory, or—better—a school. And besides, this "college" is to be "Dedicated to the Daughters of America." This is very depressing. It is an example of the worst form of a kind of grand, pretentious sentimentality which envious foreigners say is somewhat peculiarly American. It is enough to sicken simple-minded, common-sensible folk of the whole project, however it may be gilded with the gold of the proposed benevolent founder. And it would justly do so; for it is an index of that sort of tone and taste which vulgarize literature, art, and society. Let us have, if we may, a good school of music, and there an end; and not make ourselves ridiculous at the outset by an "American College of Music, Dedicated to the Daughters of America."

In this "college" it is proposed to give oratorio, symphony, chamber, and grand concerts, and also "a new style of musical moral drama." This is dreadful. It at once suggests Mr. BARNUM's moral dramas at his Museum, upon the morality of which he insisted so continuously and so strongly; and how highly moral they were we all know. Besides, where is this new style of musical moral drama to come from? Would it not be well for us to first catch our composer—a single one would do—before we announce the performance of an entirely new style of musical composition. Let us produce a man who can compose one good song before we inform the world that we are going to revolutionize the lyric drama. Of a piece with this proclamation is the announcement that the degree of Doctor of Music—set forth in very large type—will be conferred by this "college." But to make doctors there must be doctors; and would it not be wise for us to gather together a few of those before we announce that we shall go a-doctoring in this precipitate fashion?

We are told of the dimensions of the proposed building, its internal arrangements, and the plans by which it is to be made in a great measure self-supporting. All this is very well, and is a mere matter of business arrangement, which may, and probably would, be well managed by competent business men. We shrink, however, somewhat from the announcement that it is to be three hundred feet long and two hundred feet wide, with a "magnificent tower" and a "life-size statue of the founder." We cannot exactly see the architectural propriety of a magnificent tower upon a music-school and concert-room; and we should have been much more pleasantly and gratefully impressed by the project if that life-sized statue did not promise beforehand to look down so benignly upon us. Nor are we able to regard more favorably the grade of musical taste of which this pamphlet gives various signs. To take one example: We are told that Miss CAREY "is fully equal to ALBONI, who is said to be the contralto of contraltos." Now Miss CAREY is a very meritorious artist, which has been often recognized in these columns. But ALBONI is, or was, to her what the Palazza Vecchia of Florence would probably be to the proposed new building with its magnificent tower. In brief, the project, as set forth, appears to us sadly raw, pretentious, and unpromising. We hope that, if carried out at all, it may be in a very different manner from that now indicated.

FEMALE COLLEGES.

We have received recently a circular of a new college for women in Northampton, Mass. It is started under the best auspices, with a large fund, a commodious building, highly responsible Trustees, and the promise of skillful instructors. The object is to give to young ladies the same intellectual advantages which are offered to young men. To obviate the objection of living in large boarding-houses or dormitories, small cottages are to be erected, where little groups of students will live under the supervision of some discreet matron. Others are permitted to board with private families in the town. The price of tuition is low, one hundred dollars per annum, and undoubtedly the institution will be frequented by large numbers of young ladies. In the great object of this college every reasonable person must have sympathy. It is certainly proper and just that the highest opportunities for intellectual training should be afforded to woman as cheaply and generously as to men. Every career should be made smooth to woman for which her faculties fit her. But we confess to a feeling, on reading the prospectus, of disappointment at the course of studies which is laid out for these students. The preparatory studies are as advanced as were those for Harvard or Yale a few years since. The first year in the range of Latin and Greek reading and of mathematical study seems as difficult as the "Freshman year" of any of our colleges. The same is true of many of the studies of the three remaining years. The course would be a hard one for most young men, and we doubt if the majority of male youth would be able to digest these studies if they had finished them.

Now, the Trustees of the Northampton Female College are to remember that they should prepare their institution for young women as they are, and not as they ought to be. The majority of our daughters, as every father knows, are not physically adapted for a severe course of studies, demanding at the least nine hours of mental labor per day. Our young girls of the middle and upper classes are singularly nervous, high-strung, and easily broken by any extreme brain-work. If they are guarded between the ages of fifteen and twenty, encouraged to a good deal of open-air life, and put to a course of moderate healthful study, they come out robust women. Any idleness during these years we believe to be as bad as over work. The stimulus of society and of public amusements in these sensitive years is as injurious as excessive drudgery. But if a girl have her one or two solid studies per day, with one of a lighter and more attractive nature, and then be impelled to all out-door amusements, we believe she will accomplish more of real value intellectually, and at the same time will retain soundness of nerves and the healthful bloom of youth. Nothing can possibly counterbalance to a woman the shattering of her nerves and the destruction of her beauty. In the general interests of the community, nothing can compensate the impairing of the powers of maternity among the future mothers of our race.

Mr. DALTON, in his interesting investigation as to the causes of great scientific success, discovered that the eminent scientific men did not usually pursue many studies in their youth, but grasped a few very thoroughly. We believe that the present plan of cramming our young women at the schools and colleges with every variety of language and science, and of crowding so much in a short course, destroys the freshness of the mind. The great intellectual charm of woman in society is her appreciation of an intellectual topic. Now, no intellect can be fresh which is crammed with every sort of knowledge, and there can be no appreciation where a thousand subjects are superficially skimmed over.

It may be replied by the Trustees of such a college as the Northampton, that they do not propose to have a superficial course of studies, but a very thorough one. Our objection, however, to their curriculum is that it is too heavy for the average young women of the country. If they traversed it faithfully they would receive their wreath at the end in a spent and jaded condition. The majority would break down before they reached the goal. For some inscrutable reason, the female youth of our race are not fitted for such heavy work. Not many young women of American descent can study Tacitus, Æschylus, the Calculus, and German and French during a whole year, and, with justice to these studies, come out at the end with sound mind and body.

Our advice to the Trustees of the Northampton College would be to frame the course somewhat differently from that of an ordinary college. We would cut off Greek altogether, not but that we admit the Greek language to be the most beautiful intellectual implement ever invented by man, and its literature the highest of human achievements; but we fear that if the average young woman includes Greek in her studies, she not only would do that poorly, but would bring down the grade of the others. We would have her take one ancient language, say Latin, and follow that out till she is thoroughly familiar with it and can read it without dictionary, somewhat as cultivated people read German. This would throw about her education the indefinable, but most desirable culture, which the study of a classic tongue gives, and would show her in part the foundation of our own language. Then we would have her study the origin and formation of the Anglo-Saxon and English languages, become thoroughly familiar with the immense treasures of English literature, which are almost unknown now to our college students. Next, history should be pursued to its utmost extent by the female student. She should follow it in connection with race, and in its relation to religion and to civilization. All that is ever put into the hands of a male student to give him a broader view of human history should be equally granted to the female student. Then, with modern languages, and a very moderate course of mathematics, and some one of the natural sciences, we would complete the course. But nowhere would we have more than one severe study in each day.

THE COMING RACE.

A short time ago we drew attention to the possibility of the labor markets of the world being affected at no distant day by a brisk competition from India and China. But the subject has now assumed a phase which we did not then anticipate. Our observations were directed chiefly to those branches of industry in which mechanics, citizens, and, perhaps, agricultural laborers, are most concerned. A proposition of a totally different kind is now being entertained, and with an earnestness which seems to foreshadow an early realization of such a competition in another direction.

Housekeepers across the Atlantic can teach Americans nothing whatever of the evils, annoyances, and expenses attendant upon housekeeping. If less be said about it here, we can only attribute the fact to the greater patience, or perhaps we should call it resignation, on the part of American employers. Most assuredly servants are no better in America than they are in Europe. But in England the complaints that are being raised against them are loud and deep. It is true that similar complaints were made years ago, when the servants were such as would have gladdened the hearts of most American matrons, if they only could have obtained their services. At the same time, it does certainly appear that there is some good reason for growling. We remember a telling sketch which appeared in *Harper's Weekly,* contrasting the actual condition of the girls in some of our great cities at the time of the panic, with their possible condition if they would consent to engage as household servants instead of working in factories. There can be no doubt that girls make a great mistake when they regard as unworthy of their notice the comforts of a good situation in a respectable household. But the mistake is spreading. Discontentment, we are told, has seized upon the female servants of England. They are constantly fretting to "better" themselves. They are no longer content with a comfortable home where they can save money and take the chance, which they generally used to find a success, of marrying some respectable tradesman or other person able to maintain them; but they are fretting after something more "genteel." They want to be telegraph clerks, or to work at a mill, or to own a sewing-machine, and be their own cooks. There is a wonderful fascination in this part of the business, even if they have nothing to cook. A competent servant, who was receiving high wages, ran away with a soldier and went into housekeeping on sixpence a day. And this is only an instance of the exaggerated idea which many girls have of the sweets of what they call independence. They would rather starve in their own home than enjoy all the comforts of good living and freedom from care in the home of somebody else. Their notions of independence are utterly false. But they cannot be taught, because with all a woman's resolution they refuse to learn.

It is proposed, however, not to try to teach them except in the school of experience, and to that end it is seriously suggested to procure domestic servants from India. This is certainly a practical way of meeting the difficulty, and probably would prove a very good one. Excellent servants, in abundance, are to be found in India, sufficient to supply all ordinary wants, and with qualities which would commend them to many employers. There are difficulties in the way of carrying the plan into effect, but none which cannot be more or less readily overcome. We have very little doubt that the experiment will be tried, and, that too, before long. If it should succeed, it will effect a social revolution the extent and ramifications of which cannot easily be estimated. Where it prevails it will change the whole conditions and aspect of household service. It will force many girls into other lines of employment, whether they will it or not, and it will ultimately work a great effect upon the populations of India itself.

TWO SENSIBLE LOVERS.

Imaginative people who are obliged to invent incidents for their idyllic poetry will do well to listen to the story of CALVIN and NANCY, as related by an Indiana newspaper. It happened in this wise: NANCY and CALVIN were two nice young people, living in Vermont, and having no nonsense about them. They were affianced, but they would not wed until they had money enough to furnish their own home and prepare them for all possible contingencies. Vermont did not seem to be a promising field for the impatient young man, and he went to Cortland County, N. Y., where he worked hard and lived economically, cheered meanwhile by honest and loving letters from his sweetheart at home. He saved enough to give him hope that his long years of service were over, and he sent encouraging messages to his expectant bride. Her letters ceased. Repeated remonstrances were of no avail; and he only knew that she was alive and well by reports from others. Village gossip, filtering across the border from Vermont, told CALVIN that NANCY smiled upon another; that she was weary waiting for him to return. He sorrowed with an exceeding great sorrow; but he did not commit any foolishness, nor bring a lawsuit to restore peace to his bosom. He remembered the old proverb relating to the fish in the sea that are as good as those caught—and he wedded another.

His seven years of New-York service were now over, and he took his bride to his native town. Possibly he wanted to show that he had not been heart-broken by the faithlessness of NANCY; perhaps the object of his second choice was fairer to look upon than she who had flung him off. CALVIN reckoned ill; he found his NANCY faithful and single. She had written constantly but had received no replies. The village mail was distributed by a woman who had a grudge against NANCY, and she had destroyed the later letters written by the hapless pair. CALVIN made no moan, but, we must suppose, with something like a heart-wrench, he left NANCY and Vermont and went to California, where he settled down with his wife in a comfortable home. Children came to him; likewise wealth and ease. It was natural that his fancy should lightly turn on Vermont in his riper age; so, thirty years after he first left his native village to seek his fortune, he went back to see the old folks. NANCY had married at last. She was now a widow, and living in this State. He sought her out and found her in straitened circumstances, but with her old New-England independence staying by her. She accepted from him, however, a silk gown; and we need not ask if Mrs. CALVIN, in California, knew of this gift to an old flame, or of the melancholy review of old times which was made by the disunited pair of lovers.

Seven more years fled rapidly, as the story-writers say, though it is by no means certain that they were rapid years to CALVIN or NANCY. At the end of that time CALVIN was a widower. His wife had been true and gentle to him. He mourned her duly, and gave no possible cause for censorious remark. Then he sped to NANCY; there was another, but briefer, season of courting, and the twain, no longer young nor doubtful of each other, were made one. A new home was fixed in Ontario County, N. Y., where, let us hope, CALVIN and NANCY may spend the remnant of their somewhat baffled life, blessed with the tranquil happiness of Darby and Joan, and all other well-married couples of song and story.

There is so much overwrought and false sentiment in the world, that this simple story seems very pleasant. It would not be fair to say that these two people "waited" for each other's freedom. That would imply a certain unfaithfulness to the living spouse. But Time, which brought all things right to them at last, was kinder than they might have been to themselves if they had been the moonstruck lovers of which the world is full. Such a story, so begun, might be expected to end in tragedy and Paris green, to say the least. Some other Calvin, wedded to another, and finding his first love still waiting for him, would have made a clamor in the courts, perhaps; or he would have inflicted himself on the long-suffering public with his griefs. Another Nancy, less sensible and maidenly, would have invaded CALVIN's home and made things uncomfortable; or she would have coined her woes into a dime novel, and accepted a lecture engagement. She did no such thing, but with WERTHER's Charlotte, like a well-conducted person, went on cutting bread and butter, and otherwise doing her duty. Therefore, we are glad she has finally married CALVIN.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

SENATOR JONES' ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF ITS RATIFICATION.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—In the debate on the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty, Senator Jones, of Nevada, after arguing that the political considerations involved were of themselves sufficient to decide the question in favor of the ratification, further contended that the commercial importance of this treaty had been generally overlooked or underestimated even by its friends in the Senate. He called attention to the fact that the aggregate amount of our commerce with the Sandwich Islands does not adequately indicate its real benefit to this country, for the reason that they purchase from us a class of articles the value of which is made up in an uncommonly large degree by the cost of the labor employed and not by the cost of the raw material. Thus, for example, these islands import from the United States annually more than $100,000 worth of woodenware which represents an expenditure of over $90,000 for wages of labor in this country, and $40,000 worth of clothing, of which only one-quarter or one-third of the value is to be credited to the raw material. As another example of minor importance he instanced the pinchbeck jewelry that we export to these islands to the amount of $6,000 or $8,000 per annum, of which at least eleven-twelfths represent the wages of labor employed in its manufacture. By these and similar illustrations he claimed to show that the ratification of this treaty would afford a great and beneficial stimulus to numerous industries of the country, and especially to many on the Pacific Coast. Replying also to an argument advanced by Senator Booth, that as the wages paid to Sandwich Islanders are only $12 per month, the native inhabitants are of low grade, and not worth any special cultivation of commercial relations with them, Senator Jones argued that in a politico-economic point of view this was a weighty reason why we should endeavor to enlarge our trade with such people, because in exchanging products with them we get the value of a month's labor of one of their producers for the cost of four days' labor of one American.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN GEORGIA.

SEVERAL TOWNS AND VILLAGES MUCH DAMAGED—MANY PERSONS KILLED AND A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED—THE WORST STORM KNOWN IN THE STATE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 20.—A fearfully destructive tornado passed over here this afternoon. This city, being situated in a basin, was protected by the surrounding hills from the fury of the storm. The rain-fall was accompanied by hail unprecedentedly heavy. Several towns in the interior suffered severely in the loss of life and property. At Camac, on the Georgia Railroad, several houses were blown down. Thomas Geesling was killed and several persons were wounded. Near Thomson, forty miles from Augusta, a large amount of property was destroyed and several persons killed. At Appling, in Columbia County, the destruction to property is reported to be great. Several persons are reported killed and many wounded. At Aikin, S. C., the Catholic church was completely demolished. All telegraph lines north but one are down. The reports from the country are confused and unsatisfactory as to the exaent of damage, and the number of lives lost; but there seems to be no doubt that the storm was fearfully destructive, surpassing in extent and violence anything of the kind in this section for years.

THE EPISCOPAL BISHOPRIC.

DR. JAGGAR'S ELECTION AND DR. DE KOVEN'S REJECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The state of parties in the Protestant Episcopal Church is by many thought to be clearly indicated by the recent action of the standing committees—confirming Dr. Jaggar as Bishop of Southern Ohio, and rejecting Dr. De Koven, the choice of Illinois. Of Dr. Jaggar nothing is known except that he sympathized with Dr. Cheney and is a radical Low Churchman. Dr. De Koven, a man of profound learning and great power as a preacher, has always set forth his views with clearness and boldness, so that there has never been any doubt as to his position. He is the acknowledged leader of the High Churchmen in America. Here, then, was a trial of strength between the parties, and to all appearance the Low Churchmen came off victorious. But a little examination will show that appearances in this case are deceitful. A diocese praying the House of Bishops for the grace of consecration must, with the name of their candidate, send two testimonials bearing witness to his Christian character and soundness in the faith—one from the diocese electing, which is very full, and appeals to the conscience of each signer; the other from the church at large, acting through the General Convention or Standing Committee of each diocese, which is brief, and limited by canon to certain points, namely, that "A B is not, so far as we are informed, liable to evil report for viciousness in life or error in doctrine." When these testimonials are before the Bishops they act upon the prayer, and if a majority consent the presiding Bishop proceeds to consecrate. The present result is caused by the action of the standing committees, the majority signing the testimonial of Dr. Jaggar and refusing to sign that of Dr. De Koven. But the standing committees do not always represent the dioceses for which they serve. Except in times of excitement little interest or care is taken in their selection. The most of them are composed, not, as it would seem, of Low Churchmen but of nominal High Churchmen—elderly clergymen of position, laymen of standing in society—men who years ago carried on the High Church movement under Bishop Hobart, and secured the two doctrines of an apostolical ministry and baptismal regeneration—who stopped there and now are warring against their legitimate successors, the High Churchmen of to-day—the men who are carrying forward the work, which they commenced, of restoring Catholic doctrine, worship, and tradition. The conservatives are now dominant in the church, and it was by them that De Koven was defeated. The vote shows that all the High Church dioceses, such as Albany and Maine, went for both Jaggar and De Koven; the Low Church for Jaggar only; the conservatives, some for De Koven, some for Jaggar, some for both, some for neither. So that Jaggar was elected by a combination of the High, Low and conservative parties; De Koven defeated by the joint action of the Low and conservative. The Low Church victory, then, is rather in seeming than in reality. The present state of parties may be gathered from the fact that Dr. De Koven was the candidate of a large majority in the Low Church diocese of Massachusetts, that in Wisconsin he barely failed of election, and in Illinois was chosen over a somewhat advanced conservative. It appears from this that High Churchmen are still very powerful, and have but to put their own men on the standing committees, or at most to wait until the somewhat aged race of conservatives has gone the way of all the earth, and they can have things their own way. All the other parties have a future, the conservative none. The souls of men need something more than apostolical succession and baptismal regeneration to live on. B

POSITION OF DR. DE KOVEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Wednesday, March 17, 1875.

The action of the various dioceses in regard to the election of Dr. De Koven, of Racine College, as Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois has created considerable excitement among his friends here. Your correspondent had an interview with Dean Spalding, of the cathedral in this city to-day, and learned from him that steps will be taken to make Dr. De Koven's church views public, after which he will again be presented as a candidate for the Bishopric of Illinois, with, the Dean believes, every prospect of his success. Dr. De Koven has been rejected on the ground that his views were so high-church as to approach Romanism. To these views, the *Church Journal* has insisted, Dr. De Koven stands committed. The explanation of the Doctor's views will deal chiefly with De Koven's ideas on eucharistic adoration, sacramental confessions, invocation of saints, and prayers for the dead. In a sense, the Dean claims every churchman must believe in these, but Dr. De Koven is no more zealous in their observance than any other conscientious Episcopal minister. After this public explanation, which, it is believed, will overcome the scruples of moderate churchmen, Dr. DeKoven will be presented before the Illinois Diocese for election.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND NEW-ZEALAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The Sydney (N. S. W.) *Herald*, received by the steam-ship McGregor, furnishes the following:

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The members of the new Government will place the public education on a wider basis; free trade principles will govern the fiscal policy, and railway construction will be encouraged. The drought had terminated and the crop prospects were favorable. Money was cheap. The Western Railway had been completed to the City of Bathurst. Its extension to Orange was being pushed forward.

VICTORIA.

A meeting to inaugurate the Ladies' College at Melbourne was held on Feb. 11. The revenue returns for the last quarter show a deficiency of £15,000. A very limited number of responses had been received from intending exhibitors at the Philadelphia Exhibition. The proposed gathering of parties engaged in the observation of the transit of Venus from stations in this part of the world was expected to take place in Melbourne on Feb. 25. Government Astronomer Ellery was engaged with the American observers in calculating the exact longitude of the Victoria and Tasmanian observing stations.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The results of the wheat harvest have been more satisfactory than was anticipated when the reaping commenced. It was estimated that the surplus for exportation will exceed 250,000 tons. The Government has promised £2,500 to defray the expenses of its representations at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

NEW-ZEALAND.

The gold yield of the colony this year has fallen off about 125,000 ounces from that of the previous year. The relations with the natives were peaceful. They were evidently inclined to accept the inevitable with but little opposition. The demand for labor is increasing.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE MARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BILL PASSED THROUGH COMMITTEE.

OTTAWA, March 20.—The Senate last night, on motion of Hon. Mr. Scott, went into Committee of the Whole on the Marine Electric Telegraph bill, which was discussed at length, many old arguments being repeated, the members for and against replying to each other's remarks. Mr. Kaulback's motion to fix the maximum charges at fifty cents per word was lost by a vote of 16 to 38. Hon. Mr. Letellier De St. Just stated that he proposed to move the third reading to-day. Hon. Mr. Vidal suggested an amendment to the fourteenth clause, which Hon. Mr. Scott promised to consider. The bill at length passed through the committee, which then rose and reported it with amendments.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 20.—It is understood that the terms of the compromise will not be made known until the meeting of the Legislature, which will probably be on the 10th of April.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

LAST EVENING'S PHILHARMONIC.

The concert given by the Philharmonic Society at the Academy of Music last evening, although the programme included but one unfamiliar work, was quite interesting. The novelty was a violin-concerto, by Dr. Leopold Damrosch. Dr. Damrosch's composition is a long fantasia rather than a concerto, and impressed us as wanting, in a measure, both plan and proportions. Some of its passages are decidedly graceful, and the whole concerto bears evidence of the composer's thorough knowledge of the capabilities of his instrument; its inferiority to the better-known achievements of Vieuxtemps and Wieniawski, not to mention the two standard concertos for violin by Beethoven and Mendelssohn, is the result mainly of the lack of form already referred to, and of the abundance of reminiscences, which show that Dr. Damrosch is more studious and ingenious than creative. The composer, who interpreted his work, is a violinist whose tone is sweet if thin, and who has great command of the violin, although his attack and his stopping might occasionally be firmer. The florid parts of the concerto made clear Dr. Damrosch's brilliancy of execution; his *cantabile* was good; the double notes and the staccato runs were somewhat deficient in vigor. The orchestral selections of the night included Mozart's Symphony No. 1, in D major, which was charmingly rendered: the "Leonore" overture No. 3, which we have heard with more pleasure than the performance of Mr. Bergmann's men afforded us; the overture to "The Flying Dutchman," a stormy prelude in Wagner's first manner, and Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony, in the delicious adagio of which the fine tone of the Philharmonic orchestra was particularly effective.

GENERAL NOTES.

The season of English opera to commence to-morrow week is to be inaugurated by a performance of "The Talisman."....Mr. Max Maretzek announces a season of Italian opera, to commence Wednesday, April 7. We believe that Verdi's "Don Carlos," with Signor Tagliapietra and Mme. Sorel, is to be the chief attraction....A complimentary concert will be given to Mr. Frederick Mollenhauer at De Garmo's Hall, Tuesday evening.

DRAMATIC.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The tide of success which has set in with Mr. Daly at his handsome Fifth Avenue Theatre appears to be at the flood just now, and presumably will be so taken as to fulfill the spirit of Shakespearean utterance, and "lead on to fortune." Mr. Daly has, at all events, the resources in his company, and we should say that business tact, and ability which should enable him "to take occasion by the hand," and from success compel success. His company is, beyond doubt, one of the most perfect which a City at present quite rich in dramatic companies can boast. A short time ago "The Big Bonanza," the play now running in his theatre, was produced simultaneously in Brooklyn, every part being filled by members of his company, and it was quite interesting to note the excellence of the casts in the dual representation. There was scarcely anything to choose between them. No doubt, the plan of having the parts "under-studied" has come a good deal into fashion with managers, and is almost essential in first-class theatres; but it nearly always happens that the character is more defectively represented by the substitute than by the person originally cast for it. Here, however, is a case not of mere "under-study," but of a company so perfect that a play is produced in duplicate without perceptible inferiority in any quarter. The resources which can accomplish such results are certainly indicative of comprehensive and liberal management. There is, of course, no abatement of the success which has attended "The Big Bonanza" since it was placed on the stage of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and an extensive engagement of seats for the season following Easter points to its continued prosperity. There is good reason for this. The play, which is itself of the most lively and entertaining kind, is put upon the stage with rare excellence in the matter of setting, and is interpreted by a company which might fairly take for its motto *nullo secundus*.

MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mme. Ristori will with this week end her stay at the Lyceum. It is possible, we learn, that at a future period, she may fulfill a brief farewell engagement at the same house, but it is possible, also, that the performances she now takes part in will be the last in which she is to figure in the United States. In any case, the artist's sojourn here is limited, and due heed should be taken of the fact. To-morrow, she recites "Marie Antoinette," and Tuesday, she will perform in "Mary Stuart," and will also act in English the sleep-walking scene from "Macbeth." An overflowing audience will surely be brought together by the announcement of the last-named incident of Tuesday's representation.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

In another week, "The Shaughraun," the best Irish drama which has proceeded from the pen of that most prolific of dramatists, Mr. Boucicault, will be withdrawn after an unprecedentedly successful career. This withdrawal comes not at a period when the success attending earlier representations has become attenuated into the respectful toleration which usually cleaves to a good play after it has lost its freshness, but rather at a time when its prosperity is fully matured, and when everything is in favor of its long duration in the esteem of the public. Theatrical exigencies appear, however, to have a shade more of the imperative quality than other exacting conditions, and so Mr. Boucicault is obliged to withdraw "The Shaughraun" and take that notable drama and himself from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. The Metropolis has, of course, a prime claim on the attention of the dramatist, but the provinces may not be neglected either. Therefore, Mr. Boucicault is about to launch his play among new audiences, and seek for fresh confirmation of its merits and wider plaudits. These expressions of approval, we are satisfied he will obtain in no stinted measure. If fresh romance exhilarating wit, sparkling dialogue, admirably-woven plot, and fertile invention are proper recommendations of a play, Mr. Boucicault's drama will go before the people of the States well fortified. Of course, it is hardly possible that it can anywhere have the exact and adequate representation which it has had in the principal theatre in this country, but its inherent strength would carry it through successfully, even if it were not in the hands of a sufficiently good company. Besides, the author is so good a stage manager, and has so wide an experience in dealing with actors that whatever material may be placed at his disposal will be, so to speak, more or less plastic in his hands. Those of our provincial friends who may look for great novelty in "The Shaughraun" will not have their anticipations quite realized. Being an Irish drama, it is like all Irish dramas in kind, its difference from others being in the matter of degree. All Irish dramas have the one set of elements, and it is the surpassing skill with which these elements are used which constitutes the great charm of "The Shaughraun." Without absolute novelty, it has a rare freshness, and situations which in other Irish plays seem old and well-worn are here presented with apt contrasts and relevancy, and wear the becoming garniture of warm poetic coloring. For such reasons, we anticipate for Mr. Boucicault's drama a reception in the States that will constitute a full indorsement of the merits which the critical acumen of this City was prompt to discover. A new romantic play, in four acts, entitled "Rafael" is in preparation, and will be produced on the evening of April 1.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE

If there be any real warrant for the utterance of Poe concerning how "unmerciful disaster" follows hard upon kindred misfortunes, there seems to be a good deal more for the statement that success multiplies itself. The Union Square Theatre has got into a groove of success beyond doubt, and therefore, of course, cares nothing for "the ringing grooves of change." Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of "Les Deux Orphelines" has accomplished for the house what "Led Astray" did last season, and will probably eclipse the prosperity of that drama. "The Two Orphans" will reach its "centennial" representation on the evening of Saturday, March 27, and the event will be celebrated with the customary observances. Mementoes of the occasion will be distributed among the ladies in the audience, and it is shrewdly suspected that these souvenirs will be a great deal more valuable than is usual in such cases.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Park Theatre will be devoted to American drama during the coming week. To-morrow evening "Davy Crockett" will be played, with Mr. Frank Mayo as the hero. This popular actor furnishes an excellent representation of the back-woodsman. Excellent scenic effects, by Mr. Voegtlin, are promised....The Theatre Comique has a programme of great variety. First comes the Irish drama, "Pyke O'Callahan," referred to so much of late in the course of "The Shaughraun" litigation. Harrigan and Hart will supply their entertaining sketches, and there is a full variety programme.... Several sensations are announced for representation in the Bowery. These include a romantic drama, in four acts, entitled, "Adventures of Vidocq, the French Police Spy"....The Georgia Minstrels will give their excellent pictures of plantation life for another week at Robinson Hall....In the New Opera-house, the San Francisco Minstrels keep up incessant merriment. Their burlesques of Ristori's "Medea," "The Two Orphans," "Othello," and "Macbeth" are entertainments of the most amusing complexion....Dan Bryant also maintains the reputation of minstrelsy entertainments. His pleasant house is just the place wherein to spend an hour or two agreeably....Mr. Barnum announces the reopening of the Hippodrome, on Monday, 29th of March, for two weeks, preparatory to the grand Summer traveling tour. A testimonial benefit will be tendered to-morrow evening to Mr. James M. Nixon, the equestrian director....The Olympic has a full variety programme, and the names of several conspicuous "star" performers appear in its bills. The week's entertainment is full of promise.

SHARKEY ARRESTED.

CAPTURED IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA---HIS PROBABLE DEPORTATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

HAVANA, March 20.—William J. Sharkey, the escaped murderer, who left this city recently, has been arrested in Santiago de Cuba. He will either be banished from that place or brought back to Havana and then returned to the United States.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A slight fire occurred in the frame dwelling in the rear of No. 86 King street, yesterday morning. Damage, $50.

A fire occurred at 6:30 A. M. yesterday in the dwelling-house No. 81 Mercer street, owned and occupied by Thomas Sinot, causing $100 damage.

A fire occurred at 10 o'clock last night on the first floor of the tenement-house, in the rear of No. 199 Second street, occupied by Lizzie Tausher; damage, $50.

The roof of the two-story frame dwelling, No. 109 Division street, occupied by William White, ignited at a late hour last night from the sparks from a chimney: damage, $25.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the cellar of No. 938 Broadway, occupied by Hill, Trehern, Donnelly & Co., manufacturers of paper hangings. Damage, $50; insured.

At 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the lamp-room at the Frankfort House, No. 202 William street, of which S. C. Smith is the proprietor. The fire was caused by the ignition of vapor from a barrel of kerosene; damage, $25.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the third floor of the building No. 29 William street, which is occupied by Joshua S. Tucker as a broker's office, and communicated to the second floor, which is occupied by J. Benjamin and D. P. Morton, brokers. Before the flames were extinguished the building and contents were damaged to the extent of $3,500; fully covered by insurance.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the top floor of the four-story brick building, No. 31 Old Slip, which is chiefly occupied by stevedores. Notwithstanding the prompt response of the firemen to the alarm, the flames spread with great rapidity and baffled the efforts of the Fire Department to control them. A second alarm, however, brought out a reserve section of the department, and the flames were soon extinguished. The second, third, and fourth floors of the building are occupied by S. Sandy, Philip Murphy, and C. E. Wilson & Son, stevedores. They sustain an aggregate loss of $1,800. The first floor is occupied as a porter-house by John Sterling; loss, $1,500. The building was damaged to the extent of $2,500.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 21—1 A. M.—The lowest temperature has moved north-eastward to the Middle Atlantic coast, and the pressure has risen slightly in the South-west. North-east winds with cloudy weather, prevail from New-England to Virginia and the lower lakes. South-west winds in the South Atlantic States. The rivers have risen at Vicksburg, and fallen at St. Louis, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

During Sunday, for the Ohio Valley, the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds, cooler, partly cloudy, and clearing weather.

For the Western Gulf States, stationary barometer and temperature, southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

From the Missouri Valley to the upper lakes, stationary or rising barometer, south and east winds, warmer, and partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region, Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, north-east winds backing to north-west, cooler, cloudy, followed by warmer, clear, or clearing weather.

The upper portions of the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers will rise, but the Ohio and Mississippi remain stationary or fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	51°	28°	3:30 P. M.	49°	26°
6 A. M.	48°	25°	6 P. M.	44°	25°
9 A. M.	46°	26°	9 P. M.	42°	23°
12 M.	45°	25°	12 P. M.	40°	21°

Average temperature yesterday..........24⅞°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........45⅝°

Average temperature past week.......... 31°

Average temperature for corresponding week last year..........42 4-7°

STORM ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 20.—A violent storm of hail and snow has prevailed at all points on the Hudson to-night. The wind is from the north-east and is blowing very hard. It adds much to the already large quantity of snow and ice on the ground, and increases the fears of damaging freshets.

About five inches of snow fell at Albany yesterday. The weather is now cloudy and cold.

RAIDS ON GAMBLING-HOUSES.

At 11 o'clock last night a squad of Central Office detectives made a raid on the gaming saloon of George Brown, located on the second floor of No. 231 Grand street. They arrested Brown, the proprietor, and twenty others whom they found engaged in playing "faro," and also seized all the gaming implements found in the place. The prisoners were locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be taken to court to-day.

At midnight Capt. Allaire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, with a squad of Police, made a descent on the saloon in the basement on the north-west corner of Bowery and Broome street, of which Charles Roberts is the proprietor, and arrested Roberts and eight others who were found playing "faro" and "American hazard." The prisoners were locked up at the Mulberry Street Police Station.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The following are the latest mining stock quotations:

Ophir, 96; Mexican, 26¾; Gould & Curry, 18¼; Best & Belcher, 50; Savage, 127½; Chollar, 59½; Hale & Norcross, 46; Crown Point, 29; Yellow Jacket, 76; Imperial, 7⅞; Empire, 5½; Kentuck, 14¾; Alpha, 18¼; Belcher, 33; Confidence, 17½; Consolidated Virginia, 425; Sierra Nevada, 12½; California, 59¾; Exchequer, 215; Overman, 51; Bullion, 37; Justice, 68; Union, 3⅞.

THE LATE FAILURE OF GEORGE B. JAMES & CO., OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 20.—The creditors of the lumber firm of George B. James & Co., recently failed, met to-day and chose assignees. The liabilities of the firm amount to $2,300,000.

THE SPRING FLOODS.

THE SITUATION AT PORT DEPOSIT AND HAVRE DE GRACE.

TWELVE HUNDRED PEOPLE WITHOUT HOMES—ONE MAN KILLED—GREAT DAMAGE TO LUMBER AND OTHER PROPERTY—NAMES OF THE SUFFERERS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Saturday, March 20, 1875.

In the streets of the village—or rather the street, for there is but one—the water is still from five to seven feet deep, but it is sinking rapidly, and in the opinion of the oldest river men will have altogether receded before to-morrow. The first scare having passed away, the people are beginning to speak with more confidence of the future. It is true that nearly 1,200 human beings have been rendered temporarily homeless, and must remain so for a day or two longer, but means have been taken by the leading men of the village to care for the wants of the unfortunates. The loss occasioned by the flood will not be so extensive as at first supposed. Aside from the damage occasioned to the lower stories of the dwelling-houses and the furniture contained therein, the principal loss will fall on the lumber dealers, and that loss will not be, as I have just stated, so great as was at first supposed. Much of the lumber has been carried into the creeks along the river banks between Port Deposit and Harve de Grace, five miles below. All of this can be recovered at a comparatively trifling cost. The other great commercial interest with which Port Deposit is identified has not so far suffered from the flood. If the waters had risen sufficiently high to enter the granite quarries immediately above the village, the expensive machinery used in quarrying would have been probably damaged past repair.

THE SITUATION OF PORT DEPOSIT.

The situation of Port Deposit renders it peculiarly liable to suffer from the floods which annually overflow the banks of the Susquehanna to some extent. This fact, however would seem to be entirely ignored by the inhabitants. At least that is a fair inference when it is taken into consideration that no sort of preparation is made to avoid the disasters which inevitably follow the annual floods. Up to 7 o'clock on Thursday evening no suspicion was entertained that the town was in danger. Indeed the most experienced among the residents of the placed believed from the nature of the ice in the river that the Winter would pass without any inundation of the town. Up to a few minutes before 7 o'clock on Thursday evening the river was clear from Rock Run, about five miles above Port Deposit, to Havre de Grace, which is five miles below. No immediate alarm was felt, even when an immense cake of ice weighing several tons, and drawing three or four feet of water, was seen coming down the river at the rate of twenty miles an hour. It had hardly passed Port Deposit, however, when a great noise, which the people describe as resembling the firing of artillery, was heard, and in less time than it takes to write it the river from bank to bank was full of broken, "sloshy" ice, traveling at a furious rate. Even then, the river being comparatively clear, hopes were entertained that the ice, meeting no obstruction, would continue its way out through the bay to the sea, and that the threatened danger would pass. This hope was, however, dispelled when, two miles below Havre de Grace, the flowing ice struck the Renny Shoal, which at that place extends across the river. Unable to pass the shoal the ice commenced to back up, and, incredible as it may seem, the river, which was almost entirely clear of ice at 6:30 o'clock, was four hours afterward gorged from the Renny Shoal to Rock Run, a distance of over fifteen miles. The first place to suffer from the waters forced out of the river by the backing up of the ice, was Havre de Grace, situated on the west bank of the Susquehanna, near the great bridge of the Wilmington, Baltimore and Washington Railroad. This village like Port Deposit, is chiefly devoted to the lumber trade, and as in the former place, the lumber dealers were the chief sufferers. Indeed, aside from the loss of some ice-houses, the destruction of some sheep which were confined in a shed too near the river to be rescued, the lumber men were the only sufferers. After the ice commenced to back up on the Renny Shoal the water in the river rose rapidly, and at one time, in the opinion of some, the great bridge used by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at this point was threatened with destruction. The water late on Thursday night forced the ice within a few feet of the bridge, but sank again before touching the trestle work.

SUDDEN RISE OF THE WATER.

At Port Deposit the rush of the flood into the street was so sudden that but little time was left for the inhabitants to escape from their houses. The village straggles along for two miles under an immense granite bluff on the east side of the river. It contains about two thousand inhabitants, and but one main street. This runs along by the river front, and is built up on both sides with stores and dwelling-houses. Back of the stores, on the river side, are the wharves upon which the lumber business is carried on. When the water first found its way into the streets, many people thought that it would not rise more than a few feet. This rendered them dilatory in leaving their houses. The delusion cost at least one man his life. His name could not be ascertained, but several people assert positively that they saw him driven under the water by a cake of ice, and that he never rose to the surface. By 9 o'clock the water had risen to a height of fifteen feet in some places. The telegraph operator had to be taken away in a small boat, and was rescued only just in time to save the instruments from harm. The Port Deposit Branch of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, which extends from Perryville, a very small village opposite Havre de Grace, to Port Deposit, a distance of seven miles, was at the Port Deposit end submerged in water for nearly three miles. The station-house was carried off by the immense cakes of ice and sticks of loose lumber that came down with the ice flow nearly ten yards from its original position. On the submerged track, which, in Summer time is not more than a few feet above the level of the river, the ice is piled in some places to a height of twenty feet. A construction train came over from Philadelphia yesterday morning to ascertain the extent of the damage, and it was estimated by the engineers in charge that the road cannot be put in running order in less than two weeks. The telegraph is working with Perryville, but not beyond that point. The water continued to rise steadily all Thursday night and until mid-day on Friday. Since that time it has been falling steadily, and unless a freshet brings down the ice now gorged in the West branch of the Susquehanna, no further trouble is anticipated.

THE DAMAGE DONE BY THE FLOOD.

To calculate the damage occasioned by the ice-gorge and consequent flood is at the present time a difficult task. It is estimated that 6,000,000 feet of lumber has been scattered at Port Deposit by the flood. Nearly all of it will be saved, however, at the cost of collecting and piling. This will give needed employment to many idle hands. The principal lumber-dealers and saw and sash mill proprietors of the place, all of whom will be losers, are Davis & Pugh, J. H. Rowland & Co., Bond, Brother & Co., T. J. Vanneman, John J. Buck, saw mill; J. H. Pugh & Co., sash mill; J. Tome & Co., warehouses, coal yards, &c. The rear of the Odd-fellows' Hall is under water. Miller's Hotel, however, is high and dry, and the proprietor says he has been eaten out of house and home, and every plank on the floors has been occupied by homeless people.

The following is a pretty full list of those dwellings and places of business which have been flooded and more or less damaged at Port Deposit:

John C. Hamer, merchant tailor; R. C. Nesbitt, dry goods; J. Lamm, boots and shoes; Alexander Oliver, barber; E. B. Fraizer; H. C. Nesbitt & Co., grocers; Mrs. Agnes Stephenson, dwelling; R. E. McClenahan, stove dealer, fine brick dwelling; Mrs. Stephens, boarding-house; Dr. William M. Lang, dentist; Mrs. M. E. Orr, boarding house; Cecil House, (hotel.) Caspar Morhlein; Thomas Ringgold, grocery; Samuel A. Reynolds, builder; John J. Hunt, carpenter; Rev. John Martin, Protestant Episcopal Church; Robert Donaldson, conductor; W. W. Hopkins, attorney at law; J. P. Vanneman & Sons, commission and lumber office; W. W. Nickle, carriage-maker; Mrs. William Oliver, dwelling; R. C. Hopkins, Cashier of Cecil National Bank, cottage surrounded; Mrs. Touchstone, brick; Automatic Telegraph and Western Union Telegraph offices: Samuel Placo, washed out; C. F. Sitzler, bakery badly damaged. Main street, above hotel—Odd-fellows' Hall, basement; A. J. Barry, photographs; Cornish Restaurant, in Odd-fellows' Building; Philip McCracken and Catherine Smith, restaurant; Jesse Stebbings, grocery, &c.; Henry Johnson, grocery; houses owned by the Rhinehart estate; a number of tenement dwellings owned by J. Tome; C. L. Jamart, residence; Dr. Wakeman, residence; Joseph W. Abrahams, grocery and dry goods; Post Office building; Reynolds & Bro., hardware; P. Kirwin, grocery and dry goods; P. Sauter, bakery; Miss Jones, millinery; Miss Nickel, millinery; engine-house and public school; F. M. Alexander, saddle and harness; P. Hopkins, carpenter; Mrs. Margaret Blunt, boarding; John B. Wilson, boot and shoe maker; E. T. Tarring, mail agent; Hamilton Morrison, quarryman; Edward Brickley, merchant; Levi Johnson, carpenter; Isaac Rial, machinist; Alonzo Snow, Postmaster; John G. Vannort, carpenter; Clinton White, carpenter; Mrs. Adkinson, dress-maker; Mrs. E. Reynolds; James A. Davis, lumber dealer; W. W. Davis, lumber dealer; John Vannort, merchant; A. H. Reynolds, builder; Methodist parsonage; Dr. C. A. Shure; Conductor Taylor; Thomas Fitzgibbons, merchant; William Armstrong, molder; Alexander Magill; James Orr, plasterer; John Shannon, restaurant; George A. Vannort, grocer, &c.; James McCullough; George Vandiver, telegraph operator; A. L. Barry, photographer; William Morrison; Frederick Sitzler, baker; Mrs. Catharine Moran, hotel and store; John Keaveney, railroad contractor, dwelling and number of houses; Kauffman Katz, tannery; William Hines and Mrs. Wier, dwellings; Jacob Jennings, shoe-maker; Samuel Hines, William Ewing, Joseph Ballance, Nelson Grant, William Parker, clerk; John Archibald, pattern-maker; Joseph Giesler, constable; C. P. Knight, stone-cutter; J. Butchinbard, machinist; David Doughty, badly flooded, town baliff; houses of J. Tome, occupied by Dr. J. H. McCullough, Prof. N. B. Smith, dentist; K. Katz, clothing; Gottschalk & Orr, liquors; W. W. Nickle, dwelling; Mrs. William McCullough, dwelling, and many others.

Among the principal losers at the village of Havre de Grace are D. W. Smith, of Williamsport, Penn., who has an extensive lumber yard north of the railroad bridge. This yard is wrecked. Some of the material is swept away, and all more or less damaged. John Dubois, lumber dealer, is left in the same situation. The losses of each will be several thousand dollars. J. M. Simmons and William B. Morgan, dealers in fertilizers, have their warehouses submerged, and will have thirty to forty tons of bone-dust and guano damaged or destroyed. The wharf of Hall & Brothers, lumber, is flooded, as also those of Hillis, Boyd & Co., and parts of their engine-houses have been carried away. Hall & Brothers saved some of their machines. Frank Hopper lost thirteen head of sheep in his stables, the water rising so fast they could not be removed.

The village of Lapidum, just above Port Deposit, has suffered more severely by this year's upheaval of the waters of the river than at any time since 1857. A number of ice-houses are destroyed, and the canal is completely hidden under the piled snow and ice. Considerable damage was also done at Rock Run, a few miles higher up the river. To-day, although great misery and distress prevail, the people in all the villages affected by the flood are more cheerful. From 10 o'clock last night until noon to-day the river fell three feet, and the fall is steadily continuing. A large space on the east side, just below the bridge is clear, and the ice, although presenting a firm appearance, is ground into small pieces. A hope is entertained that the tide will carry it over the flats near the mouth of the bay, and thus leave the water clear for the passage of any ice that may be carried down from the west branch of the river.

THE WRECK OF THE BARRETT BRIDGE AT PORT JERVIS.

THE STRUCTURE TO BE REBUILT AT ONCE—STOPPAGE OF COAL TRAINS—THE DELAWARE LUMBER REGION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Saturday, March 20, 1875.

Word was received here by the Barrett Bridge Company this morning that the section of their bridge which floated on down the river on the ice lodged on the Pennsylvania side, at the old Linderman farm-house, about twenty-five miles below here. It is but slightly damaged, and a force of workmen will be sent down on Monday to take it apart and bring it to this place. The work of clearing away the débris at the bridge preparatory to replacing it is nearly done. Mr. Jonathan Rhule, who superintended the construction of the bridge in 1872, is expected here to-day to begin its reconstruction. The work will be done in about six weeks, and it is thought it will not cost more than $10.000. The loss to this place by the destruction of the above bridge and the railroad bridge is about $3,000 a day, as communities of which this is the business centre are cut off from all communication. The ferry at the site of the railroad bridge will be in readiness for use by Monday, it is thought, and a temporary bridge will be completed by the latter part of next week. Until then the freight and coal business must remain at a standstill on the Erie. The suspension in the running of coal trains is a serious matter to not only the Erie, but the Pennsylvania Coal Company and Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Fourteen trains a day were running from Hawley and Honesdale previous to the flood. The Delaware lumber region will not recover from the shock given it by the disastrous nature of the flood for a long time. Several operators in lumber will be seriously crippled, as in many cases the flood swept away the entire result of the Winter's operations. The liabilities of lumber operators necessarily attain more or less large proportions from Fall to Spring, a general settlement with laborers, raftsmen, sawyers, store-keepers, &c., being usually effected after the Spring sale of the lumber. The lumber they have on the bank is frequently the entire assets of the operator. If that is lost, the people who suffer are mostly those who depend on their daily labor in the woods, in the wagons, or in the saw mill, and of all these there are more than 3,000 in the valley. It is, as yet, impossible to ascertain the actual situation of affairs in the upper valley, but if the reported lumber losses are as great as announced, the hard times that already existed there—and which have prevailed there since the panic of 1873—will be greatly aggravated, and not a few business men, who have struggled for two years to weather the financial storm, must succumb to this new disaster.

CONDITION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RIVERS.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BETWEEN CAMPBELL'S LEDGE AND NANTICOKE—GREAT ANXIETY IN THE WYOMING VALLEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 20.—For twenty miles along the banks of the Susquehanna, embracing that portion of the Valley of Wyoming between Campbell's Ledge and Nanticoke, the residents live in the most intense anxiety, owing to the threatening state of the river at Wilkesbarre, and up to a late hour this evening the situation was eagerly discussed by the crowds that collected on the river bank. The ice jam at the Wilkesbarre bridge is fifty feet in thickness from the bank to the bottom of the river, and on the city side massive bowlders lie heaped above the bridge five feet higher than the sidewalks, so that, in case of a rush of waters, Wilkesbarre would be completely submerged, and its buildings badly damaged. The bridge which spans the river at this point is about 1,500 feet long, and has been considerably warped and thrown out of shape by the masses of ice hurled against it during the flood of Wednesday morning. On the Wilkesbarre side a portion of the wood-work has been torn away, while huge heaps of ice threaten the entire structure. A statement is widely circulated in Wilkesbarre to-night to the effect that where the river rushes from its natural channel and flows through the old cemetery it has torn up the graves and broken down head-stones, scattering the bodies along the flats of Forty Fort. It is thought that the story is exaggerated.

THE RIVER NEAR PITTSTON.

The river from this point to Pittston is comparatively clear and calm, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which has been blockaded entirely since Tuesday by the ice embargo, has been cleared to-day and the transportation of freight resumed this evening. A force of 200 men has been at work removing the ice from the track, and now the cars are moving out slowly. At 8 o'clock to-night no less than 250 freight cars loaded with merchandise lay at the Pittston Junction. The streets of West Pittston, on the opposite shore of the Susquehanna, are still strewn with blocks of ice, and great fears are entertained by the residents of that place of the renewal of the scene of Tuesday night. Many families are removing for safety to the opposite shore, and the ferrymen are plying a brisk business. The residents of West Pittston, owing to its low and exposed condition, do not consider it safe to remain there until the gorge at Ransom has been removed. Although the river has abated considerably, it still rises to within a few yards of the door-steps of some of the houses situated at the corner of River and Montgomery streets.

FURTHER INUNDATIONS FEARED NEAR WILKESBARRE—THE ICE-GORGE ABOVE PITTSTON.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 20.—There has been no change in the water to-day. The report this afternoon that it was rising at and above Pittston caused general alarm, but it was entirely unfounded. On this side, and just above the bridge for several rods, the ice has settled about five feet, but elsewhere it remains firm. The water still sweeps across the Kingston flats, and is wearing its channel. Fears of a still greater inundation are general and many families in the lowlands are preparing to move to higher ground. A merchant on Market near River street, has been removing his stock of stoves this afternoon to a safe distance from the water. The City Council have been asked to construct a dam across the canal near the redout, so as to prevent the water from flowing down by that means, and flooding a part of the city. It is probable that such a dam will be built at once. The gorge, which begins two miles above Pittston and is nine miles long, is a terror to the entire valley. The river runs between mountains for a part of this distance, and high water cannot spread out, but must back up until it has force enough to drive the gorge before it. For this reason it is believed that this gorge will move before the one at Wilkesbarre. If it does the back-water will inundate West Pittston again. Its residents fear this, and a number of removals to Pittston, which is safe from almost any flood, were made to-day.

DESOLATION AT COXTON.

At Coxton, one mile above Pittston, the scene of desolation cannot be described. A farm of 200 acres is covered with cakes of ice left by the receding waters. Five hundred coal cars, on side tracks of the Lehigh Valley Road, are imbedded in and covered up by immense bowlders. One side of the engine-house was crushed in. The office was flooded and a long narrow cake of ice broke through the door and was landed on the floor. The telegraph operator had to wade through water waist-deep to get out. This place is close to the foot of the gorge, and the same rush of ice will probably be repeated. Sleet has been falling all day. The weather is now cold, and threatening rain.

THE WATERS RECEDING AT SUNBURY AND WILLIAMSPORT.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 20.—The river is still very high, but is falling slowly. The ice has not yet moved.

SUNBURY, Penn., March 20.—The river is receding. No damage has been done since Wednesday last.

DAMAGE TO THE RAILROAD BRIDGE AT COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, Penn., March 20.—The flood has nearly subsided. Bletzes' dam was entirely destroyed The railroad bridge has suffered, and will require repairs before trains will be permitted to cross.

The two famous corners, Broadway and Canal street, New-York, and Fulton and Smith streets, Brooklyn, call louder than ever for public recognition. Both these popular clothing-houses are being thoroughly renovated in their interiors, and more room added thereto. Baldwin, the Clothier, does not appear to feel the dull times. He promises the most attractive display of Spring outfitting for men and boys ever before exhibited. Baldwin keeps out of the reach of competition. The smaller houses cannot show the assortment, and cannot afford to sell as low.—*Dispatch.*

As Spring is approaching, you will find more satisfaction in wearing the Warwick and Elmwood Collars than any other.—*Exchange.*

E. R. Durkee & Co.'s Salad-Dressing,
A LUXURY AT MODERATE COST.
For meat and vegetable salads, combining in perfection all the requisites of an exceedingly rich and delicious dressing. With it a thoroughly good salad is always assured. Sold by grocers.—*Advertisement.*

It's Only Fun!
So said a lady after having some teeth drawn at Dr. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

SHACK-NASTY JIM will rise to explain his share of Modoc war next week at Robinson Hall.—*Advertisement.*

THE ELASTIC TRUSS sold at Pomeroy's, No. 744 Broadway, for $4, is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

HEALTH LIFT, No. 180 5th av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets; elegant rooms; best of care. Refer to Cyrus W. Field.—*Advertisement.*

I love it, I love it, and who shall dare,
To chide me for loving my SOZODONT there?
I've used it, and blessed it, a thousand times,
Till my breath is as sweet as poets' rhymes,
Till my teeth are as white as diamonds rare,
Oh! a precious thing is my SOZODONT fair.

Dr. Hall's Bronchialine is the Latest Improvement in medicine for the lungs, throat, and bronchial tubes; its effects are truly marvelous even in the worst forms of disease. Office No. 59 Cedar st. Fifty cents only; at druggists'.

Dying and Cleaning.—The Empire Dying and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Pains Vanish, the Old Rejuvenated, and body and mind made healthful, happy, and buoyant by the magic touch of ELECTRICITY at No. 7 West 14th st.

Gentlemen's Hats.—Spring Styles now Ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEID'S, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau st.

Influenza cured by that standard remedy—Dr. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
Children are delighted with them.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

Ludborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

HATCH—PHILLIPS.—On Thursday, March 18, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., Mr. CHARLES H. HATCH to Miss MARIE A. PHILLIPS, of Philadelphia.

SWARZ—ROSENFELD.—On Wednesday, 17th inst., by Revs. Drs. G. Gottheil and S. Adler, NATHAN SWARZ, of Albany, to CECILE, second daughter of Lazarus Rosenfeld, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

BLEECKER.—On Friday, March 19, 1875, ELIZA D. BLEECKER, in the 87th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 81 Sussex st., Jersey City.

BROWN.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, March 20, of scarlet fever, PAULINE BURGESS, daughter of Leonard Perkins and Matilda C. Brown, aged 7 years and 6 months.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 23, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 94 Clinton av., Newark, N. J.

BEMAN.—On Thursday, March 18, of pneumonia, EMMA E. C., aged 36, wife of Rev. Irving L. Beman, Pastor the First Congregational Church, Morrisania.
Funeral services at the church, Washington av., between 165th and 166th sts., on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Remains will be taken to Cortland.

BENJAMIN.—On Thursday, March 18, LOUISA HARRIS, youngest daughter of William H. and Maggie M. Benjamin, in her 5th year.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 350 East 55th st., on Sunday, March 21, at 1:30 P. M.

BURDETT.—On Thursday, March 18, 1875, ELIZA, widow of Stephen C. Burdett, in the 80th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers, Nathaniel T., Samuel, Jacob, and Benjamin T. Weeks, are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 94 East 10th st., on Sunday, 21st inst., at 1:30 P. M.

BREZ.—On Thursday morning, March 18, of bronchial pneumonia, AMANDA MARIE LOUISE, youngest daughter of Paul A. and Jenny Brez, of this City.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, March 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 311 East 17th st.

CLARKSON.—On Friday morning, March 19, at his late residence, No. 72 West 36th st., after a short illness, WILLIAM BAYARD CLARKSON, in the 77th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Church, corner of 4th av. and 21st st., Monday, the 22d inst., at [illegible]30 o'clock.

DICKINSON.—At Chicago, on Tuesday, March 16, of apoplexy, JOHN B. DICKINSON, of this City, in the 61st year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th av. and 22d st., Sunday afternoon, March 21, at 2 o'clock.

FIELD.—In this City, on Saturday, March 20, GEORGE WHITE FIELD, M. D., of Geneva, N. Y., in the 50th year of his age.
A short service will be held previous to departure for Geneva, at No. 23 Lafayette place, at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, 22d inst. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

FOSTER.—At San Francisco, March 19, WILLIAM H. FOSTER, Jr.
The deceased, formerly of Boston, was a resident for sixteen years of Hong Kong, China, and the last three years of the time partner in the house of Russell & Co.

GAMBLE.—Suddenly, at Rome, N. Y., on the 16th inst., ROBERT GAMBLE, ex-Coroner, in the 59th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and George Washington Lodge, No. 285, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Jacob Bogert, No. 40 West 54th st.

GARDEN.—In Brooklyn, on March 19, of pneumonia, CHARLES E. GARDEN, aged 38 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 284 President st., on Sunday, March 21, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend

GLENDINING.—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, March 20, LIZZIE S., wife of George W. Glendining, and eldest daughter of Judge Zachariah Voorhies, of Brooklyn, E. D.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Stamford, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HARCOURT.—On Friday, March 19, 1875, WILLIAM HARCOURT, son of the late H. Dewitt Harcourt, M. D., aged 20 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, March 22, at 1 o'clock, from Rev. Dr. Rockwell's church, Brownell st., Stapleton, Staten Island.

HYDE.—At No. 83 Penn st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., in the 11th year of his age, HENRY CLEVELAND, eldest child of William C. and Eliza L. Hyde.
Burial services will be held at St. Paul's Church, corner Marcy av. and Penn st., on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited.

JOHNSON.—At Pisa, Italy, Oct. 14, 1874, ANNA M., wife of Joseph F. Johnson, and daughter of the late Augustus H. Ward, of this City.
Funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Church, corner 2d av. and 10th st., on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LOWE.—On Saturday, March 20, ROBERT ALLEN LOWE, in the 85th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, March 22, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his nephew, James A. Lowe, No. 22 Grove st., New-York.

MERRELL.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 18, 1875, SARAH ANN, widow of the late John G. Merrell.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 131 East 55th st., on Monday, March 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RAYMOND.—On Friday, March 19, 1875, at Bedford, Westchester County, SARAH F., wife of Alanson Raymond.
Funeral from the Presbyterian Church at Bedford, on Tuesday, March 23, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 8:30 A. M. Harlem train from the Grand Central Depot.

TAYLOR.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Saturday morning, of diphtheria, AMY JEPHSON, infant child of Mary Beekman and Cortlandt M. Taylor.
Funeral services at Christ Church, New-Brighton, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

VAIL.—On the 18th inst., ANNA, widow of the late Nathan Vail, of Plainfield, N. J., in the 92d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac Craft, No. 1,813 Mount Vernon st., Philadelphia, on Second day, the 22d inst., at 12:30 P. M. Interment in Friends' South-western Grounds.

WEBB.—On Wednesday, March 17, of scarlet fever, JESSIE, daughter of Charles D. and Amanda B. Webb, in her 4th year.
Remains interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SWEETEN THE BREATH AND PRESERVE the Teeth, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN WHO PICK THEIR NOSES, are most generally afflicted with worms. How they get into their little stomachs, it may be difficult to know, but it is easy to get them out by using BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES. They are pleasant to take; children like them, but the worms don't.

THE STOMACH IS THE CITADEL OF Life, and when attacked should be protected by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT. It drives away pain, warms the patient, and a delightful calm succeeds. It is an indispensable family medicine, costing but little, and always sure. Sold everywhere.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

THE
BIG
BONANZA
A
BIG
SUCCESS.

The "Big Bonanza" abounds in humorous situations, and is constantly moving the audience to merriment It is superbly mounted, the costumes are superb, and it is most admirably represented by the members of Mr. Daly's company. Miss Fanny Davenport, as a gushing school girl; Mr. Fisher, as a benevolent banker; Mr. Lewis, as an irritable Professor, and Mrs. Gilbert, as the Professor's strong-minded wife, are all most amusingly excellent in their respective parts. Miss Emily Rigl deserves especial commendation for the singular ability with which she portrayed her part. The by-play of this young artist is something wonderful. Mr. John Drew made a success as Bob Ruggles. People who like a good three hours' fun cannot do better than visit Mr. Daly's establishment during the running of "The Big Bonanza."—*Graphic.*

FIFTH
WEEK.
HOUSES
CROWDED.
LAUGHTER
INCESSANT.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.
Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 206 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and Reception Rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—At the private residence, No. 68 East 61st st., near Madison av., on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, elegant household furniture, rosewood pianoforte, elaborately carved bedroom suits, dining-room furniture, covered in red morocco, all the fine hair mattresses and bedding, crockery, glassware, &c.
On WEDNESDAY, at No. 37 Nassau st., continuation sale of all the fine furniture removed from the country.

PAINTINGS, STATUARY, AND BRONZES.
Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place, PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, FINE BRONZES, MARBLE STATUARY, by R. Digby Wyatt, J. A. Jackson, and others, to be sold MONDAY EVENING, March 22, at 7:30 o'clock, without reserve. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

THE IMP DYSPEPSIA CEASES TO TORMENT those who use Milk of Magnesia, a mild, pleasant, and effective remedy, which is never violent, but always decisive in its effects There is nothing like it for reliving heart-burn, flatulence, sour stomach, and headache, caused by indigestion. Sold by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

PARTIES CAN HAVE PLAIN OR FRESCO painting done for half the price usually charged. Best references. Address PAINTER, Box No. 122 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LEAKY ROOFS.—TIN, GRAVEL, AND ALL other old roofs repaired and warranted; established ten years. Call or address JOHNSON, the Roofer, 34th st. and 9th av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS.

CASTLE NOWHERE:
Lake-Country Sketches.
BY CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON.
1 vol., 12mo. $2.

Since the day when "The Luck of Roaring Camp" awoke us all to a new sensation, there has been published no book of short stories so fresh in scenery and incident, so indisputably original.—L. C. M. in *New-York Tribune.*

OAKRIDGE:
An Old-Time Story.
By J. EMERSON SMITH. 1 vol., 12mo. $2.

A work of peculiar character, differing utterly from the ordinary novel of the day, and attractive by reason of its freshness. Two or three love dramas are embodied in the book, containing passages of great dramatic power.—*Literary World.*

LITTLE CLASSICS. Vol. VIII.—Mystery.
Containing "The Birthmark," by Hawthorne; "The Signal Mark," by Dickens; and Stories by Allan Cunningham, R. T. S. Lowell, Amelia B. Edwards, W. D. O'Connor, and others.
☞ One of the most attractive volumes in this very attractive series. $1.
For sale by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publishers.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE THIRD UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.
The Pastor, Rev. E. C. SWEETSER,
Will preach this evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Subject—"Devil-Worship."
Rev. J. C. Wilson, of Brooklyn, will preach in the morning at 10:45.
The public is cordially invited to attend.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach at the morning service. The Bishop of the Diocese will administer the rite of confirmation at evening service.

AT STEINWAY HALL.—THIS (SUNDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock, Miss Anna E. Dickinson will, in response to many requests, deliver a lay sermon entitled 'A Woman's Opinion of It;" or, a plea for a nobler life.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH av. and 20th st., Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor.—Sunday, March 21, service at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free in the evening. Sunday-school, 9:30.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT A new hall, Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway, all furnished, and Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av. Apply as above.

BAPTIST MARINERS' TEMPLE, CORNER Henry and Oliver sts. Elder Stimson. (Veteran of Kansas,) will preach Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRONCHINE
CURES BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, COUGHS, COLDS, AND CHRONIC AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.
Composed wholly of harmless materials. In private use twenty years. Is not an empiricism, but has won the emphatic approval of physicians and citizens exceptionally well known. Witness the following:

No. 111 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1874.
GENTLEMEN: I deem it my duty to you and to others who may be troubled with affections of the throat, to say that I have been greatly relieved from troublesome annoyance which has affected my utterance for nearly two years, by the use of the remedy which you kindly gave me, and which is called "BRONCHINE." I am quite sure that it would not have been possible for me to have spoken almost continuously, as I have done during my recent canvass for Congress, but for this remedy, which I used daily; and, now being relieved from the necessity of overtaxing my voice, I have no doubt of being able soon to report an entire cure of the affection which has given me so much inconvenience. I have always had a great prejudice against all remedies not directly prescribed by a physician, but in this case my scruples are all gone, and I cannot hesitate to bear testimony to the value in my case of this preparation.
Truly yours, ABRAM S. HEWITT.

No. 5 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1874.
GENTLEMEN: I write to thank you for the bottle of medicine which you kindly gave me, and which has completely cured a bronchial trouble of the throat from which I have suffered two years to such an extent as to compel me to leave New-York in the Winter for a warmer climate. Believe me, gratefully yours.
L. H. LIVINGSTON.

No. 110 WEST 44TH ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1874.
GENTLEMEN: For two years I have been troubled with pulmonary disease. I have tried the climates of Florida and California, and have received benefit from each. Last June, on my return from the latter place, having spent one year there, I was induced to try your "BRONCHINE." After taking the third bottle my cough ceased, and my lungs have been constantly healing since. I feel positive that your "BRONCHINE" did a great part of the good work. From the first it loosened my cough, and soothed the irritation of my lungs. I shall deem it a happy privilege to commend it to all. Troubled as I have been, I cannot say too much in its favor. To the consumptive it is the "balm of life." I am, gentlemen, yours,
CHARLES E. MARSTON.

Prepared by the RELIEF MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 46 Beaver st., New-York; also for sale by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.; GEORGE J. WENCK, No. 381 6th av. and Gilsey House; F. HAAS, 21st st. and 4th av.; A. HUDNUT, *Herald* Building, and by druggists generally.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.,
James M. Pullman, Pastor.
Morning service at 11.
"A Palm-Sunday sermon."
Evening at 7:45. Familiar Talks with Young People
Subject—"The Pursuit of Happiness."

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.
CORNER MADISON AV. AND 28TH ST.,
REV. C. C. TIFFANY, RECTOR.
SUNDAY SCHOOL AT 9 A. M.
Divine services, morning at 10:30; afternoon at 3:30.
The Rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning, "The Way from Sin unto God;" evening, "Christ's Atonement." Henry Varley will conduct services Monday afternoon and evening. Prayer and inquiry meeting every morning at 8 and every evening at 8 during the week.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park av. and 34th st.—Rev. William R. Alger will preach at 11 and 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"Love is the Fulfillment of the Law."

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.—PALM SUNDAY—Morning—Prayer; sermon, "Victory Over Temptation, 10:30. Evening—Prayer; sermon, "Pure Religion," 7:30. Dr. Thompson preaches.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.—Sunday services, 11 A. M., 4 P. M.; daily, 11 A. M.; Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, 5 P. M. On Thursday, at 8 P. M., holy communion and sermon by Bishop Hare.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.
28th st., near Broadway.
Rev. D. R. VAN BUSKIRK, Pastor,
will preach
On Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Morning subject—
"Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth."
You are invited.

E. V. WILSON LECTURES FOR SOCIETY OF Progressive Spiritualists, No. 57 West 33d st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Tests after each lecture. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M. The 27th Anniversary of Modern Spiritualism will be celebrated here on Wednesday, March 31, from 2:30 till 5 P. M.

E. V. WILSON WILL SPEAK THE TRUTH as it is in Spiritualism at Armory Hall, Clermont av., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M., this day. Will read character without the use of "Frogs," "Frogs," "Frogs."

EGLISE PROTESTANTE FRANCAISE, Chapelle du Calvaire, 4me av., entre les 21me et 22me rues. Le service commence à 10:45 heure. Chacun est bienvenu.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE, Rector.
Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
The Rector will preach morning and evening

Communion service on Thursday evening at 7.45 o'clock.
Friday morning, Divine service at 11 A. M.,
Mr. HENRY VARLEY, of England, will preach.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "Du St. Esprit," 22d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Right Rev. Bishop Potter will administer the rite of confirmation to twelve catechumens on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. All members of the church and friends are cordially invited to attend. Rev. Leon Pons, Pastor.

FROGS, FROGS, FROGS!—THE PASTOR OF Mount Zion, Bishop Snow, will preach in the University Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Three Unclean Spirits Like Frogs—What do They Signify?" Come and learn.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by a choir of children, on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. Public invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND 4th av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 evening. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

GRACE BAPTIST CHAPEL, 29TH ST., west of 9th av.—Rev. Robert Cameron, Pastor, will preach in the morning. Subject—"The Abiding Comforter." Rev. Mr. Dungee, of Richmond, Va., will speak on the condition of the freedmen in the evening. All invited.

IF ALL MEN WILL FINALLY BE SAVED, have we anything to do to save ourselves? Rev. K. R. Nye's lecture in the Clermont Avenue Universalist Church, Brooklyn, at 7:30 P. M.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Fletcher Hamblin, Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10:30. Subject—"Jesus: Who is He?" And in the evening at 7:30. Subject—"Married to Christ." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Grand Sunday school temperance meeting at 2:45 P. M., to be addressed by Miss Victor, of Brooklyn. All are invited.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORGIAN,) No. 114 East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Preaching Sunday at 11 A. M. by Rev. J. C. Ager. Subject—"The Law of Forgiveness," Matthew vi., 14-15.

PROF. WILLIAM H. THOMSON, M. D., will discuss the "Miracles of Jesus," at the Bible Class, at Association Hall, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

REV. B. S. HUNTINGTON,
at ASSOCIATION HALL, 7:30 o'clock, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, March 21.
FREE SEATINGS.

REV. J. F. HURST, D. D., PRESIDENT OF Drew Theological Seminary, will preach in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. DR. COOKE, RECTOR OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, will preach at St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs., Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH—40TH ST. BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector. Services during Holy Week as follows:
PALM SUNDAY—As usual, at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., and 3 and 7:30 P. M. At the 10-30 service, the Rector will repeat, by request, the sermon of last Palm Sunday, on the mystical meaning of our Lord's sending to Bethphage for "the colt—the foal of an ass," and at the evening service the sermon on "The History of Recent and Present Agitations in the Church," as suggested by the late elections of Drs. DeKoven and Jaggar.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY.—Celebrations at 7 A. M.; evening prayer, 8 P. M. Preachers at Evening Prayer—Monday, Rev. H. N. Barbour of Newark; Tuesday, Rev. Dr. Batterson, of Philadelphia; Wednesday, Rev. Wm. H. Cook, of St. John's Chapel, New-York.
MAUNDAY THURSDAY.—Choral celebration 7 A. M.; evening prayer, 8 P. M., with sermon.
GOOD FRIDAY.—The church will be open at 7 A. M. for private devotions, at 9, morning prayer, with sermon by the Rector; at 10:30, Litany; at 11, Reproaches and Pro-anaphora; at 12 M., the Three Hours' Agony service; at 8 P. M., evening prayer, with sermon by Rev. Mr. Barbour.
EASTER EVEN.—Celebration at 7 A. M.; evening prayer at 4:30 P. M.
Strangers furnished with seats.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. Geo. B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; children's singing school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese will administer the rite of confirmation this Palm Sunday morning. Service 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon service and sermon at 3:30 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., will preach both morning and evening.

THE PEOPLE'S PULPIT.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., will preach to the people at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—IN GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY, HALF of a four-lot circle, inclosed by an evergreen hedge, in the most desirable part of the grounds. Apply to C. H. COOK, No. 37 Maiden lane.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.

SHOCKING TREATMENT OF A NEWLY-MARRIED WOMAN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A brutal manner of initiating novices in a peculiar religious belief has come to light in Charlestown, Mass., and the parties interested are under arrest. According to the Boston *News*, a couple, apparently of German extraction, called upon Erdix T. Swift, a Justice of the Peace, on the 2d inst., and were by him united in the bonds of matrimony. They gave their names as James M. Wenzell and Augusta Lothrop. On Thursday morning, 18th inst., the Justice was startled by the appearance of Mrs. Wenzell at his residence, dressed in short bloomer clothes of large and fantastic prints, her hair closely cropped, and her face, breast, and arms completely covered with bruises, and presenting a terrible appearance. She told a story of treatment, which, for brutal fanaticism, can hardly be surpassed in modern civilization. After marriage, she went with her husband to board with a couple by the name of Manchester, also German, in —— street, Charlestown. Mr. Wenzell and the Manchesters professed a peculiar faith, into which they attempted by brute force to initiate Mrs. Wenzell. They stripped off her clothing, and dressing her as already described, took her jewelry and pounded it in pieces, and attempted the purification process, as they called it, which consisted in beating the victim in a most shocking manner, for the purpose of "destroying the lust of the flesh." Next they compelled her to kneel before her husband and worship him as her God. She rebelled, but received only more brutal treatment. Once her mother succeeded in releasing her, and conveyed her to the hospital, where she was under treatment for a few days, but by some means she was brought back to her husband. Thursday morning she succeeded in again escaping, and when the matter was brought before Capt. Ayers, he had Wenzell and the Manchesters arrested. Mrs. Wenzell is represented to be apparently not over twenty-five years of age, and quite good looking, though not remarkably intelligent. She was taken to her sister's house in Cambridge. Manchester is a ferocious-looking individual, who paces up and down behind the iron bars, waiting for bail, whistling and singing to keep his spirits up, while Wenzell, of phlegmatic temperament, sleeps in a cell near by. Mrs. Manchester also enlivens the situation with music, and looks a fit companion for her husband. These parties have previously been under arrest, but escaped punishment, as they claimed that their proceedings were a religious rite.

On Friday the case was tried in the Municipal Court. The defendants pleaded "not guilty," and it was shown that they believe in the doctrine of "mortifying the flesh," by abstaining from the use of tea, coffee, meat, and all stimulants, and in addition to this have peculiar ideas concerning the manipulation cure, and this latter seems to have been the cause of the trouble. To keep the passions under restraint they administer beatings to each other daily, and this practice is continued until the patient is thoroughly converted. Mrs. Augusta Wenzell, the complainant, testified as follows: I was married to James M. Wenzell two weeks ago last Wednesday, and was taken to his house in Cambridge; I did not at that time know what their theories were. After the first week at his house they cut my hair off and put it into the stove. They took all my clothes and dresses and gave me a bloomer costume. They took all my jewelry and have not since returned it. They said I must kneel down before my husband and acknowledge no other God but him. They pounded me until I did it and I was sick. Since that time I have knelt before them every evening and called him God. They pounded me until my bones ached all over and my skin was black and blue. They said they pounded me to drive the devil out of me, so that I shouldn't have love for the flesh, and should have no children. They told me to believe in free love, and I wouldn't. I went to the hospital in order to see my sister. I had before that tried to get away from the house, but could not. They kept the door locked. My sister came to the house once, and they wouldn't let her in unless we promised to talk in English while there. I promised, and they let her in. I was afraid that they would kill me. The woman put her hand over my mouth when I screamed while they were pounding me. In the cross-examination, which was conducted by Manchester, she stated that she went to Manchester's house once or twice a week for treatment, before her marriage, and to investigate the theories. Did not promise to sacrifice all her "false gods," such as jewelry, dress, &c., and did not know that her hair was to be cut off. Was never pounded before she was married.

The defendant admitted that her back was discolored, but said that this treatment had been pursued with no malice. All were found guilty of assault. Wenzell and Manchester were each fined $10 and half the costs, and ordered to recognize in $300 to keep the peace for six months. Mrs. Manchester was placed under bonds of $200 to keep the peace for the same period.

A SWINDLE NOT INDICTABLE.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that Wednesday night an innocent looking man appeared in a Sacramento-street saloon, that city, and was quite anxious to obtain silver for a two dollar and a half gold piece. The accommodating piano player gave the bright silver, and the grateful fellow left, with many bows. The next morning the musician smiled less as he found a bright one-cent piece in place of the gold. He visited the Chief's office, and after detailing his case to Chief Justice Clark, the latter overhauled many volumes of Bishop on criminal law. After citing many decisions in similar cases, the Chief Justice gave it as his opinion that no warrant could be issued in the matter, as the value of the coin was impressed on its face, and the complainant should have been more circumspect. Those sitting around concurred, and the action of the thief was confirmed.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, March 24.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, SATURDAY, March 27.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

Excursion tickets to Charleston and return will be issued for $30, good from 20th March to 10th April, available to all officers and members of the military of Boston, New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia to visit the Grand Easter Fair of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, March 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 31, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (new)	Thursday, April 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, April 18

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, April 20

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 3 and Arpil 24 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, March 16.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 25.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

THE CELEBRATED EAGLE ROW-LOCK, especially adapted for row-boats, yachts, and life-rafts, for sale by L. W. WALTON & CO., No. 862 Broadway, and L. DESMOND, No. 299 Front st. Each pair warranted.

DRY GOODS.

EHRICHS'

SPRING OPENING
—OF—
MILLINERY,
SUITS,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
LACE GOODS,
AND THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT,
—ON—
TUESDAY,
MARCH 23, AND BALANCE OF THE WEEK.

Special attention is called to our collection of Fine Pattern Bonnets and Round Hats.

To our immense assortment of new Spring Shapes in untrimmed Hats;

To our attractive Flower Department;

To our elegant suit parlors, crowded with beautiful original designs, and importations from WORTH, the great Parisian Dress-maker; and to our Ladies' and Infants' Wear Department, containing the finest machine and hand-sewed underwear at prices which are, in truth, incredibly low.

A CORDIAL INVITATION TO OUR PATRONS, FRIENDS, AND STRANGERS.

EHRICHS',
NOS. 287 AND 289 8TH AVENUE,
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

P. S.—LADIES CAN REACH OUR ESTABLISHMENT VERY CONVENIENTLY FROM ANY PART OF THE CITY BY CONNECTING WITH TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILWAY LINE.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, near 19th st., will have their opening of a choice selection of French Bonnets and English Round Hats, in Chip and Straw, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 18 and 19.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ATTENTION LADIES.

Capable servants—German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, &c., for City or country, now waiting for situations at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do chamber-work and waiting, or waiting alone, in a private family; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 504 West 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid in a private family; country preferred; good reference from last employer. Apply at No. 588 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—REFERS TO PRESENT EMployer. Apply at No. 588 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO IS A thorough, good, fine, substantial cook in anything required; or housework; has best of references; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as good plain cook in a small family; good reference. Address A. E., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook, in City or country; best of reference. Call or address K. W., No. 34 West 13th st., in the rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK, THOROUGHLY understands her business; has the best City reference. Call at or address No. 742 3d av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER WITH first-class references; cuts, fits, and trims in all the latest styles; all the French patterns. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker will go out by the day or week in private families, in City or country; reference. Call at No. 117 West 11th st., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; ring basement bell.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER OF EXPErience will go out by the day or week; is a good fitter; understands the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; terms reasonable. No. 622 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A BRIGHT, NEAT, TIDY, intelligent young girl; does ordinary family cooking; good washer and ironer; would go to the country in a good home; can be recommended for industry, honesty, and sobriety. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG WOMAN to do general house-work, in the City or country; can do plain cooking, washing, and ironing; can furnish good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDish lady as housekeeper in the country; has a boy sixteen years old; can furnish good reference. Address Mrs. Wilkes, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUIET, attentive young woman, who can undertake the care of an infant or charge of growing children; is patient and kind with them; wages moderate in a good home; best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG, EDUCATED, AMERican Protestant girl, to take care of children and assist in light chamber-work; no objection to travel; good City reference. Call at No. 105 West 20th st.; first floor, front.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY a competent and tasteful dress-maker; a good cutter and fitter; would like to get a permanent situation. Call at No. 621 6th av., near 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady as seamstress in a private family; is a first-class embroiderer; best of reference given. Call at No. 296 Grand st.

MALES.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER OR CORREspondent. By a young man of good education who can correspond in English, French, or German. Address Box No. 1,337 Post Office.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WISHES TO take care of a gentleman's private residence for a year or longer; best references can be given. Address or call on JAMES GAMBLE, No. 688 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION in some mercantile business; good references can be given. Address INDUSTRY, Newark Post Office.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE married couple, the man as coachman and groom, his wife as first-class cook; both will be found willing and obliging; understand their business in every respect; best of City references. Call or address No. 637 6th av. Ring three times.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, AGED 28 years, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is a good driver; willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; best of reference. Address J. C., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, MARRIED, who is a good and experienced driver; can come well recommended as to sobriety and capability; City or country. Call or address David, Fifth Avenue Boarding Stables, No. 15 East 58th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN (MARried) as first-class coachman or to take charge of a gentleman's country place; best of City references. Address C. H., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; can milk; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address B. C., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A young man in a private family, and can milk cow or two; good references. Call or address M. H. Hayes, No. 34 West Bethune st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, GERman; understands the care of green-houses, conservatory, fruit, grapes, and all kinds of vegetables; excellent references. Address L. S., Astoria Post Office, Long Island.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, FOR THE 1ST of April; understands all its branches; can be well recommended. Apply for one week, by letter, to Alexander Stewart, Box No. 64, Montclair, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER (SINgle,) accomplished in his profession, and well recommended, to take care of a gentleman's place. Address German Gardener, Box No. 214, *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; can take care of green-house or grapery; has seven years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 331 East 32d st.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AV. AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

367 SIXTH AVENUE. 367.	110 WEST 23D ST. 110.	371 SIXTH AVENUE. 371.

HAVING COMPLETED THE ALTERATIONS AND ENLARGEMENT OF THEIR PRESENT PREMISES, WILL OPEN THEIR NEW STORE,

371 SIXTH AVENUE,

RUNNING THROUGH AND CONNECTING WITH THEIR 23D ST. ESTABLISHMENT, ON

Monday, March 22,

WITH A LARGE AND ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT OF

CHOICE MILLINERY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

French and English
Chip Bonnets and Hats,
Flowers and Feathers,
Ribbons and Ties.

IN ALL OF WHICH WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER AN EXTREMELY LARGE VARIETY AT UNUSUALLY

LOW PRICES.

WE HAVE ALSO GREATLY ENLARGED OUR

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

On the second floor of NO. 367 SIXTH AVENUE.

We are now displaying the latest and best SELECTED LINES OF LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' GARMENTS IN THE CITY AT A REDUCTION OF FULLY 20 PER CENT. OFF LAST SEASON'S PRICES.

OUR

REGULAR SPRING OPENING

WILL TAKE PLACE NEXT WEEK, OF WHICH DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

STERN BROS.,
SIXTH AV. AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG SWISS, TWENTY years old, as gardener on a gentleman's place or to assist gardener; he understands gardening of flowers and vegetables, also, the care of horses; can milk. Can be seen, or address T. H., No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; MARried, without family; seven years' reference from last employer. Only those requiring a first-class gardener need call on or address M. B., Messrs. Henderson & Co., No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMIly; practical worker; understands his business in all its branches; good reference. Address T. D., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL man; married, two children; understands the management of green-houses, graperies, fruit, vegetables, &c. Address M. W., North Shore Post Office, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS GARdener, whom he can highly recommend for honesty, capability, faithfulness, and industry; five years in my employment. Address, Gardener, Fordham, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO thoroughly understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables under glass and in the open air; best of reference. Address N. R., 870 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter in a gentleman's family, or club, or as hall man in a hotel to attend door; best of references. Address G. W., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT EDITOR WHO HAS been accustomed to prepare copy for the press, and who has a familiar knowledge of practical Chemistry, Pharmacy, Materia Medica, &c. The employment is honorable, easy, and need occupy daily, only part of a man's time. Address JOURNAL, Post Office Box No. 4,246.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SONS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, *will dispose of* **100 PIANOS & ORGANS** *of* **first-class makers,** *including* **WATERS',** *at* **extremely low prices for cash,** *or part cash, and balance in* **small monthly** *payments.* **The same to let.** ***WATERS' New Scale Pianos,*** *are the* **best made;** *The* **touch elastic,** *and a* **fine singing tone, powerful,** *pure and* **even.** ***WATERS' Concerto ORGANS*** *cannot be* **excelled** *in* **tone** *or* **beauty;** *they* **defy competition.** *The* **Concerto Stop** *is a* **fine Imitation** *of the* **Human Voice. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW** *for* **cash this Month. Monthly Installments received;** *on* **Pianos, $10** *to* **$15; Organs, $4** *to* **$8; monthly after first deposit. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount** *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* **Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed for 3 cent stamp.**

A. L. BATTERSON IS AUTHORIZED TO sell an elegant parlor grand rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering; also one magnificent rosewood, four round corners, seven and one-third piano, finished with carved legs and richly carved case; both instruments are very rich tone and nearly new; have warrantees for five years, and will be sold at about half price to close a concern to realize cash. Apply at the FURNITURE STORAGE OFFICE, No. 690 6th av., near 40th st., 7 A. M. till 8 P. M., till Friday next.

ORGANIST.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, graduate of Leipsic and Paris, an organist, composer, and director of the first ability, wishes a suitable (Protestant) church engagement from May or June 1; the highest professional and social references as to character and previous experience. Address, for personal interview before Wednesday next, Post Office Box No. 420, New-York.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

THE CORNET.

For instruction on this beautiful instrument from a brilliant performer, on very low terms, (in the evening if preferred,) address Box No. 3,656 New-York Post Office.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SONS', manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

Our opening of NEW and FASHIONABLE SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, SUITS, BONNETS, &c., having been postponed to

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,
MARCH 30 AND 31,

we will, until then, have, at MARKED REDUCTIONS, a CLEARING-OUT SALE of goods from EVERY DEPARTMENT to make room for Novelties then to be exhibited.

An EXAMINATION of our GOODS and PRICES will convince EVERY ONE that the reductions are BONA FIDE, and that WE mean just what WE say.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until FRIDAY, April 2, 1875, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Saturday, April 3, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1875.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO.,
Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WM. H. GUION, Chairman.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIRECtors of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the General Office of the company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.

No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the day of election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1875, at the office of the company, corner of 2d av. and 63d st.

Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. choice City bonds and other A 1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest promptly paid; for sale below par.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held on TUESDAY, April 29, 1875, at the office of the company, in the Third National Bank Building, No. 417 Olive st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

N. E. GOULDY, Secretary.

$11,000.—$6,000 CASH AND $5,000 to remain on first mortgage, will buy a handsome home in the country, well furnished; gas, range, &c.; cost owner $13,000 to buy and furnish during past year; picture furnished. Address OWNER, Lock-box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON productive property, $4,000, $5,000, $10,000, $12,000, for a term of years. Inquire of A. MOWBRAY, No. 131 East 78th st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved and unimproved real estate. GEORGE H. SCOTT, No. 5½ Pine st., office of the late William H. Raynor.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CAPITALISTS WILLING TO INVESTIgate a safe and very profitable enterprise, will please address ORIGINAL BASIS Box No 187 *Times* Office.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

LECTURES.

CARL SCHURZ.
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1875,
at 8 o'clock.
Subject—"Educational Problems."

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 6TH AV.—FOR sale, the well-known livery stables of Thomas Norris, size 48x140. Will sell at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND HORSE clothing; large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent. from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable on the 1st day of April next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., March 20, 1875, and reopened at 10 A. M., on the 2d day of April.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $5,000 IN A SAFE CASH business, paying a fair profit. To an active man this will be a safe investment. Address C. O., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

A POULTRY, GAME, FRUIT AND VEGETABLE stand in Tompkins Market for sale cheap; sickness the cause. J. J. MALONE, Store Agency, No. 121 Nassau st.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES

AT RETAIL.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL MAKE ON

MONDAY, March 22,

An Immense

EXHIBITION

Of the Latest and Choicest Spring

NOVELTIES

IN

Seasonable and Desirable Goods

Including

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls,
Plain and Fancy Silks,
Dress Goods, Grenadines,
Mourning Goods,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's
Ready-made Dresses, Cloaks,
Sacques, and Polonaises,
Embroideries, Laces,
Worked Goods of Every Description,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Fans, Fancy Goods,
Printed Cambrics,
Jaconets, Organdies, &c., &c.,

In NEW and CHOICE DESIGNS and BEAUTIFUL COLORINGS. The above have been received from PARIS and LYONS per LAST STEAMERS, and from their ELEGANCE AND BEAUTY DESERVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

THEY WILL ALSO OPEN TWENTY-FIVE CASES yard-wide

Printed Cambrics,

FAST COLORS, CHOICE DESIGNS, at the EXTREMELY low price of 12 1-2c. per yard, well worth 18c.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 22, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of the VERY LATEST

NOVELTIES

In Carpetings
and Carpets,

IN ONE PIECE, comprising the LATEST DESIGNS and the CHOICEST COLORINGS.

A LARGE INVOICE of ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, best quality, at $1 10 per yard.

FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS, EXTRA QUALITY, at $1 75 per yard.

PARIS QUALITY AXMINSTERS, VERY HANDSOME, at $2 25, $2 50 and $3 per yard.

AMERICAN AXMINSTERS, BEST QUALITY, only $3 25 per yard.

BOULINIKON, in CHOICE and HANDSOME PATTERNS.

ESTIMATES promptly furnished on application.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 22, AN INVOICE OF

Velvet-striped Grenadines
And Velvet-striped Failles,

CHOICE STYLES, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

TWO CASES OF

Paris Trimmed Hats,

FROM VIROT AND OTHERS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Chip & Panama Hats,

LATEST SHAPES.

FINE FRENCH

Flowers, Feathers, &c

A VISIT OF INSPECTION WILL AMPLY REPAY.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. BUNOUT, ARTIST, LADIES' HAIR-DRESSER, from Paris, (late with Auguste Petit, No. 7 Rue de la Paix,) lately arrived in New-York, has brought the latest styles in hair-dressing and human hair work. Splendid French hair cheap. Specialty of giving lessons to ladies' maids. No. 1,235 Broadway, first floor, between 30th and 31st sts.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY DESIRES A position as finishing governess; teaches English, German, French, music, drawing, and painting; prefers going to California or Cuba. For information address, with particulars, Miss C., care of Mrs. Mitchell, Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

MR. E. REINBECK, TEACHER AT THE NEW-York Conservatory of Music, having a few hours at his disposal, offers them to pupils anxious to be thoroughly instructed in piano-playing, practically and theoretically, at moderate terms. Addresses to be left at G. SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING, with unexceptionable references, wishes pupils in English, music, French, Latin, or German. Address B. C. D., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A COMPETENT YOUNG LADY WISHES TO give lessons in French and music in exchange for board. Address H., No. 67 West 35th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantles; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO., GRAND CENTRAL

FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

STRAW GOODS.
STRAW GOODS.
UNDERCLOTHING.
UNDERCLOTHING.
UNDERWEAR.
UNDERWEAR.
MILLINERY.
MILLINERY.

5,000 pairs 2-BUTTON KID GLOVES at 76c., DESIRABLE SHADES.

Opening Novelties from Europe.

OUR BUYERS ABROAD AND IN THIS MARKET keep us continually supplied with all the finest and most desirable goods.

READY MONEY enables us to buy and place our goods before the public at a very small advance on the COST OF PRODUCTION.

CURIOSITIES IN OUR CROCKERY AND MAJOLICA DEPARTMENT.

PARASOLS.
PARASOLS.
UMBRELLAS.
UMBRELLAS.
TRIMMINGS.
TRIMMINGS.
NOTIONS.
NOVELTIES.

FOURTEENTH ST. & SIXTH AV.

AT KINZEY'S.

BARGAINS.

SPRING GOODS.

OPENING SPRING BONNETS.

Opening two cases very rich French Pattern Bonnets.

French Bonnets.

Fine French Flowers.

Opening New Silks. KINZEY.

The cheapest Ribbons in the City. KINZEY.

New Styles in Parasols. KINZEY.

New Dress Trimmings. KINZEY.

LACES.

Bargains in Yak, Guipure, Thread, and Point Laces.

5,000 Real Lace Collars, 25c.

Bargains in Handkerchiefs.

Bargains in Silk Ties.

2,500 yards Fine Hamburg Embroideries from 3c. to 75c., yard.

POPULAR PRICES.

Bargains in Linen Towels, Napkins, Damasks, Piques, and Fancy Muslins. KINZEY.

HOSIERY.

Regular-made Hose, 22c.
Fancy-striped Hose, 25c., up.

Bargains in Ladies', Misses', and Gents' Fine Hosiery.

GLOVES.

Bargains in our Glove Department, in Kid, Castor, Silk, and Lisle Glove for Ladies, Gents, and Children.

UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

Decided Bargains in Ladies', Misses', and Infants' Underwear.

French Woven Corsets, 50c.
Finely-made Corsets, 39c.

Infants' Goods of every description very low.

KINZEY.
KINZEY.

TO CASH BUYERS.

I have a large stock of Goods of every description, which I will sell at wholesale much below Jobbers' Prices.

Job lots closing out.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
767 AND 769 BROADWAY,
CORNER 9TH ST.

NOS. 267 AND 269 GRAND ST.
NOS. 267 AND 269 GRAND ST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS

EVER OFFERED IN THE CITY
WILL BE OFFERED BY
DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 22,

and will continue until the entire stock is sold.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

having purchased the large stock of Dry Goods from Mr. H. B. Clapp, No. 269 Grand st.,

AMOUNTING TO ABOUT

One Hundred Thousand Dollars,

consisting of Silks, Suits, Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods, and Domestic Goods, are determined to offer the entire stock at

Extravagantly Low Prices.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI

would respectfully inform their old customers and the public

THAT THE ABOVE GOODS
WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES

that will astonish and amply repay them for their patronage.

DOYLE & ADOLPHI,
NOS. 267 AND 269 GRAND ST.,
South-west corner of Grand and Forsyth sts.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new primary school building on 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam heating apparatus for said building.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

ROBERT A. BARRY, M. D.,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
HENRY MERZ,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.

Dated New-York, March 8, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 2d day of April, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new Grammar-school Building, on 128th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the steam heating apparatus for said building.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
JOHN N. TONNELE,
ANDREW SMITH,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
CHARLES CRARY,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1875.

FURNITURE.

GRISWOLD'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
No. 12 Washington place.

Household Furniture carefully stored and guarded at moderate rates, either by load or in bulk; sections rented by the month or quarter; every precaution taken to prevent injury of any kind; furniture for sale, public or private; placed on exhibition in sales-room.

SAMUEL GRAHAM.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—HOUSEHOLD FURniture for sale at a great sacrifice, with or without lease of house. Apply at No. 50 Broad st., Room No. 9.

FURNITURE TO RENT—FOR PARLOR, DINING-room, bed-rooms, and kitchen. Address COOK, Box No. 2,989 Post Office.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will have their
GRAND SPRING OPENING
ON MONDAY, March 22,
of
SPRING COSTUMES,
EMBDOIDERED CASHMERES,
AND
DRAB D'ETE TABLIER AND JACKETS,
And all the latest novelties.

An inspection by the ladies of New-York and vicinity is respectfully solicited.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH ST.
FANCY SILKS!
FANCY SILKS!

100 Pieces Striped Silks, Blue and Black, Brown and Black, and other Colors, 65 cents, worth $1. Checks in every style and color, $1 and $1 25.

BLACK SILK.
"STANDARD MAKES"
LYONS SILKS,
of undoubted wear.

None recommended but those that have stood the test of years.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
BARGAINS IN
COLORED SILKS,
BROWN, GRAY, AND EVERY NEW COLOR,
$1, $1 25, $1 50.

Our best $5 and $6 goods reduced to $2 50 and $3.

We invite comparative tests on these goods.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
will exhibit on MONDAY, March 22, a few
French Pattern Bonnets
received per last steamer.
Also, choice novelties in
MILLINERY GOODS
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.
A fresh assortment of
RIBBONS
in all the new shades for trimming.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
NEW SPRING HOSIERY.

Will open on MONDAY, March 22, full lines of PLAIN AND FANCY COTTON HOSIERY FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

GENTS' FANCY COTTON HALF-HOSE.

Also, full lines of

CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S

Celebrated Merino Undergarments for Spring and Summer wear.

Sole agents for the United States for the celebrated

JOUVIN KID GLOVE.

Just received full lines in all the new Spring shades.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
CAMEL'S HAIR DEPARTMENT.

Striped, Plaid, Plain and Figured CAMEL'S HAIR.
ALGERINE CLOTHS, in new patterns.
Embroidered Polonaise and Tablier in Cashmere, Grenadine, and Sicillienne.
Embroidered Sacques and Jackets in new styles.
Camel Hair Cashmeres, 36 inches wide, all colors, 62½ cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Have just received two cases of
REAL INDIA
Camel's Hair Square Shawls,
In beautiful designs and colorings.
Also, some handsome
OPEN CENTRES,

Comprising beautifully and elegantly marked CALCUTTAS, the first ever imported to this country.

HANDSOME STELLA SHAWLS,
Full size, $12 and upward.
Just received, an elegant assortment of
SPRING SHAWLS.

Ladies will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing.

RODGERS & ORR'S,
183 EIGHTH AV. 183
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.,
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.,
NEW-YORK.

GRAND SPRING OPENING!
GRAND SPRING OPENING!
GRAND SPRING OPENING!

IMPORTED
IMPORTED
IMPORTED—SUITS,
SUITS,
SUITS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKS,
CLOAKS,
TABLIERS.
TABLIERS.
TABLIERS.

TUESDAY, March 23.
TUESDAY, March 23.
TUESDAY, March 23.

LADIES, WE WILL SHOW THE LATEST NOVELTIES FROM PARIS, BERLIN, AND LONDON, DIRECT, PRICES FULLY ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF LOWER THAN FORMERLY.

ALSO,

FULL LINES OF RICH IMPORTED BLACK SILKS, DRESS GOODS, POPLINS, AND BLACK GOODS. PRICES UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW FOR FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

RODGERS & ORR,
183 EIGHTH AV. 183
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY OPENING.
MRS. E. GALLAGHER,
No. 224 6th av.,
will open THURSDAY, March 25,
FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.
Also,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES, &c., &c.

MME. GALOUPEAU, NO. 53 EAST 10TH st., New-York, will open her importation of PARIS MILLINERY for Spring, on WEDNESDAY 24th inst.

MME. ROBINSON, NO. 351 6TH AV.—WILL show a very fine assortment of French Bonnets and English Round Hats on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 24 and 25 inst. Pattern Bonnets for the trade.

MRS. R. MEIN, NO. 870 BROADWAY, WILL open on Tuesday, March 23, an unusually elegant assortment of Paris Millinery and English Round Hats.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ARTISTS' WHEREABOUTS—THE OFFENBACHIAN REVIVAL.

HOME GOSSIP.

Mr. John T. Raymond was last week in Cleveland.

Miss Carlotta Leclercq was last week in Rochester.

Mr. J. K. Emmott was last week at the Buffalo Academy of Music.

Mrs. Rousby and Mr. George Clarke act to-morrow at the St. Louis Olympic.

Mr. George F. Rowe was last week at the Grand Opera-house, in Cincinnati.

Mr. Lester Wallack was at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams acted last week at the Providence Opera-house.

Mme. Ristori is announced to appear at Maguire's, in San Francisco, in June.

Mr. John Brougham was last week at the Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

Friday evening and yesterday afternoon Mr. Thomas gave concerts at the Philadelphia Academy.

Mr. Edwin Booth was last week at the Boston Theatre and Mme. Janauschek was at the Boston Globe.

Miss Neilson drew crowded houses at Toronto all last week, and continues there part of this week.

Mr. J. L. Toole was last week at the Chicago Academy of Music. Mrs. Rousby was at McVicker's.

The Soldene English Opera Bouffe Troupe yesterday finished the second week of their engagement at De Bar's, in St. Louis.

Miss Charlotte Thompson last night ended the third and last week of her engagement at the Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

OFFENBACH'S NEW SPECTACLE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes thus of the Offenbachian revival at the Gaîté: The *première* of 'Geneviève de Brabant' was, of course, attended by the ten or twelve hundred persons who are supposed by the journalists to include *tout Paris*. Look where you would you were certain to see a notability. In a corner of the large stage-box on the left of the house sat the composer-manager, his eye-glass fixed upon every detail on the stage; and, in front of the *loge* was Mme. Schneider, looking as handsome as when the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein could boast of a Court in which all the real Princes of Europe were proud to do homage to her mimic rule. Of course, every dramatic author, manager, and critic in Paris was present, together with a great many artists and a number of the rich amateurs who, in every part of the world, hang on to the skirts of art. M. Offenbach sent a special request to his friends to be seated at 7.30, but, although his desire was complied with, it was 7.50 before the curtain rose on the view of the market-place of Curaçoa. I have not tried to find the town on a map, but I am in a position to inform the Geographical Society that the Hotel de Ville is like many I have seen in Belgium, and that the old gateway surmounted by a tower and the queer-shaped sloping roofs are eminently picturesque. In fact, I should think Curaçoa must be as pleasant a place as Nuremberg wherein to while away in idle dilettanteism two or three mellow autumnal days. Indeed, the fifteen tableaus of the piece are all artistically devised, and the costumes are as sumptuous as were those in the famous production of "La Haine." The three acts of the original are extended into five, but the scenes follow in the self-same order, and the extension is due only to the considerable additions to the music and to the introduction of several ballets and processions. One new character has been introduced, in the shape of a nurse, who first recommends *Drogan's* wonderful working pie to the notice of *Sifroy*, and who is, therefore appointed by him to the service of his wife, the gentle *Geneviève*. *Biscotte*—such is her name—after combating all through the machinations of the villain *Golo*, who aims at securing both *Sifroy's* lady and his duchy, turns out to be his [illegible]s. The character has been invented for Thérésa, who made an enormous success in the part. She has inspired M. Offenbach with some of his best ideas. I scarcely know which to praise most—a quaint nurse's song, an exceedingly graceful spinning ballad, or a *chanson de geste*, sung when the Crusaders take their departure for the Holy Land. The most popular of all proved to be a drinking song introduced into the scene of Armida's Gardens. The immense *entrain* with which this was declaimed excited the enthusiasm of the audience to fever-heat, and the costume of Thérésa, who was literally covered with diamonds—said to be worth a fabulous amount—enhanced the effect of the song. But I thought that her most artistic feat was her rendering of the spinning song, to which she imparted a delicacy of sentiment which I did not think her capable of. I must also notice a trio for *Biscotte*, *Geneviève*, and *Drogan*, excelling in elegance and musician-like finish anything in the original score of the opera. The parts of *Geneviève* and *Drogan*, played by Perret and Matz-Ferrare, are almost unaltered, and their exquisitely graceful serenade—sung by the *pâtissier*, and responded to by the *Princess*—was as much applauded as it used to be at the Menus-Plaisirs. To general surprise, the famous duet of the gendarmes also aroused shouts of applause as of old, and the audience would not be satisfied until it had been thrice sung by Gabel and Scipion. The former, who resumed his original part, was, in sooth, intensely droll. The expression of his mouth and voice when he took up the popular refrain sent the audience into a long-continued fit of Homeric laughter. On the other hand, much of the drollery in the latter part of the scene evaporated on the larger stage, and there was scarcely enough business of interest to occupy the entire act which is now devoted to the doings of the gendarmes. Habay, in the part of *Sifroy*, was sufficiently funny, and I should have thought him still more so if his manner had not been so much like that of Daubray as to amount to actual imitation. Montaubry, as *Narcisse*, had to sing one or two new songs, written expressly for him, and the audience delighted in the *Golo* of Christian, who seems to have received a perpetual permission to gag, and to drag in as many impromptu puns as the business of the scene will possibly admit. In the last act he and Thérésa worked in a parody of the sensation scene in "Rose Michel," to the ample appreciation of the audience. The small character of *Brigitte* was allotted to Angèle, the *Venus* of "Orphée aux Enfers," in order, apparently, that this exceedingly handsome young lady might appear to advantage in the primitive costume to which *Geneviève* and her companion were reduced after many months hiding in the woods. The ballad tells us that the wandering Duchess was compelled at last to make her ample tresses do duty for clothing. I am bound to record that the *Geneviève* and *Brigitte* of the Gaîté retain one short garment at least. But, however attractive these damsels might be in their scant attire, it is the amplitude rather than the absence of costume which will draw all Paris to the theatre. Such magnificence has never before been seen on any Parisian stage. For my own part, I do not find any excessive amount of amusement in processions, but I must confess that the *cortége* of paladins, when they start for the Holy Land, makes a vastly imposing spectacle. I do not quite know why they should be preceded by examples of every kind of locomotion adopted since the beginning of the world, but you can no more reason about a *féerie* than about a pantomime. And there is immense ingenuity displayed in the infinity of costumes worn by the army of children who drive sledges, recline in Bois de Boulogne barouches, mount camels, take their seats in balloons, occupy railway trains, appear in Hansom cabs, and accompany every imaginable form of conveyance ever seen in the four quarters of the globe. The prettiest innovation is a ballet of nurses and babies, attended by the servants and soldiers who are their never-failing companions. Offenbach has wedded this droll fancy to bright and quaint music, and the scene was the most genuine success of the evening. But it was cast into the shade by the act which takes place in Armida's Palace. The scene itself displays a gorgeous edifice, the very walls of which are dazzling with diamonds and precious stones. The heroes and heroines of the operatic world are summoned to take part in the fête. One after another *Faust* and *Marguerite*, the *Grande Duchesse* and *Othello*, *Don Giovanni*, and *Mme. L'Archiduc*, *La Juive* and *Le Postillon De Lonjumeau*, *Desdemona* and *Guillaume Tell*, and I know not how many other celebrities, appear singing the themes with which their names are most associated. One cannot blame the composer-manager for introducing his own works, but I must confess that, for my own individual part, the effect of a theme of Mozart merging into a melody of Offenbach was most distasteful. No fault could have been found with the ballet that followed. Never were such clusters of Cupids, such bevies of Amazons in such bewitching costumes ever seen together on any stage. The *premières danseuses* are stars in their way, and the ballet-girls seem to have been picked from among the prettiest in the world.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

M. F. J. Sobieski, a Polander, died suddenly in his room in a hotel in Covington, Ky., a few days ago, and the Coroner's jury, after investigation, could only bring in a verdict of death from causes unknown. The employes of the house knew almost nothing about him, and remembered little except that he seemed to be very drunk when last seen alive. It was stated in evidence that when the door was opened he was found lying across the bed paralyzed and speechless, with $8 in greenbacks in his mouth, which was taken by the landlord to satisfy his claim for board. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that there was evidence among his papers that he deserved a better fate than dying alone, among strangers. Among them were several letters from President Porter, of Yale College, one of which reads thus:

It is with great pleasure that I certify that I have been intimately acquainted with Mr. M. F. J. Sobieski for some eight or ten years, and during that time have studied with him and been familiar with his own studies. He has a superior intellect, and a very superior education. He is familiar, in the very best sense of the term, with most of the modern languages and their literature, with the civil law, with logic and philosophy, with philology and general grammar, with the etymology and syntax of the English language as developed by the most recent researches, and in all these branches of knowledge is qualified to give the most thorough instruction. As instructor for beginners, or those more advanced, he is thorough, patient, and successful, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing him one of the best teachers and most highly educated men with whom I have ever been acquainted. N. PORTER.

YALE COLLEGE, Oct. 11, 1854.

There was among his effects the manuscript of an elaborate work, nearly completed, on English accentuation.

It appears from a letter written by Mr. R. W. O'Connor, of Paris, Ky., that he had been teaching during the past Winter near that place. He had an annuity of $500 from his native land, besides an insurance on his life amounting to $6,000. He was a skeptic, and to this fact, perhaps, is due the loss of caste, of which he appears to have complained. The autopsy made by Drs. Kearns and Noonan indicated perfect health in those organs which would have been most affected by habitual drunkenness. When he left Kentucky he expressed the intention of going directly to New-Haven to confer with Dr. Porter in regard to the publication of a work, probably the one described.

THE FINE ARTS.

THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY—OLD AND NEW PAINTINGS ON EXHIBITION.

A number of paintings belonging to the private collection of Mr. Shepard Gandy, and the estate of the late G. Talbot Olyphant, is now on exhibition at the Somerville Gallery in Fifth avenue, the larger proportion being by living American Artists, but executed many years ago. By Mr. Boughton, who, we suppose, may be considered as belonging to the American school, there are "A Winter Morning," and "Christmas Morning in Brittany," the latter in Mr. Boughton's best style, and showing more care in execution and more feeling than this artist has latterly exhibited in his works. Mr. Thomas Cole is represented by a very conventional composition entitled "Evening;" Mignot by "A Village in South America," (the figures by E. Johnson;) Kensett by a number of works painted from ten to fifteen years ago, among which are "After a Storm," the "Hudson River from Fort Putnam," (a very large canvas,) and "Shrewsbury River." None of these, we think, show Mr. Kensett at his best. Casilear has also some early works here, which are quite equal to any of his later studies. Mr. William Hartt's "Close of Day, Mt. Desert," painted in 1857, is interesting as showing Mr. Hartt's style twenty years ago. In color and the painting of detail he has greatly improved, but in many other respects we think this work would generally be considered as quite equal to some of his later productions. Mr. Church has "South American Scenery" and "New-England" the first painted in 1855, and giving evidence of the latent talent of the artist, though somewhat formal in composition and weak in color. From Mr. Bierstadt there are several of his earlier works, "Rocky Mountain Scenery" being perhaps the best, though in a small and unpretending "View of Düsseldorf" there is certainly a closer adherence to nature than in the larger and more elaborate compositions, in which impossible mountains are piled up to a height fearful to contemplate. Some early works of A. B. Durand, Inness, Huntington, and others, will also claim attention.

Of the foreign school, there are good specimens by B. C. Koek-Koek, Madrazo, Ed. Frere, T. Frere, Coomans, Lesrel, Lambinet, Plossan, Buhler, Munier, Pascutti, Gesso, Castres, and Boddington. The last named is one of the best works we have seen by this artist. It is entitled "Autumn Evening in Wales," and gives a fine breadth of river, woodland, and mountain scenery. Some objection may be offered to the mountain forms, and to the manner in which the high lights are introduced, but in strength, purity, and richness of color it surpasses all other works in the collection. There is, too, much feeling in the composition. The theme has been worked out, and no one, we think, can regard this fine specimen of the earlier school of English landscape artists with indifference.

Mr. S. P. Avery announces the arrival of his most important commissions. They comprise works by Cabanel, Baugniet, Gèrome, Vibert, Merle, Madrazo, Comte, Baldini, Palmaroli, (a new name,) Meissonier, David Col, Jimenez, Delort, O. Achenbach, and others.

Mr. John Snedecor's art gallery is about to be removed to Fifth avenue. The Schaus Gallery will then be the only one remaining below Union square.

GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Monday, March 15, 1875.

I regret heartily that my absence has prevented an earlier response to your letter of the 8th.

I need hardly say that I am thoroughly with you in your efforts to retain instruction in German among the studies provided for under our system of public instruction. I committed myself to this several years since, and time has but strengthened my opinion.

I could make a long argument in its favor, but this I spare you, only saying that when every year hundreds of the best young scholars of our land find it well worth great expense and much trouble and time to go to Germany to acquire the German language it seems a miserable waste to allow it to die out among those who possess the rudiments of it, and who with a little training in our schools could continue in the full enjoyment of it—much to the benefit of our commercial interests and of our general civilization.

I remain very respectfully and truly yours,

ANDREW D. WHITE.

Hon. O. OTTENDORFER, Chairman.

GARIBALDI AND THE TIBER.

A correspondent of the London *Times* assures that journal that Prince Torlonia easily satisfied Gen. Garibaldi that a ship canal for large vessels was not needed all the way to Rome, and now he accepts the Prince's plan for clearing out the Porto Trajano and the canal to the sea, which was constructed by Trajan also, at Fiumicino. The same correspondent adds: "The works of excavation of the Porto Trajano begin on the 1st of March, under Prince Torlonia's auspices. A railway will be constructed to Rome, and as the distance is short there will be no difficulty. The old port and canal will be thirty-three feet deep, and will allow the largest vessels to come in, but a breakwater has to be constructed at the mouth (that is, the mouth of the canal, not of the Tiber,) which will be a costly affair; but the Pozzolana sand, with lime and small stones, makes the strongest blocks for such work, especially under the sea. We have something of the same kind at Dover pier, but not Pozzolano sand, of course. The blocks made with it are simply everlasting. So much for the port at Fiumicino. The Tiber will need clearing in its course to be made navigable for moderate-sized vessels, and one large lock will separate the sea-water in the Porto Trajano and canal from the Tiber. Some of the angles and windings in the course of the river will be cut off by straight new cuttings at various places, and the bed of the river must be cleared, deepened, and dredged. The flood waters are to be intercepted above Rome, and there are two plans, one taking the south course around Rome, from the upper part of the river—which is the longest but easiest route—the other through the valley between the Vatican and Monte Mario, where eighty-five metres would have to be cut in certain places. This is the shortest route, but the longer route has no cutting more than fifty metres. The General is willing to help either plan which may be approved by practical engineers. The irrigation of the Campagna he proposes to effect by bringing the water from Tivoli, and skirting the Alban hills at as high a level as possible, in order to irrigate various parts of the Campagna."

THE PRUSSIAN ROMAN CATHOLIC DEPUTIES AND THE ENCYCLICAL.

Ten Roman Catholic members of the Prussian Chamber have published the following protest against the Pope's last Encyclical to the Prussian Bishops: "We deny most decidedly that the clerico-political laws of the German Empire and the Prussian State overthrow completely the Divine constitution of the Church, and we protest most solemnly—first, against the principles pronounced in the Papal edict, which endanger all the authority, constitution, and existence of the State; and especially against the assumed right of the Pope to declare invalid laws of the State which have been brought about in a constitutional manner. On the contrary, we are convinced that the doctrine of the Catholic Church expressly commands every Catholic to recognize the laws of the State, brought about in a constitutional manner, as fully valid and binding, and to pay obedience to them. While therefore clearly explaining our position with regard to the Papal Encyclical of the 5th of February, 1875, and acknowledging without reserve the competence of the State for the promulgation of the clerico-political laws and their constitutional efficacy, we request all patriotic Catholics who hold the same opinions to assent to this, our protest, in order to exclude community with all those Catholics who believe the encroachment of the Papal Curia on the domain of the power of the State to be justified.—Berlin, Feb. 27, 1875.—Allnoch, Count Arco, Bischoff, Braun, Doms, Haucke, Moschner, Schramm, Struschke, Werner."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

First Lieut. Munson H. Beebe, of the Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, has received the acceptance of his resignation.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Fifth Brigade, paraded last Tuesday to pay a final tribute to the memory of their late comrade, Private Schroeder.

Private F. J. Starr, of Company F, Seventh Regiment, has made application for a transfer to Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Fifth Division.

John Boehringer has been elected First Lieutenant in Company F, and Conrad Beck Second Lieutenant in Company E, Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn.

Frederick Wills has been elected First Lieutenant, and William Stackman and Henry Hesse, Jr., Second Lieutenants, in the Twenty-eighth Battalion, Brooklyn.

Col. George W. Wingate has accepted the office of Assistant Inspector General and General Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of the Commander in Chief.

The members of the First Regiment, Irish Brigade, Col. Patrick Phelan commanding, recently received a present of a handsome flag from the Sisters of the House of the Good Shepherd.

The First Brigade Court-martial held a meeting last Monday evening. All the members were present, and after being sworn in adjourned. At the next meeting of the board some twenty-five delinquents will be tried.

The parade return for the uniform fund of the Eighth Regiment has just been received at First Division Head-quarters providing for 375 men. The law has been well stretched in this instance, as the report was due Dec. 15.

Private Tonson Caldwell, of Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, has applied for a transfer to Company K, Seventh Regiment. The drill of this command, announced to take place next Friday evening, has been altered to the day previous.

The annual reunion of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, familiarly known as the "Woodward Guard," will take place on Easter Monday evening, the 29th inst., at the regimental armory in the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn.

The Twenty-third Regiment held its eighth promenade concert for the present season at the Armory last evening. The customary fine selections, under the direction of Prof. Conterno, formed the first portion of the programme, after which dancing was introduced.

Special orders from general head-quarters declare First Lieut. Joseph Klein, of Company A, Thirty-second Regiment, to be disqualified, and orders an election to fill the vacancy. Adjt. G. A. Fingado resigned recently, owing to his removal from the State, and Frederick J. Karcher has been appointed to that position.

Special orders from general head-quarters provide for the organization of a new company in the First Battalion Infantry, to be designated Company F, and it will be under the command of Capt. Thomas Feeley. Lieut. Col. Bourke has made application for the admission of an additional company, to be designated Company D.

The Washington Grey Cavalry, Capt. Baker commanding, will assemble in full dress uniform for drill and instruction at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, to-morrow evening, and on Monday, the 29th inst. Assembly on both occasions at 8 P. M. On the latter occasion the troop will appear for the first time in their new dress hats, recently adopted.

The Separate Troop Cavalry Rifle Club held a meeting last Monday night and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Capt. Karl Klein, President; Major George Aery, Vice President; Charles A. Nagel, Secretary; John P. Münter, Treasurer; John Feltear, Commissary; Finance Committee, First Lieut. M. Heldt, Second Lieut. Charles P. Kopf, and Private Adam Werner.

Sergt. Daniel Appleton, of Company F, Seventh Regiment, has been appointed First Sergeant. The members of Company H of this command have presented sets of handsome equipments to Capt. Smith and Lieut. Abrams. Capt. Smith, whose term of service of fifty years' duration expires June 11, has decided to remain in command of his company until after the visit of the regiment to Boston on June 17.

At the regular monthly meeting of Company E, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Capt. William H. Head commanding, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: Sergt. Edward A. Moore, President of the Court-martial; Sergt. Joseph W. Godfrey, Judge Advocate; Benson M. Levy, Corresponding Secretary and Clerk of the Court; George Brown and Frank Tier, Court Officers. Owing to the efforts of Capt. Head, the company is in a flourishing condition.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Jourdan commanding, will hold a dramatic and musical entertainment at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 15, at 8 P. M. The object of the exhibition is to raise funds toward furnishing the new regimental armory, and it is expected that all members of the National Guard will assist in this enterprise. First Sergt. Edward F. Merriam, of Company F, has been elected Second Lieutenant of that command.

Private Joseph Weber, of Company F, Eleventh Regiment, died last Tuesday, aged twenty-nine years, and was buried with military honors by his company last Thursday. He had been a member of the regiment for ten years, and accompanied his company through the several engagements in which it participated during the late war. Company K, Capt. Narvesen commanding, will hold its annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, to-morrow evening.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Edward Gilon, commanding, assembled for battalion drill at the State Arsenal last Tuesday evening, parading four companies of sixteen front. A brief exercise in the manual of arms formed the first portion of the drill, and was followed by the movements of "close column on first company, right in front into line," followed by the reverse movement. Several other evolutions were practiced and were fairly performed, and the drill was a decided improvement on those previously held.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 235 of the Military Code, a court-martial has been ordered to pass upon the delinquencies of officers absent from any parade, encampment, drill, or meeting for instruction during the past year, under orders from head-quarters of the First Division. Detail for the court: Brig. Gen. William G. Ward, First Brigade; Col. Edward Gilon, Fifty-fifth Regiment; Lieut. Col. Peter Kraeger, Fifth Regiment. The court will assemble at the "Rendezvous," Nos. 7, 9, and 11 West Thirteenth street, on Thursday, April 8 next, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward commanding, will parade in chasseur uniform for drill and instruction at the State Arsenal next Wednesday. Assembly at 8 P. M. The commandants of A and D Companies are directed to detail one-half file for guard duty, to report to the Sergeant of the Guard at the arsenal on the evening of the drill at 7:30 o'clock. First Sergt. William S. Paige, G Company, and Sergt. Wing. G. Burton, K Company, having passed the Board of Examination, have been granted warrants. Capts. Herb, Brady, and Van Rensselaer, of this command, have been appointed an Examining Board to consider the qualifications of several non-commissioned officers.

The following orders have been issued from general head-quarters at Albany: "So much of General Orders No. 7, series of 1873, as requires 'all official circulars, returns, and reports to be copied into the letter-book,' has been amended to read: All official circulars, together with such returns and reports of which duplicates are not preserved in the records, shall be copied into the letter-book. So much of general orders of the same series as requires, 'in making up the subsequent records, as died, discharged, &c., all the columns of the descriptive list will be filled out as in the original entries,' has been amended to read: In making up the subsequent records, as died, discharged, &c., the columns between 'names' and 'remarks' may be left vacant."

It will be remembered by the readers of this column that some time since a notice was inserted calling the attention of members of the National Guard to the impoverished condition of William Millinette, a veteran of the Ninth Regiment, and soliciting aid from his former comrades. The notice had the desired effect, and sufficient funds were obtained to keep the poor veteran's family from starvation up to the present time. Mr. Millinette died Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and his friends again ask for donations to defray the funeral expenses and provide, if possible, a sum of money to assist his family—consisting of a wife and three small children—through the Winter. The funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 124 Eldridge street, this afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock. The Veteran Association of the Ninth Regiment is requested to be present.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Laing commanding, assembled at the State Arsenal last Wednesday evening for drill and instruction, parading six companies of twelve files, single rank, forming a total of about ninety men. A Sergeant was in command of Company C, the second senior company, while Captains and First Lieutenants were in command of junior companies. The first movements were advancing and retreating in line of battle, after which a review was introduced. A Lieutenant acted as reviewing officer, who was saluted as a superior officer by the Lieutenant Colonel and other officers, both at a present and during the passage. At the close of the review the line was broken into column of fours, and line was formed by the movement "on right into line." Markers were placed in position for this movement, and the companies dressed up to them correctly, but none of the commandants gave the command, "Halt." The remaining movements were tolerably well executed, but the drill as a whole was not good, and considerable company drilling will be necessary to approach anything like perfection. This is not a good record for a regiment so old as the Seventy-ninth, and the excuse that it has long been under command of an indifferent Colonel is not valid at so late a day.

The Adjutant General has issued an order directing Major Gen. Thomas S. Dakin to assume command of the Second Division, Brooklyn, at once. This order Gen. Dakin will soon be able to comply with, as he is recovering from the long illness which has confined him to his room since the date of his appointment, and has directed Gen. Meserole to forward to him all papers requiring the signature of the commander of the Second Division. A slight error occurred in our notice of Gen. Dakin's record in the Second Division. The records show that he was commissioned Captain of Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, Dec. 3, 1861. He was promoted to the office of Major of that command Sept. 25, 1866; Lieutenant Colonel, Jan. 23, 1867, and Colonel, June 18, 1869, succeeding Col. Macey. On Nov. 8, 1869, he was elected Brigadier General of the Fifth Brigade, which position he has held up to his appointment as Major General of the Second Division.

Companies A, D, and E, Seventy-first Regiment, drilled in battalion movements at the armory last Monday evening, under the instruction of Capt. Des Murets, parading three companies of twelve files. Companies D, I, and F paraded two companies of sixteen front, under instruction of Capt. Curtis on Tuesday night; and Companies G, H, and C paraded a similar number on Wednesday night, Capt. Weber acting as instructor. The manual of arms and loading and firing drill received due consideration. The officers of this command have commenced a course of black-board instruction in the tactics. The flag which was presented to this command by the wife of ex-Col. Harry Rockafellar, and which has been held by Company G for several years, upon the terms on which it was offered—the parade of the largest number of men—has been awarded to Company C, Capt. Vantine commanding.

Inspector Gen. John B. Woodward entered the Thirteenth Regiment, in what was then known as the "right flank company," June 23, 1854. He was elected Corporal in that company Oct. 5, 1855; Sergeant, April 5, 1857, and Second Lieutenant, Feb. 13, 1861. In this capacity he went out to the war with the regiment, and served at Annapolis, Md., and Baltimore, in 1861. After the return of the regiment to Brooklyn he was elected to the Captaincy of Company E, on Nov. 12, 1861. On Jan. 26, 1862, he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, and served with his regiment during the campaign of that year in Virginia. On Feb. 5, 1863, he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment, but did not serve in that connection. On March 23, 1863, he was elected Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, and conducted it successfully through the campaign in Pennsylvania in that year. On June 23, 1866, he resigned his commission and retired from military life until March 24, 1869, when he was appointed Major General of the Second Division, and held that position until his present appointment last New-Year's Day.

Col. James R. Hitchcock has issued an order assuming command of the Ninth Regiment. In issuing the order the Colonel assumes that, as the success and prosperity of the regiment is the wish of all, the efforts of the commandant will be directed to that end, but says that in order that this desire shall be fully realized, the earnest support and cooperation of the officers and men, together with a strict and prompt attention to all duties, is absolutely necessary. The want of harmony between officers and members of some companies has been noticed and is regretted. Unless this evil is at once remedied, he says, the companies so affected will soon cease to exist. The commandant says he trusts that this appeal will be met with the promptness and hearty good-will characteristic of the Ninth Regiment. The members of the regiment will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, (white belts,) for instruction in the school of the battalion, as follows: Right Wing—Consisting of Companies G, A, K, E, and D, Monday, March 29; Thursday, April 8 and 15. Left Wing—Consisting of Companies H, B, F, I, and C, Wednesday, March 31; Friday, April 9 and 16. The non-commissioned officers will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for instruction, on Wednesday, March 24. Assembly at 8 o'clock P. M. on all the foregoing occasions. First Sergeants will report with their companies to the Adjutant, in the large drill-room, at 8:15 P. M. A board for the examination of non-commissioned officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Montgomery, Capt. Kirkland, and Lieut. Herts, has been ordered. The names of all non-commissioned officers elected since Jan. 1, 1875, will at once be forwarded to the Chairman, and hereafter the certificate of the board will be necessary before a warrant is issued or the duties of office assumed. The following appointments are announced in this command: James A. Barbour, Sergeant Major; E. Krollpfeiffer, Quartermaster Sergeant; F. R. Wright, Commissary Sergeant; George Wolf, Hospital Steward; James B. Dunlap, Sergeant of the Guard; George Cooper, Ordnance Sergeant; Julius Guba and Henry Meislahn, Sergeant Standard-bearers; Joseph Phiet, Right General Guide; and Louis Celler, Jr., Left General Guide. The final meeting of the committee of the Board of Officers having in charge the regimental reception was held last week. It was decided to hold a reception at the armory on Tuesday, April 20, and efforts will be made to make the entertainment surpass all former receptions held by this command. The armory will be adorned with floral decorations, and the number of invitations has been limited to 2,000, thus preventing the crowding customary in affairs of this character. The orchestra will be under the direction of Downing, and will include both promenade and dancing music. Capt. Hoagland, recently elected Captain of Company H in this regiment, has assumed command, and already several recruits have been added to the roll in consequence. Capt. John H. Wood, of Company F, and First Lieut. F. F. Valentine, of Company D, have resigned.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. McLeer commanding, assembled for battalion drill at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, last Thursday evening, parading eight companies, which were unequalized, but aggregated about two hundred and twenty men. The reason assigned by the commander for not equalizing the companies in the usual manner was to accord the proper credit to the strong companies, and display the corresponding deficiencies of the weaker commands. The first movement executed was "fours right," in connection with which the column made the circuit of the room several times, executing "fours right about" several times, and the reverse movement, after which the order "fours left" was given, and the command was formed in three sides of a square. "Centre forward, fours left and right" was next executed, in which the only error committed was the failure of the column to open ranks after exercising in double column. Line was then formed to the right, by the double movement, "fours right and left, companies on the right into line." The movement "centre forward, &c.," was subsequently repeated, and was performed in a very handsome manner. The succeeding movements were: "To the right and left, close column by divisions," "column of fours, left forward, fours right," "on the right, close column by division," "column of fours right forward, fours right," and the reverse movement. These evolutions were all well performed. The execution of "Forward, guide centre," was very good. Col. McLeer next gave a clear and minute explanation of the proper method of forming column from the line, and from line into column. "Close column on the several divisions, right and left, in front," and "on first division, deploy column," were then successfully performed. The movement, "double column, fours left and right," was next executed, but the deployment was not so well done, and considerable crowding was manifested when coming into line. On repetition, however, it was more satisfactorily performed. After several movements of a similar character, the battalion was exercised in the manual of arms, which was not a very satisfactory exhibition, excepting the movement "parade rest," which was excellent. The entire command remained in that position, with shoulders square and eyes to the front, for fully five minutes. As this was the closing drill of the present series, the Colonel delivered a brief address, commending the regiment for its uniformly careful attention to details, and calling attention to some discrepancies. On the whole, the drill was a good one, and very few errors occurred. More attention should, however, be devoted to the movement "support arms" in successive formations. Some of the companies on this occasion were too rapid and others too slow in its observance. The Sergeants also should, when inverting their pieces, be careful to hold the barrels to the right. The resignation of Capt. Francis Doyle, of Company A, has been accepted. Special orders from Brigade Head-quarters appoints an election in this command to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Lieut. Col. McLeer to the Colonelcy. The popular candidate is Major Schurig, who will, apparently, be successful. He is an efficient officer, and deserving of promotion. Capt. Mitchell, formerly an officer in this command, will be a candidate for the vacant Majority.

A COSY RETREAT.

A raid was made on the illicit distillers in South-west Virginia several weeks ago, and a number of them captured. One offender, with a romantic turn of mind, had discovered a commodious cave, through which meandered a crystal stream of water. Above it was a large hollow tree, with a number of large limbs reaching out from the parent stem. The enterprising manufacturer of the ardent spirits had managed to convert this hollow tree into a chimney, through which the smoke from the distillery passed in indistinct clouds, being diffused in unnoticed quantities to the limbs and out into the air. He had all the paraphernalia of a first-class distillery, and was quietly squeezing the juice from the cereals secluded and apart from the vulgar, prying, meddlesome outside world, when officious myrmidons of the law interfered with his pastime.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$12,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 88¾	100 Union Pacific.... 49⅝
1,000 do.... 88¾	100 do.... 49¾
28,000 do.... 88¾	1100 do.... 49⅞
400 Lake Shore....c. 73¾	2000 do.... 50
200 do.... 73¾	100 do.... 50¼
200 do.... 73⅝	700 do.... 50⅛
2900 Western Union. 77⅜	2900 do.... 50
300 do.... 77⅜	3900 do.... 50⅛
400 do....b3. 77½	1400 do.... 50
1100 do.... 77⅜	1500 do....s3. 50
400 C., C. & I. C....s3. 5	600 do.... 50
1000 do.... 5	200 do....c. 50
1400 Pacific Mail.... 38½	800 do....b3. 50⅛
1800 do.... 38⅝	600 do.... 50⅛
500 do....b30. 38½	200 do.... 50¼
200 do.... 38⅜	100 Erie Railway.... 27¼
700 do.... 38⅜	100 do.... 27⅜
700 do.... 38½	200 do....b3. 27⅞
100 North-west. Pref. 57¼	900 North-western.... 44½
200 Rock Island....105½	600 do.... 44⅝
100 Tol. & Wab.... 12⅛	100 St. Paul....b3. 35⅜
100 do....s3. 12⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.... 27⅞
100 do....b3. 12¼	100 do.... 27
	do....c. 27

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$115,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R....12.119⅝	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....119¾
11,000 do....b.c.s3.119⅝	70,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....b.c.119½
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n....119	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68....12.119¾
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....b.c e.120	12,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C....c.115
600 do....small.119½	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 N.Y.St.B.L.R..107	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 35½
3,000 Mo. 6s, n....100⅝	500 do.... 35⅝
7,000 C. & N. W. C. G. bds....b3. 83½	400 do.... 35¾
10,000 C.&N.W.1st.b.c. 97	200 do.... 35⅞
5,000 M. & St. P. 7s, G....b.c. 82	100 Union P....b.c.b3. 50¼
4,000 Del. L.&W.2d.109	300 do.... 50⅛
10,000 Mich.Cent. 7s.103½	500 do.... 50¼
1,000 Long D. bds....106	1400 do.... 50⅜
20,000 N. Y. C. 1st R..110¾	1000 do.... 50¼
1,000 L. S. 2d C. C... 92¾	1500 do....s3. 50⅜
2,000 Har. 1st 7s C.110¼	2400 do....s3. 50½
15,000 Ohio&M.C.S.F. 98	4600 do.... 50⅝
1,000 C. P. 1st, San Joa. Branch.... 88½	1700 do.... 50½
1,000 Ohio & Miss.C. 97	2000 do.... 50⅝
3,000 C. P. G. bds.... 98	2900 do.... 50½
3,000 C.P. 1st C.& O. Branch....b.c. 85	1200 do.... 50⅝
21,000 Union P. 1st.. 96½	50 do.... 50¾
20,000 Union P. S. F.. 88⅝	600 do.... 50¾
13,000 do.... 88¾	300 do.... 50⅝
2,000 Tol.&Wab.1st. 81¾	100 do.... 50⅝
3,000 do.... 81⅞	300 do.... 50⅞
1,000 Tol.&W.2d..c.. 58	500 do....s3. 50½
5,000 T & W. C. C. L. 37	1300 do.... 50¾
5,000 P., F.W.&C.1st.109½	900 do.... 50⅝
5,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st b.c.... 54¾	100 do.... 50⅞
5 Hanover Bank.... 98	200 Clev. & P. Gt'd.... 92½
70 Bank of Republic. 99½	200 do.... 92¼
10 do....100	100 do....b.c.b3. 92¼
25 Tradesmen's Bk.145	10 L. S. & M. S.... 74
40 Del. & H. Canal..113¾	590 do....b.c. 73⅝
10 do....b.c.s3.113¾	100 do.... 73¾
13 do....113⅞	400 do.... 73½
200 Con. Coal.... 46½	2000 do....c. 73⅝
300 W. U. Tel....b.c. 77⅜	19 do.... 73⅝
300 do.... 77½	200 do....b3. 74
1200 do....b3. 77⅝	500 do.... 73⅞
600 do.... 77⅞	200 do....b10. 74
200 do....s3. 77½	700 do....b30. 74
300 do....c. 77½	900 Chic. & N.W..b.c. 44¾
200 do....b3. 77⅝	700 do.... 44⅝
800 do.... 77½	300 do.... 45
1600 do....c. 77⅝	900 do.... 44⅞
17 U. S. Ex....b.c. 60½	100 do.... 44¾
1100 Erie R'way...b.c. 27⅛	500 do....b30. 45
200 do....c. 27⅜	700 do.... 45⅛
100 do....s3. 27⅜	100 do.... 45
500 do.... 27¼	1800 do.... 44⅞
5 Chic. & Alt....b.c.100	1100 do.... 45
10 N. Y. C. & H....b.c.100	1200 do.... 45⅛
200 do....b.c.100¼	200 do.... 45¼
1600 Pacific M....b.c. 38⅞	500 do....b3. 45⅛
600 do.... 38⅝	100 do.... 45
1500 do....s3. 39	100 C. & N. W. Pf..b.c. 57¼
600 do.... 39	100 do....s3. 57½
1600 do....s3. 39⅛	200 C. & R. I....b.c.b3.105½
800 do.... 39¼	200 do....105½
2700 do.... 39⅛	100 Tol.,W.&W....b.c. 12⅞
2700 do.... 39¼	200 do....s3. 12¼
700 do.... 39⅜	100 do.... 12⅜
500 do....s3. 39¼	100 do.... 12½
2100 do....b3. 39⅜	100 do.... 12½
700 do.... 29¼	100 do.... 12⅞
300 do.... 39⅛	100 H. & St. J....b.c. 24
100 do....b3. 39¼	100 H. & St. J. Pf.... 32
2000 do.... 39⅜	400 do....b.c. 32
500 do....b30. 39¼	50 N. Y., N. H. & H..b.c.139
100 Panama R..b.c.s3.113½	60 do....b.c.139
100 do....113¾	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 27⅛
100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 56¼	900 do.... 27⅛
	700 do.... 27⅜
	400 do.... 27¼
	200 do....s3. 27¼
	300 do....s3. 27¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL, 12:30 P. M.

$5,000 Union Pac.S.F. 88⅝	500 Union Pac....s3 50¾
1300 W. Union....b3. 77¾	500 do.... 50⅝
1500 do.... 77¾	100 do.... 50⅞
200 do....c. 77¾	700 do....b3. 50⅞
1500 do.... 77¾	28 do.... 50¾
300 do....c. 77⅝	200 do.... 51
600 do.... 77⅝	1400 do.... 50⅝
500 do....b3. 77¾	1100 do.... 50¾
300 N. Y. C. & Hud...100⅛	2500 do.... 50⅝
700 Pac. Mail.... 39⅜	500 do....s3. 50⅝
800 do.... 39¼	1600 do....s3. 50¾
900 do....s3. 39⅛	200 Rock Island..b3.105⅜
500 do....s3. 39	600 do....s3.105⅝
1200 do.... 39⅛	600 do....105¾
200 do.... 39⅜	400 do....b3.105¾
300 do....b3. 39⅛	100 do....b3.105⅞
500 do....b3. 39¼	600 St. Paul.... 35⅞
1000 Erie Railway.... 27⅛	100 North-western.s3 45¼
100 Lake Shore....c. 74	1000 do.... 45⅜
400 do.... 74	1000 do....b3. 45⅛
500 do.... 74⅛	1100 do....s3. 45¼
100 do.... 74⅛	800 do.... 45⅜
600 do....b3. 74¼	1000 do.... 45¼
400 do.... 74¼	500 do.... 45⅜
600 do.... 74⅜	200 do....s3. 45¼
2200 do.... 74⅜	600 do.... 45¼
650 do....b3. 74½	600 do.... 45⅜
25 Tol & Wab.... 12⅞	200 North-west. Pref. 57⅝
100 do.... 12½	100 do....b3. 57⅞
100 do....b3. 12⅝	20 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 32¼
100 do.... 12⅝	100 Atlantic & P.Pref. 14
100 do.... 21¾	
500 Ohio & Miss.... 27⅜	
500 do.... 27⅞	
200 do....b3. 27½	
100 do....b3. 27⅜	
100 do....b60. 27⅝	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 H. & St. Jos. 8s, c....b. c. 82	20 At. & P. Tel....b. c. 23
3,000 Union. P. 7s, L. G....b. c.100	100 Chicago & N. W. Pref....b. c. 57¾
13,000 Michigan Cen. 7s....b. c.103½	300 do....b3. 58
1300 W. U. Tel....b. c 77¾	100 do.... 58
100 do.... 77¾	900 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 45½
800 do....c. 77⅝	600 do.... 45⅜
400 do.... 77⅝	100 do....s3. 45¾
900 do.... 77⅝	900 do.... 45¼
200 Pac. Mail..b.c.b3. 39⅛	100 do....s60. 44⅜
1000 do.... 39¼	200 do.... 45⅜
1300 do.... 39⅛	300 do.... 45¼
100 do....c. 38⅞	200 do....s60. 44¼
300 do.... 38⅞	500 do....s3. 45⅛
500 do....s3. 38⅞	300 do....s60. 44
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. b. c....b3.100⅝	600 do.... 45
300 Lake S.& M.S.b.c. 74⅝	300 T. W.& W. b.c.s3. 13
50 do....s3. 74½	200 do....b3. 13⅛
200 do.... 74⅝	500 do.... 13¼
1700 do.... 74⅝	700 do.... 13⅛
100 do....s3. 74⅜	300 do.... 13⅛
500 do.... 74⅜	400 do....s3. 13¼
200 do.... 74⅜	300 do.... 13⅜
100 Ch. & R. I.b.c.b3.105⅞	100 do.... 13¼
700 Union Pacific.b.c. 50¾	100 T.W.& W. Pf. b.c. 18
30 do.... 50½	500 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 35¾
400 do....b3. 50⅜	50 Chic. & Alt....b.c.100½
100 do.... 50⅝	500 Ohio & M..b.c.b3. 27⅝
400 do....s3. 50⅜	400 do.... 27½
400 do.... 50½	100 do.... 27⅜
100 do....c. 50½	100 do.... 27½
10 Mich. C. R.R....b. c. 75	14 Mor. & Essex.b.c. 98⅝

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-30 C., '65, new....118⅞	500 N. Y. C. & Hud...100⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....small.119½	100 do....100⅝
600 U. S. 5-20 C., '65....small.119½	1400 Union Pacific.... 50⅞
20,000 10-40 R..s3.114⅜	200 do....s3. 50½
5,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July.... 30	300 do.... 50⅝
6,000 North-west. Con. C. Gd. bs. 83½	500 do.... 50¾
100 West. Union..s3. 77½	900 do.... 50⅞
200 do....c. 77½	100 do....b5. 50⅞
10 do.... 77⅝	2600 do.... 51
200 do....ex. d. 75⅝	1700 do.... 51⅛
200 do.... 75¾	2800 do.... 51⅛
100 do....b3. 75⅞	1500 do.... 51¼
800 do.... 75⅞	4300 do....b3. 51⅛
200 do....b3. 76	1000 do.... 51½
600 do.... 75⅞	200 North-western.... 45⅛
600 do....b30. 76	1000 do....s60. 43¾
300 do.... 75⅞	600 do....s60. 43⅞
2500 do....s3. 76	1000 do.... 45⅛
1700 do....b3. 76	100 do....s60. 44⅜
100 do.... 75⅞	100 do.... 45¼
400 Pacific Mail.... 38¾	500 do....b3. 45½
200 do.... 38⅞	500 do....s60. 44
100 do.... 38¾	300 do.... 45¼
100 do....s15. 38⅞	500 do.... 45⅛
100 do.... 38¾	200 do....b3. 45½
400 do.... 39	10 do....s3. 45⅜
800 do.... 39⅛	1400 do.... 45¼
2200 do.... 39⅛	800 do.... 45⅝
400 Erie Railway.... 27⅛	200 do....s3. 45½
100 do.... 27	1000 do.... 45⅝
700 Lake Shore.... 74¼	100 North-west. Pf. 57⅞
200 do....s10. 74⅛	200 Rock Island..b3.105⅝
100 do....s10. 74⅛	300 Ohio & Miss..b3. 27⅜
100 do.... 74⅛	2200 do.... 27⅜
300 do.... 74¼	800 Tol. & Wab.... 13⅛
100 do....b3. 74¼	100 do.... 13⅛
400 do.... 74⅜	300 do.... 13⅜
200 do....b3. 74½	200 do.... 13¼
1300 do.... 74½	100 do.... 13⅜
300 St. Paul....s3. 35⅝	400 do.... 13¼
100 do.... 35¾	100 do....b3. 13¼
100 do.... 35⅞	200 Atlantic & Pacific. 14
600 do....b3. 36	100 St. L. & K. C.... 22½

SATURDAY, March 20—P. M.

The Bank statement was unexpectedly favorable, and shows that money has been flowing this way. The banks, without any inconvenience to their customers, have reduced their loans $5,087,900, which in turn caused a liquidation in deposits to the extent of $5,081,900. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the gold clique to decrease the specie, this item shows an increase of $192,900, and the statement was probably made up on a rising average. The receipts of gold coin from San Francisco and other points have undoubtedly caused the increase in the specie of the banks. A gain of $788,900 in the legal tenders is gratifying, and indicates that the attempts recently made to get up the rates of interest have started currency to this centre from various points. The circulation has increased $2,900. The excess of reserve now held by the banks is $4,795,775, against $2,543,509 last week. The following is the statement of the New-York City Banks this week as compared with the last:

	March 13.	March 20.	Differences.
Loans	$288,446,000	$283,358,100	Dec. $5,087,900
Specie	7,075,900	7,268,800	Inc. 192,900
Legal tenders	51,342,900	52,131,800	Inc. 788,900
Deposits	223,501,200	218,419,300	Dec. 5,081,900
Circulation	22,229,000	22,231,900	Inc. 2,900

The Stock Market opened strong, and as the day advanced the buoyant tone of speculation afforded clear evidence that the improvement in general business is gradually bringing new buyers and fresh capital into the street. The improvement was very decided, and extended through the entire list of active stocks, bringing some shares up to the highest point of the week. The sales for the day footed up nearly 200,000 shares, and over one-third of the business was in Union Pacific, which advanced from 49⅝ to 51½, closing at the latter quotation. The rise in this stock was assisted by purchases for New-England account. North-western was strong, advancing 1 ₽ cent. for the common and ¾ ₽ cent. for the preferred. Pacific Mail rose about 1 ₽ cent., ranging from 38½ to 39⅜, and was firm in the final dealings. Western Union in the afternoon was dealt in, ex-dividend sales being made at 75½@76. Lake Shore was more active than of late, and advanced from 73⅝ to 74⅝. Wabash advanced from 12⅛ to 13½, closing at 13 to 13¼. Investment shares were firm on a small business.

The money market was extremely easy to-day, and there were large offerings of capital at 3@4 ₽ cent. for call loans, with exceptional negotiations as low as 2@2½ ₽ cent. Mercantile paper sold at 5@7 ₽ cent. for prime grades.

The foreign advices were not important. The London market was reported dull and steady, consols for money closing at 92⅞@93; do account at 93; 1865s, old, at 107¼@107⅜, 1867s at 107¼, 10-40s at 102⅞@103, and New Fives at 103@103⅛. The Sterling Exchange market remained firm and the bankers advanced rates to $4 81 for long and to $4 85 for demand Sterling. Actual business, which was light, was on the basis of $4 80@$4 80½ and $4 84½.

The gold market was weak in the early dealings, and sales were made from 116 down to 115⅝, or within ¼ ₽ cent. of the lowest point of the week. The decline was attributed to further sales by some of the members of the pool. In the afternoon there was a recovery to 116, but finally the price fell back to 115⅞. At the opening 1-32 ₽ cent. was paid for the use of cash gold, but loans were soon made free of interest, and toward the close 1 and 2 ₽ cent. was paid to have balances carried.

Government bonds were steady in tone, and prices showed but little change. Of 1881s, registered sixes, $126,000 changed hands at 119⅝. One lot of $70,000 registered 1867s sold at 119½. Railroad mortgages were strong for the Union, Pacific issues, which made a further advance sales of firsts being made at 96½, land grants at 100, and sinking funds at 88⅝@88¾. State bonds were without feature.

The imports at this port for the week were $7,960,911, of which $2,586,418 consisted of foreign dry goods, and $5,374,493 general merchandise.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,045,620 35
Gold payments	95,695 93
Gold balance	51,565,565 32
Currency receipts	614,257 58
Currency payments	570,929 03
Currency balance	46,207,913 15
Customs	223,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 20.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s, coup., '81	115¼	115¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	117½	117⅜
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	119⅞	119⅞
American gold	116⅛	115⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 79½@$4 80	$4 80@$4 80½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100⅛	100⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅜	105⅜
Pacific Mail	38⅜	39¼
St. Paul Common	35½	36
St. Paul Preferred	55½	56½
Western Union	77½	*76
Union Pacific	49½	51½
Lake Shore	73⅝	74½
Toledo and Wabash	12⅛	13¼
North western Common	44⅛	45⅝
North-western Preferred	56⅞	58
Delaware and Lackawanna	111¾	111¾
New-Jersey Central	110¾	110¾
Panama	114	113½
Erie	27⅛	27⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅛	27½
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅛	5
Harlem	130½	130½

*Ex-dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	100⅝	100	500
Erie	27⅜	27⅛	4,000
Lake Shore	74⅝	73⅝	15,300
Wabash	13½	12⅛	5,400
North-western	45⅝	44½	20,300
North-western Preferred	58	57¼	1,350
Rock Island	105⅞	105½	2,300
Milwaukee and St Paul	36	35⅜	3,500
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	56½	56	100
Pittsburg	92½	92¼	900
Union Pacific	51½	49⅝	69,800
C., C. and Indiana Central	5	5	1,400
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24	24	100
Hannibal and St. Jo. Pref.	32	32	500
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅝	27	7,600
Panama	113½	113½	200
Western Union	77⅞	77⅜	21,400
Western Union, ex div	76	75½	5,600
Pacific Mail	39⅜	38⅜	38,900
Consolidated Coal	46½	46½	200
Total sales			199,300

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119¼	119½	5-20, 1865, n., c.	118⅞	119
6s, 1881, r.	119⅝	119⅞	5-20, 1867, r.	119⅜	119⅝
6s, 1881, c.	120¾	121	5-20, 1867, c.	119¾	120
5-20, 1862, r.	117¼	117½	5-20, 1868, r.	119⅜	119⅝
5-20, 1862, c.	117¼	117½	5-20, 1868, c.	119¾	120
5-20, 1864, r.	117⅝	117¾	10-40, r.	114⅜	114½
5-20, 1864, c.	118	118¼	10-40, c.	114⅞	115
5-20, 1865, r.	118¾	119	5s, 1881, r.	115¼	115⅜
5-20, 1865, c.	119⅞	120	5s, 1881, c.	115¼	115⅜
5-20, 1865, n., r.	118⅞	119			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $11,900 for interest, and $483,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day covered:

Gold cleared	$79,398,000
Gold balances	1,844,279
Currency balances	2,305,889

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$61,979,439
Currency balances	2,085,281
Gold exchanges	2,685,622
Gold balances	467,663

WEEKLY CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$425,078,449
Currency balances	18,112,381
Gold exchanges	22,141,943
Gold balances	3,334,396

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	37	N.Y. 6s, Gold L'n '91	114
Alabama 5s, '86	37	N.Y. 5s, Gold L'n '75	110
Connecticut 6s	106	N.Y. 5s, Gold L'n '76	110
Georgia 6s	85½	N.C.6s, N.C.R., J.&J.	50
Georgia 7s, new	95	N.C.6s, N.C.R., A.&O.	50
Georgia 7s, ind.	89	N.C. Funding Act '66.	10
Georgia 7s, Gold	85	N.C. Funding Act '68.	10
Illinois War Loan	101	Ohio 6s, '81	105
Kentucky 6s	101	Ohio 6s, '86	106¾
Louisiana 6s	30	Rhode Island 6s	104
Louisiana 6s, new	30	S. C. 6s	31
La. 6s, new Ftg. Debt	30	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	29
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	30	S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	29
La. 6s, Levee	27	S.C. Funding Act '66.	29
La. 8s, Levee	30	S. C. L'd C. '89, J. & J.	29
Missouri 6s, due '75	100½	S. C. L'd C. '89, A. & O.	29
Fund. bds., due '94-9.	96½	S. C. 7s, of 1888	29
Long bs., due '81 to 91. i.	96½	Tenn. 6s, old	65
Asyl. or Uvy., due '92.	95½	Tenn. 6s, old, Ex C.	48
Han. & St. J., due '75	100	Tenn. 6s, new bonds.	65
Han. & St. J., due '76	100	Tenn. 6s, Ex C.	48
Han. & St. J., due '86.	95¾	Tenn. 6s, new series.	46¾
Han. & St. J., due 87.	95¾	Texas 10s, of 1876	92½
N. Y. Reg't B'ty L'n	107	Virginia 6s, old	32
N. Y. C. B'ty L'n	107	Va. 6s, new bonds, '66	32
N. Y. 6s, Can. L'n '75	110	Va. 6s, new bonds, '67	32
N. Y. 6s, Can. L'n '77	110	Va. 6s, Consol. bonds.	58
N. Y. 6s, Can. L'n '78	110	Va. 6s, Ex Matu'd C.	53
N.Y. 6s, Gold Reg. '87	114	Va. 6s, Con., 2d series.	35
N. Y. 6s, Gold C. '87	114	Va. 6s, Defer'd bds.	9½
N. Y. 6s, Gold L'n '83	114		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st	108	Cleve. & Tol., new	103	Harlem 1st, 7s, coup.	110¼
Alb. & Susq. 2d	105½	Cleve., P. & A., old	102	Harlem 1st, 7s, reg.	110½
Bos. H. & Erie 1st	22½	Cleve., P. & A., new	103	O. & M. con. S. F.	91¾
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	43	Det., Mon. & Tol. B.	99½	O. & M. con.	97
Chic. & Alt. S. F.	101	Buff. & Erie, new	103	O. & M. 2d, con.	80¾
Chic. & Alt. 1st	107	Buff. & State Line 7s.	102	C. P. Gold bonds	98
Chic. & Alt. income.	104	Lake Shore Div. B.	101¼	C. P., San J. branch.	88½
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	91	L. S. con. reg. 1st	99¾	C. P., Cal. & Or., 1st.	94½
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.	100	L. S. con. coup. 2d	92½	C. P. State Aid bs.	105¼
C., B. & Q. 8 ₽ c. 1st.	112½	Mar. & Cin. 1st	103	West. Pacific bs.	89¼
C., B. & Q. con. 7s	104	Mich. C. con. 7s. 1902.	103	Union Pac. 1st bds.	96¼
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	106¾	M.C. 1st, 8s, 1882 S.F.	114	Un. Pac. Sink. Fun.	88½
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st, n.	109⅜	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	102⅞	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	95⅞
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st con.	105¼	N. Y. C. 6s, 1883	99¾	P. R. of Mo. Car't B.	75
Cen. R. of N.J. 2d	103	N. Y. C. 6s, 1887	99⅝	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	79
Cen. R. of N.J. con. c.	108¼	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	95	P. R. 7s guar. by Mo.	101½
Am. Dock & Imp. bds.	100½	N. Y. C. 6s, Sub.	95	Pitt., F. W. & C. 1st.	109
M.&St.P. 1st, 8s, P.D.	107½	N. Y. C. 7s, 1876	101¼	Pitt., F. W. & C. 2d.	104½
M.&St.P. 1st 7 3-10 PD	90			Cl. & P. Con. S. F.	104¼
M.&St.P. 7s, gold R.D.	81½			Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	102½
M.&St.P. 1st, LaC.D.	85			Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	96½
M.&St.P. 1st, H&D.	74			Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	54½
M.&St.P. 1st, C.&M.	81			Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.	18
M.&St.P. 1st con.	72			Alton & T. H. 1st	104
M. & St. P. 2d	80			Al. & T. H. 2d Inc.	77
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	102			Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	81¾
Chic. & N. W. Int. bs.	97½			T. & W. 1st S. L. div.	62
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	90			Tol. & Wab. 2d	55
Chic. & N. W. Ext. bs.	75			T. & W. Con. Conv.	38¼
Chic. & N. W. 1st	97			Han. & Naples 1st	47
Chic. & N. W. C. G. bs.	83⅜			Gt. West. 1st, '88	78
Chic. & N. W. R. G. bs.	82¼			Gt. West. 2d, '93	54
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	105			Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	56
Gal. & Chic. 2d	102¾			Lat., Bl. & Miss. 1st.	58¼
Chic. & Mil. 1st	91½			Pek., Lin. & Dec. 1st.	60
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s S.F.	106⅞				
Del., L. & W. 1st	103				
Del., L. & W. 2d	103⅜				
Del., L. & W. 7s C.	111⅜				
Morris & Essex 1st.	110				
Morris & Essex C.	98				
Mor. & E. 7s of '71	106				
Erie 1st Ext.	106¼				
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100½				
Erie 3d 7s, 83	99¼				
B., N. Y. & E. L. bs.	87				
Han. & St. J. L. G.	106				
Han. & St. J. 8s C.	81½				
Dub. & S. C. 1st	98				
Ced. F. & Minn. 1st.	82½				
Ind., B. & West. 1st.	31				
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d	103				
M.So.&N.I. S.F. 7 ₽ c.	106⅞				
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	105				

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	155	Manhattan	148
American Exchange	118	Market	121
Chemical	1600	Mechanics'	140½
City	300	Merchants'	122
Citizen's	125	Merchants' Exch.	101
Commerce	118⅝	Metropolitan	132
Continental	92	Nassau	106
Corn Exchange	129	New-York	130¼
First National	200	N. Y. Nat. Exchange.	95
Fourth National	98½	New-York County	215
Fulton	163	North America	99
Gallatin National	132	Oriental	180
German American	86	Pacific	165
Gold Exchange	115	Park	141
Greenwich	210	Peoples'	140
Grocers'	101	Phenix	97
Hanover	95	Republic	99¾
Importers' & Trad.	195	Tradesmen's	145
Irving	127		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	....
City 6s, New	104⅞	105
Camden and Amboy Railroad	133½	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	55¼	55⅜
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.	57⅜	57½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63½	63⅝
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	33½	34
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅛	20¼
Northern Central Railroad	32⅜	33¼
Lehigh Navigation	50⅜	50½
Lehigh Gold Loan	101	....

The following is the weekly Custom-house return of the exports of gold and silver from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

March 16—Steamer Columbus, Havana—	
American gold	$30,000 00
Spanish gold	560,900 00
March 16—Steamer City of London, Liverpool—	
Silver bullion	10,000 00
March 18—Steamer City of New-York, Havana—	
American gold	25,000 00
Spanish gold	1,182 75
March 18—Steamer Silesia, Hamburg—	
Silver bars	34,875 05
March 18—Steamer Silesia, Paris—	
Silver bars	45,000 00
Silver bars	19,900 00
Mexican dollars	11,160 00
March 18—Steamer Silesia, London—	
American silver	5,000 00
March 20—Steamer Republic, Liverpool—	
Mexican silver	20,290 00
Silver bars	61,683 94
March 20—Steamer Acapulco, Panama—	
American gold	2,000 00
Total	$826,991 74

Sealed proposals for $50,000 of the Land bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company will be received until Friday, April 2, at noon, by William H. Swift, at No. 56 Wall street, or by the Trustees, at No. 26 Sear's Building, Boston. Bids will be opened in Boston on Saturday, April 3, and the accepted bids declared.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 20—12:30 P.—Erie Railway shares, 24¼.

6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 52½c.

LIVERPOOL, March 20—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped March, at 8d.; do. do., shipped March and April, at 8 1-16d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March, at 8d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,000 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 8d.; do., nothing below Low Middlings, shipped February and March, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable March, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8 1-16d.; also sales of the same at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 48s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 50s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

LONGEVITY.

The London *Times* of March 3 has the following: "The inability of the aged of both sexes to withstand the effects of the present inclement weather is shown daily in the obituary of the *Times*, but particularly so yesterday, the 2d inst., when the deaths of thirty persons were recorded whose ages ranged from seventy to ninety-nine years. There were just half a score of ladies whose united ages amounted to 875 years, giving an average of eighty-seven years and exactly six months to each. The following were their respective ages, viz.: Eighty, eighty-two, two at eighty-five, eighty-seven, three at eighty-nine, ninety, and ninety-nine years. There were also half a score of septuagenarians whose ages ranged from seventy to seventy-nine. Their united ages amounted to 750 years, giving an average of exactly seventy-five years to each. The same obituary recorded the deaths of another half-score of gentlemen whose united ages amounted to 761 years, giving an average of more than seventy-six years to each; the youngest was seventy and the oldest eighty-four years of age. The *British Medical Journal* states that at the last Prussian census there were found to be living in Berlin 12,251 persons who were born before the end of the last century. Among them, three men and six women were ninety-one years old; four men and nine women, ninety-two years; one man and five women, ninety-three years; ten persons were ninety-four years of age; four women were ninety-six years old; two men and two women, ninety-seven; one man, ninety-eight; one woman, ninety-nine; and another woman, one hundred and one. Of the persons between ninety and one hundred years of age, five were unmarried, five married, fifty-seven widowed, and one divorced. A widow named Najelsky died on the 10th of February, at Kamionken, near Lotzon, at the age of one hundred and three. She is said to have been extraordinarily active even in her hundredth year. A man died a fortnight ago at the age of one hundred and five, at Horzitz, in Bohemia."

A WIFE'S DUTY TO HER HUSBAND.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of March 2 says: "An interesting question has arisen in Dutch Borneo as to the extent of the duty a wife owes to her husband. The circumstances, as detailed in a letter written from Banjermassin, and published in a Java paper, are as follows: It seems that a fugitive rebel chief, who is now well stricken in years, has lately with commendable prudence been making arrangements as to the disposition of his property after his departure from this life. Among other directions he has given orders that immediately on his decease his two youngest wives shall be killed in order that they may accompany him to the next world. The two ladies for whom this honor is designed strangely enough fail to appreciate it, and have fled to the Dutch fort on the Teweh, where they have put themselves under the protection of the commandant. The venerable chief is naturally incensed at their having taken this ill-advised step, and has expressed his intention of compelling the fugitives to return to their domestic duties without further nonsense. His indignation is shared by his family, friends, and followers, who have rallied round him in his trouble, and by the latest accounts he was preparing to attack the fort where his wives had taken refuge. In the meantime, the Government steamer Barito had been dispatched to the assistance of the commandant, with a reinforcement of twenty-five soldiers and a howitzer with artillerymen, had also arrived at the fort. This painful family difference has naturally created a profound sensation in the colony, and it is to be hoped that it will be satisfactorily arranged without a recourse to arms."

THE WICKED PICKEREL.

The Fish Commissioners of Minnesota do not like the pickerel. They say he occupies the room of better fish, and the sooner he vacates Minnesota waters the better. They recommend that the pickerel be outlawed, as he "revels in the destruction of other fish, and is instinctively a cannibal. The only redeeming quality he seems to have is the remarkable facility with which he eats his fellow pickerel."

PROPOSED GIFT TO AN INDIANA TOWN.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* says that Hon. Willard Carpenter has in contemplation the establishment of a munificent charity in that city. The plan or nature of the institution is not yet known, but the endowment fund will be about $1,000,000. The papers and plans are now being perfected, with the aid of legal counsel, and the work will probably be set on foot in a month or two.

COLORADO.

THE NATURAL FEATURES OF OUR MOUNTAIN STATE.

ITS ALPINE HILLS, ROMANTIC PARKS, RICH MINERALS, AND GENERAL MAGNIFICENCE—A GREAT GRAZING COUNTRY—THE PUREST ATMOSPHERE ON THE CONTINENT.

Colorado and New-Mexico, bent on the same purpose, have just had the luck of those Scriptural women once grinding at the same mill—the one has been taken, and the other left, and the younger—this, too, according to Scripture precedent—accepted before the elder. For New-Mexico must be considered the elder, since she can show more evidence of ancientry than her sister, in those historic notices transmitted by the Spanish settlers of over three hundred years ago, and in the semi-civilized customs of the Pueblos, Pimos, and other sedentary and house-building tribes of that region, whose ancestors must have either been the Toltecs and Aztecs, or in some way related to those original families of the old Mexican records. For that reason, no doubt, New-Mexico, with her slow traditions and ways, will bear the postponement of her admission as a State with a calmness which would not have been felt by the Colorados, trying for ten years to get in, and laboring under the *sturm und drang* of a more impetuous order of progress.

The name, Colorado, began to be pronounced about seventeen years ago. In 1858 the ancient, solitary region of the Rocky Mountain peaks was first molested by an incursion from the outer world at the powerful cry of "gold"—the great spell-word of human progress, which Tom Hood has versified with such persistency of rhyme in a brief space. Speculators came first from Georgia—itself the *dorado* of another age—and from Kansas, and then from all points of the compass. They began with gulch-digging, and scarified the ground in all directions, laying out, in extempory, hap-hazard way, the sites of its amazing little "cities"—for Colorado has nothing but cities—its Golden City (the capital,) and Colorado City, Canyon City, and a number of others, holding their places among the wild mountain spurs, valleys, gorges, and platforms, so lately the domain of the Utes, Tabequaches, Yampas, and other aboriginal tribes, who now find themselves cramped and confined on their "reservation," though this covers about 14,000,000 of acres, and they themselves get about $80,000 a year to live on under the control of the Government Agencies. The progress of the settlement, which became a Territory in 1861, was as rapid as that of California, being greatly aided by the general idea that the coming railway across the continent must either pass through it or very near it.

Colorado, lying between the thirty-seventh and forty-first degrees of north latitude, about the parallels of Jersey and Pennsylvania, may be styled the mountain State of the Union, since it occupies the highest altitude of the long Rocky Mountain chain, a chain which is itself higher than that of the Alps. On the map we find its general wildness and disorder pruned down to the shape of a parallelogram, about 380 miles in length by 280 miles in breadth. And running nearly north and south through this breadth is the irregular mountain back-bone, rising from the lower ground on the east and west, and covering a space that varies in width from sixty to 120 miles. This hill system is roughly divided into three ranges, nearly parallel. The front range is that which meets the traveler near Denver, before he enters it from the plains, and shows a mighty, natural wall running north and south for about 140 miles. In this first range are visible the snowy peaks named Long, Pike, Gray, with Mounts Torrey and Rosa, all of which are over 14,000 feet above the sea level. Further west rises the Park Range, exhibiting another crowd of peaks and ridges, among which are Mounts Lincoln and Quandary rising to a height of 14,200 feet. From the summit of Lincoln, says Mr. Hayden, the geological and geographical surveyor, the eye sweeps over a wilderness of high peaks, which can be equaled nowhere except in the Andes and Himalayas, two hundred of these being nearly 13,000 feet high, and about twenty-five of them towering snow-capped to the altitude of over 14,000 feet. The Western range exhibits the Sawatch, or Sierra Madre group, as wild, as lofty, and as magnificent as those already mentioned. All these wonders of nature,

Like giants stand
To sentinel enchanted land,

to use the words of Walter Scott, applied to a very inferior order of hill scenery, and it is generally allowed that the natural enchantments of Colorado are as attractive as those of any other *Oberland* in the world.

Among the finest of those natural features are the four grand parks that lie beside the highest of those three ridges—that in the centre, which, twisting about from one side of the hill country to the other, gives those vast inclosures or amphitheatres their peculiar forms, and divides them from one another. The North Park covers a space of 2,500 square miles, and is about 9,000 feet above the sea level. The Middle Park has an area of 3,000 square miles, and the South Park incloses 2,200. The San Luis Park, further down, is a magnificent area as large as that of all the rest put together, and is from 1,000 to 2,000 feet lower than the others, with a warmer and more genial atmosphere. Scattered around these large parks are hundreds of smaller ones presenting their attractive lineaments in miniature. The young State holding all these wonders within its ring fence has an area of about 105,000 square miles, or more than double that of New-York, and seven times the extent of Massachusetts.

And Colorado has a fine sonorous name, to match its general style of magnificence; one, too, that is, perhaps, more significant than we here in the East are disposed to imagine. We accept the sound of the word, not caring much to remember that the Spaniards have accepted it as meaning ruddy or muddy. But Colorado had another meaning in the early Keltiberian dialects, and this meaning would certainly be remembered by the European explorers of 300 years ago, though their descendants would be very likely to forget it. Colorado, however spelled, meant "river-stream"—to go as near to the roots as possible. There are three or four Colorados on those frontiers of old Mexico, one of them being in Texas; and the term **gila**, (the Keltic word for river) forms part of that name evidently. It is to be noted that there are two or three Plattes, also, on that ground, and that *platte* or *plata* which meant river in former ages, has been spelled *flete* by our forefathers. Colorado is a genuine word for river. But how did our people come to choose it? No Colorado flows through that young State. The river that joins the great Colorado of the cañons in Utah is called the Green, both in Wyoming, where it rises, and in its short run across the north-west angle of our Mountain State. The Colorado begins in Utah. The choice of the name for the new State seems an out of the way one; but it was probably suggested by some tradition of that region; and at any rate it seems to be a very happy one. Colorado has really the meaning of "Riverine"—like Mesopotamia, Punjab, Lombardy, Desaguadero, &c.; and our State so named swarms with rivers and torrents, though people in general suppose, from the dryness of its air, that it is deficient in water and moisture. These rivers rush down from all the peaks a thousand strong, through dells, gorges, and cañons, to find the level ground of the plains as they best may; and among the chief of them are the Arkansas, (rising at the base of Mount Lincoln,) flowing south and away to the Mississippi; the Grande, running westward to Utah to join the Colorado proper, and with it fall at last into the Gulf of California; the Rio Grande, hurrying downward through the San Luis Park to the Gulf of Mexico, and the Plattes, (born in the North and South Parks respectively,) passing north-east to swell the muddy Missouri. Each of these has its hundred followers, coming down from a multitude of snowy peaks and ravines, and all give, as they must always have given, the idea of a riverine country, the mother of a thousand streams, for which the word Colorado, with its ancient signification, would be eminently suitable. It is an interesting question altogether, and it would be particularly interesting to know why the men of the young territory gave it the name of Colorado.

Turning from the natural to the mineral magnificence of the infant State, we find its gold and silver gathered from a rocky belt stretching down the central part of the country, with a width of about fifty miles. At the first rush, the searchers found gold in the gulches and flumes, using the pick-ax and pan, and "prospecting" very much at random. Subsequently, it was found that without mining science and machinery the work was not likely to be remunerative, since the precious minerals were in close combination with copper and iron pyrites. Then the stamp mills came into play, instead of the irregular industry of the diggers, and there are now over one hundred of these mills employed among the mountains. Up to last year, it was estimated that Colorado had furnished the commerce of the world with over $60,000,000 in gold, and it is thought that those lodes and veins of the Rocky Mountains will continue to furnish gold for centuries to come. Colorado has also its excellent mines of anthracite coal, and its rich veins of iron and copper, and other minerals, as indispensable as gold to the economy of social life.

But the great wealth of Colorado is not underground. It is the finest country in the world for grazing herds and flocks, and all the happy manufacturers of milk. Travelers assure us that the Colorado cheeses will yet be as famous as those of Switzerland or England. Near half a million herd of cattle already pasture on its grassy plateaus and valleys, and about a million of sheep. One-third of its romantic surface, highland and lowland, is fit for agriculture at present when the soil is without the irrigation it will yet have. Wheat produces from sixty to seventy bushels to the acre, and potatoes have produced five hundred bushels. All vegetables grow to a great size, and the best fruits, such as apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, nectarines, and grapes grow plentifully, the grapes being of an especial fine flavor. On the high plateaus of the parks, where the air is coldest, wheat, oats, rye, and barley are found to ripen very fairly. The products of Colorado for 1873 have been valued at $18,200,000. Of this the cereals amounted to $6,000,000, gold and silver to $5,000,000, live stock to $2,000,000, coal to over $1,500,000, and wool, lumber, dairy produce, &c., to the balance of the estimate. The State has a plentiful water-power, and 60 lumber-mills and flour-mills are at work. A hundred other facts and items might be added to show its remarkable progress and prosperity. It has its 55 church congregations, the Catholics and Methodists having the largest numbers; it has its 170 libraries, and its 14 journals to make all proper outcries and supervise the entire economy of things. The number of its population is set down as 125,000; and it is to be noted that, to swell this amount, the greater number of outside American citizens has gone in from New-York, and the greater number of foreigners come all the way from Ireland. The German foreigners are the next in strength.

Having surveyed the subterrene and the surface ground of Colorado, the explorer finds that all the advantages of that wonderful region have not been enumerated. The air of that lofty country is another grand element of its magnificence. The atmosphere is the finest and purest on the continent, and in time, with the increase of population, it will make the *Oberland* of Colorado the great health resort of our people, the sanitarium, so to speak, of the consumptive, the debilitated and over-worked millions of the level States. People from New-York can reach it in a comfortable rush of three or four days. All travelers and residents agree in their praises of its mild and genial climate, even in the midst of the snow-clad hills in Winter, where the herds find grass at all seasons and people never feel the terrible cold of our Eastern States. Bayard Taylor, who has breathed a thousand atmospheres, says: "An air more delicious to breathe can scarcely be found anywhere. It is neither too sedative nor too exciting, but has that pure, sweet, flexible quality which seems to support all one's happiest and healthiest moods. Moreover, it holds in solution an exquisite variety of odors. Whether the resin of the coniferous trees, the balm of the sage-bush, or the breath of the orchis or wild rose, it is equally grateful and life-giving. After a day in this atmosphere you have the lightest and most restorative slumber you ever knew." For invalids visiting Colorado there is a variety of mineral springs—sulphur springs, soda springs, salt springs, if they wish, and many of these are hot springs, so efficacious in the cure of disease and debility. For the pleasure-seekers also there is a world of attractions and enjoyments among those mountains and gorges. Our artists are beginning to understand this, and they journey to Colorado with their easels to catch the picturesque effects of the golden or azure atmosphere that spiritualizes the thousand landscapes of that hill country. Bierstadt has got from these the suggestion of some of his best pictures. In time our painters will throng to Colorado for their inspiration as they now journey to Switzerland, and, in fact, this young State is even now looked upon as the Switzerland of this continent.

Then, is the State of Colorado the terrestrial paradise? Not yet. It has its own drawbacks. The traveler is charged $5 or $6 a day for board and shelter in the grotesque little "cities" that perch on the spurs and hold on among the craggy cañons; and this very often demolishes the romance of the situation. Then there is the Colorado beetle, a devastator that has become a proverb, and the grasshopper is very often "a burden"—as in the year 1865. Another great drawback is the want of an irrigating system for the country. But these evils and deficiencies will be done away with in time. Grasshoppers and beetles always fly before the crowd and industry of men, and thrive only in wildernesses. When the conditions of these are changed the grasshoppers are found to vanish by degrees. The great benefits of irrigation will soon be found in a country where there is water enough running to waste in that region to make it blossom as the rose, under a system of canals such as nourished the civilization of so many nations of the ancient East. As yet the agriculture of men is in a state of barbarism, so to speak. But when the populations increase and crowd one another they will begin to learn how it is really the first of human sciences, and how to make the ground bring forth ten-fold the crops they glean from it at present. Colorado will become one of our righest agricultural States, and the wealth of her soil will be far beyond that produced by the subterranean industry of her people.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

LETTER FROM HON. JOSEPH MEDILL—INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS CAMPAIGN OF 1858.

The following letter of Mr. J. K. Magie, of Springfield, Ill., to Hon. Joseph Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, with the reply which it evoked from the latter, will be read with interest by large numbers of the friends of the late President Lincoln:

MR. MAGIE'S LETTER.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.,
Feb. 25, 1875.

Hon. Joseph Medill:

MY DEAR FRIEND: I enclose you a copy of a likeness of Mr. Lincoln, which I am sure you will recognize. I send this to you because you are somewhat associated with it. I met you and Mr. Lincoln at Galesburg, Aug. 27, 1858, on your way to a political meeting at Augusta, which took place the next day. I was a delegate to the meeting, (or convention,) and we all remained over night at Randolph's hotel, Macomb. The hotel being crowded, I roomed with you. The next morning Mr. Lincoln and I sauntered out, and this likeness was obtained, as you may read upon the back of it. Please accept the likeness and put it in your album.

Yours, truly, JAMES K. MAGIE.

MR. MEDILL'S REPLY.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, March 10, 1875.

Mr. James K. Magie:

DEAR SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of the photograph of "Old Abe," taken during that memorable political campaign of 1858. It is a most excellent likeness, and vividly recalls how he looked at that time.

As you mention our meeting at Macomb, a number of incidents are thereby brought back to mind. I recollect that Mr. Lincoln told me he had been sitting for a daguerreotype picture for some "friend who would not take no for an answer." I asked him if he had got a good one. He replied that "he had seen better pictures;" whereat we both laughed. It was a standing joke of his that there was only one homelier man in Illinois than himself, and that was his friend Archie Williams, of Quincy, who, he said, had carried the ugly man's jack-knife for twenty years without meeting a successful competitor for it, and he reckoned Archie would carry it as long as he lived, though when he died it would descend to himself, not as next of kin, but of right as the ugliest man that would then be alive in the State.

You may remember how facetiously he turned the "miscegenation" arguments of the Democrats as to the consequences that would follow the abolition of slavery, at his evening meeting in Macomb, by producing statistics of the number of mulattoes there were then in the South, which, by some coincidence, just about equaled the number of Democratic voters in the South—one mulatto for each Democrat—and then he asked the audience "to form their own opinions as to who were the fathers of this numerous class of peculiar people of uncertain paternity." With such "visible evidences of the practical workings of Democracy in the South, he thought it did not become them to howl 'miscegenation' at the Republicans, who were not united with the negroes by any tie of blood or kinship." I well recollect the roars of applause which greeted these palpable hits back at his opponents.

You may remember that it was at the Freeport joint debate he put several interrogations to Douglas, which the latter answered in such a way as to please the Free-soil Democrats, and their votes in the close districts turned the scale against Lincoln and beat him. He wrote out the questions he intended to propound to Douglas while in Macomb, and showed them to me on the train on the road to Freeport. Douglas had put to him a series of questions at Ottawa, which he told me he intended to answer at their next encounter, and that he would then give the "Little Giant" a "few nuts to crack which he thought would hurt his teeth before he got done with them." I carefully read over the questions he had prepared. He asked me what I thought of them. I replied that the second one, in my opinion, was dangerous, as it afforded his opponent an opportunity to conciliate the Free-soil Democrats without losing votes down in Egypt. And I endeavored to persuade him to omit it and substitute something else. We argued the matter for a considerable time. He partly agreed to modify it a little, but said he would sleep over it first, and may be he would change it in the morning or leave it out altogether. When we reached Freeport I told two or three leading Republicans about the questions. They called upon him at his room, and he read over the proposed interrogations to them. Whatever efforts were made to induce him to change the second question proved utterly unavailing. The next day at the great meeting convened to hear the joint debate he read the questions to Douglas on the stand in just the form of words originally written. The "dangerous question" which I tried to persuade him to modify reads as follows:

"Q. 2. Can the people of a United States Territory in any lawful way, against the wish of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from its limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution?"

Douglas answered it very much as I feared he would—even more boldly in the affirmative than I had expected. He declared that "in his opinion, the people of a Territory could, by lawful means, exclude slavery from their midst prior to the formation of a State Constitution." He went on to say that slavery could only be upheld by "police regulations," and that these police regulations could only be established by the local Legislature, and if a majority of the people in a United States Territory were opposed to slavery, they would elect representatives to that body who would, by "unfriendly legislation," effectually prevent the introduction of it into their midst, &c.

When we returned to the hotel after the meeting, he said to me: "Well, Medill, how did you like the way I hoed my row with Douglas to-day?" "Mr. Lincoln," I replied, "before you spoke you had three chances out of four for the Senate. Now I think Douglas has three out of four. I am going back to Chicago in the morning, and will make the best fight I can for you in the *Tribune*, but I fear you have let Douglas steal your chance of winning." I felt very much chargined and discouraged over the results of the day's debate, and other Republicans were greatly chop-fallen at what seemed like a triumph for Douglas. The Democrats were in ecstacies, and in our room we could hear them hurrahing and yelling like Indians for the "Little Giant" out in the street, whom they believed had routed Lincoln and won a complete victory. The reply Lincoln made to me I shall never forget, as he looked at me with a most singular expression of countenance:

"If my question about excluding slavery from a Territory has beaten me for Senator, as you seem to think it has, his answer to it has beaten him for President, and that is really the stake he is playing for."

The result turned out exactly as each predicted it would. The "police regulations" and "unfriendly legislation" scheme of Douglas to keep slavery out of the Territories secured his re-election as Senator, but lost him the South, which bolted the convention at Baltimore, and rejected him at the polls en masse, and caused his disastrous defeat for President.

Lincoln had so framed his question that if Douglas answered it in the negative, such answer would most surely have beaten him at the polls, and Lincoln must have concluded in his own mind that Douglas' ambition for the Presidency was so strong as to deter him from offending the pro-slavery South by answering it in the affirmative, and that he had Douglas on the horns of a dilemma.

It was a struggle between two keen and powerful players, on the political chess-board, in which the "Little Giant" was out-generaled, and lost the great game for which he was playing—the Presidency.

Your letter and the photograph of Lincoln, as he looked in 1858, have been the suggestive cause of recalling to mind the foregoing incidents of the great Senatorial campaign of seventeen years ago, which have lain long dormant.

Respectfully yours,
J. MEDILL.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

RESPONSE OF GEN. SHERMAN TO A TOAST AT A CELEBRATION IN ST. LOUIS.

At the dinner of the Knights of St. Patrick in St. Louis on Wednesday evening Gen. Sherman responded to the fourth toast, which read:

The Army and Navy—The last weapon of a free people.
For God is just, and they who suffer most
Win most, for tardy triumph comes at last;
The patriot, bravely fighting at his post,
Hath rivaled all the Cæsars of the past.
T. BUCHANAN READ.

Gen. Sherman said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I was in hopes that I could to-night sit at ease to enjoy the proverbial wit and hospitality of the Knights of St. Patrick, simply recognizing your courtesy in remembering our Army and Navy—"The best weapons of a free people." Either of these topics would form a sufficient and fitting subject for an after-dinner speech, and although our present Army is scattered to the four winds, a mere picket line on the borders of civilization, yet as your sentiment reads, the single sentinel on his post of duty may well rival in courage and virtue all the Cæsars of the past. Many of us, however, well remember when we had real armies, with their hundreds of thousand men in serried ranks in all the majesty of glorious war, with a holy cause and a foeman worthy of our steel. So, too, of our Navy; but a few years ago it was measured by hundreds of ships and steamers and monitors, but now in these piping times of peace it has dwindled down to a few vessels, mostly in a transition state, unequal to the demands of modern war, and employed rather as messengers of diplomacy and commerce in remote seas than as war monsters, dealing out destruction to a respectable antagonist. Still we claim that within each of these arms of national service is nursed that heroic spirit which may, when our country calls, leaven the mass of citizens who will hereafter, as in the past, spring to their arms, and only ask for patriotic and intelligent leadership. Your committee have, however, thought proper to couple with my toast a couplet from the pen of our artist-poet, T. Buchanan Read. I knew him well, and saw him last in Rome, the city of the Cæsars, struggling against that infirmity which carried him to an early grave, but he has left us as enduring monuments to his memory generous sentiments, some of which are now given for your entertainment. Sculptor, painter, and poet, he felt in all the ardor of his nature an intense admiration for that heroism which stamps the individual man who is true to his country, dying at his post of duty, and held him as the worthy rival of that Cæsar whose fame was coextensive with that of the civilized world. As you enter the gate of Pompeii to-day the guide points out the spot where the Roman sentinel stood and perished on his post of duty, though all the others had fled; and history records in all ages instances of similar devotion to duty by the soldier. Many now living must recall with what pride and admiration we contemplated the heroism of Lieut. Herndon of our Navy, who, when his ship was doomed, advised his passengers to secure the boats and every spar and object that would float, while he himself took post on the wheel-house, in full uniform, with spy-glass in hand, and went down with the ship whose fate he had sworn to share. Many of us now here have seen noble illustrations of this sentiment, have beheld many a brave and gallant soldier fall before the leaden ball, faithful to his cause and his country, and by that reason we now live in peace and security to enjoy the blessings of life under a government of our own choice. I would hardly do formal justice to the subject committed to me this evening were I to omit another true sentiment embraced in my toast, "For God is just, and they who suffer most, win most for tardy triumph comes at last." As a nation, as a people, we stand peculiar if not pre-eminent on earth. Here all may meet in security and freedom; all may assemble at pleasure to interchange thought and expression. The Knights of St. Patrick, of St. George, and St. Andrew, indeed every type and class of men can here revive their memories of their own, their native land, without in the least impairing their allegiance to this the land of their adoption. Here the Knights of St. Patrick assemble, as they would in Dublin, to do full honor to their patron saint. Yet were the call of danger to arise I know that every knight would seize his lance and aim to emulate the example of the faithful sentinel. Let us all be reassured and patient, because triumph, though tardy, is sure to come at last, and those who suffer most win most. We ourselves must see that our cause is just. We should be just to all mankind, should not envy their goods and possessions, nor in pride and lust of power trespass on their rights and feelings. When we conceive a wrong has been done us, or contemplated, we should practice patience, "do unto others as we would that others should do unto us," and then will our children and children's children enjoy all the worldly advantages we now do, with innumerable additions resulting from time and the exercise of national courage and virtue, the characteristics of the Army and Navy.

AN ABSENT-MINDED WOMAN.

A funny incident, which lately occurred in the gas-office in Chicago, is described by the *Inter-Ocean*. The wife of a member of the Illinois Senate entered to pay her bill, carrying her port-monnaie, as was her custom, in her right hand. Having occasion to write her signature, she changed her pocket-book to her left hand, then started to go out. Noticing that her right hand was empty, she missed her pocket-book, and turning to a rough-looking individual who had been standing by meantime, exclaimed angrily: "I'll thank you for my pocket-book, Sir."

Two or three of the book-keepers rushed out, expecting to see the man try to escape, but he stood still and calmly answered: "I haven't it, ma'am."

"You certainly have; I laid it down a moment ago here, and you are the only person who could have taken it."

"I beg your pardon, ma'am," said the stranger, "but I am no thief. I have not got your pocket-book."

"I'll have you arrested and searched," cried the irate lady. "As you please," responded the man.

And as the madam tried to open the door to call a policeman, she discovered her purse in her left hand. The stranger smilingly listened to a profuse and prolonged apology.

A KIND DEED'S REWARD.

In 1864 Capt. R. B. Stearns, of the Seventh Vermont Regiment, was taken to Mobile, Ala., as prisoner of war, when he was accosted by a rebel naval officer, who inquired whether he could do him any service, stating that he had been a prisoner in Fort Warren, Boston harbor, where he was so kindly treated that he would like to return the favor. Capt. Stearns gladly availed himself of the offer, and was so well served by his generous foe that at the close of the war he wrote him a warm letter of thanks, and a few days ago was agreeably surprised to hear that his letter had restored the rebel to full citizenship; for, although his case did not quite meet the rules laid down, he showed Stearns' letter to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and it did the business for him.

LIFE IN THE WEST.

OLD TIMES ON THE MISSISSIPI.

BY MARK TWAIN.

IV.

THE "CUB" PILOT'S EDUCATION NEARLY COMPLETED.

Whosoever has done me the courtesy to read my chapters which have preceded this may possibly wonder that I deal so minutely with piloting as a science. It was the prime purpose of these articles, and I am not quite done yet. I wish to show, in the most patient and painstaking way, what a wonderful science it is. Ship channels are buoyed and lighted; and therefore it is a comparatively easy undertaking to learn to run them; clear-water rivers, with gravel bottoms, change their channels very gradually, and therefore one needs to learn them but once; but piloting becomes another matter when you apply it to vast streams like the Mississippi and the Missouri, whose alluvial banks cave and change constantly, whose snags are always hunting up new quarters, whose sand-bars are never at rest, whose channels are forever dodging and shirking, and whose obstructions must be confronted in all nights and all weathers without the aid of a single light-house or a single buoy; for there is neither light nor buoy to be found anywhere in all this three or four thousand miles of villainous river. I feel justified in enlarging upon this great science for the reason that I feel sure no one has ever yet written a paragraph about it who had piloted a steam-boat himself, and so had a practical knowledge of the subject. If the theme were hackneyed I should be obliged to deal gently with the reader; but since it is wholly new, I have felt at liberty to take up a considerable degree of room with it.

When I had learned the name and position of every visible feature of the river; when I had so mastered its shape that I could shut my eyes and trace it from St. Louis to New-Orleans; when I had learned to read the face of the water as one would cull the news from the morning paper; and finally, when I had trained my dull memory to treasure up an endless array of soundings and crossing-marks, and keep fast hold of them, I judged that my education was complete: so I got to tilting my cap to the side of my head, and wearing a tooth-pick in my mouth at the wheel. Mr. B—— had his eye on these airs. One day he said:

"What is the height of that bank yonder, at Burgess's?"

"How can I tell, Sir? It is three-quarters of a mile away."

"Very poor eye—very poor. Take the glass."

I took the glass, and presently said:

"I can't tell. I suppose that that bank is about a foot and a half high."

"Foot and a half! That's a six-foot bank. How high was the bank along here last trip?"

"I don't know; I never noticed."

"You didn't? Well, you must always do it hereafter."

"Why?"

"Because you'll have to know a good many things that it tells you. For one thing, it tells you the stage of the river—tells you whether there's more water or less in the river along here than there was last trip."

"The leads tell me that." I rather thought I had the advantage of him there.

"Yes, but suppose the leads lie? The bank would tell you so, and then you'd stir those leadsmen up a bit. There was a ten-foot bank here last trip, and there is only a six-foot bank now. What does that signify?"

"That the river is four feet higher than it was last trip."

"Very good. Is the river rising or falling?"

"Rising."

"No it ain't."

"I guess I am right, Sir. Yonder is some drift-wood floating down the stream."

"A rise *starts* the drift-wood, but then it keeps on floating a while after the river is done rising. Now the bank will tell you about this. Wait till you come to a place where it shelves a little. Now here; do you see this narrow belt of fine sediment? That was deposited while the water was higher. You see the drift-wood begins to strand, too. The bank helps in other ways. Do you see that stump on the false point?"

"Ay, ay, Sir."

"Well, the water is just up to the roots of it. You must make a note of that."

"Why?"

"Because that means that there's seven feet in the chute of 103."

"But 103 is a long way up the river yet."

"That's where the benefit of the bank comes in. There is water enough in 103 now, yet there may not be by the time we get there; but the bank will keep us posted all along. You don't run close chutes on a falling river, up-stream, and there are precious few of them that you are allowed to run at all down-stream. There's a law of the United States against it. The river may be rising by the time we get to 103, and in that case we'll run it. We are drawing—how much?"

"Six feet aft—six and a half forward."

"Well, you do seem to know something."

"But what I particularly want to know is, if I have got to keep up an everlasting measuring of the banks of this river, twelve hundred miles, mouth in and mouth out?"

"Of course!"

My emotions were too deep for words for a while. Presently I said:

"And how about these chutes? Are there many of them?"

"I should say so. I fancy we shan't run any of the river this trip as you've ever seen it run before so to speak. If the river begins to rise again, we'll go up behind bars that you've always seen standing out of the river, high and dry like the roof of a house; we'll cut across low places that you've never noticed at all, right through the middle of bars that cover fifty acres of river; we'll creep through cracks where you've always thought was solid land; we'll dart through the woods and leave twenty-five miles of river off to one side; we'll see the hind-side of every island between New-Orleans and Cairo."

"Then I've got to go to work and learn just as much more river as I already know."

"Just about twice as much more, as near as you can come at it."

"Well, one lives to find out. I think I was a fool when I went into this business."

"Yes, that is true. And you are yet. But you'll not be when you've learned it."

"Ah, I never can learn it."

"I will see that you *do*."

By and by I ventured again:

"Have I got to learn all this thing just as I know the rest of the river—shapes and all—and so I can run it at night?"

"Yes. And you've got to have good fair marks from one end of the river to the other, that will help the bank tell you when there is water enough in each of these countless places—like that stump, you know. When the river first begins to rise, you can run half a dozen of the deepest of them; when it rises a foot more you can run another dozen; the next foot will add a couple of dozen, and so on; so you see you have to know your banks and marks to a dead moral certainty, and never get them mixed; for when you start through one of those cracks, there's no backing out again, as there is in the big river; you've got to go through, or stay there six months if you get caught on a falling river. There are about fifty of these cracks which you can't run at all except when the river is brim full and over the banks."

"This new lesson is a cheerful prospect."

"Cheerful enough. And mind what I've just told you; when you start into one of those places you've got to go through. They are too narrow to turn around in, too crooked to back out of, and the shoal water is always *up at the head*; never elsewhere. And the head of them is always likely to be filling up, little by little, so that the marks you reckon their depth by, this season, may not answer for next."

"Learn a new set, then, every year?"

"Exactly. Cramp her up to the bar! What are you standing up through the middle of the river for?"

The next few months showed me strange things. On the same day that we held the conversation above narrated, we met a great rise coming down the river. The whole vast face of the stream was black with drifting dead logs, broken boughs, and great trees that had caved in and been washed away. It required the nicest steering to pick one's way through this rushing raft, even in the day-time, when crossing from point to point; and at night the difficulty was mightily increased; every now and then a huge log, lying deep in the water, would suddenly appear right under our bows, coming head-on; no use to try to avoid it then; we could only stop the engines, and one wheel would walk over that log from one end to the other, keeping up a thundering racket, and careening the boat in a way that was very uncomfortable to passengers. Now and then we would hit one of these sunken logs a rattling bang, dead in the centre, with a full head of steam, and it would stun the boat as if she had hit a continent. Sometimes this log would lodge and stay right across our nose, and back the Mississippi up before it; we would have to do a little craw-fishing, then, to get away from the obstruction. We often hit *white* logs, in the dark, for we could not see them till we were right on them; but a black log is a pretty distinct object at night. A white snag is an ugly customer when the daylight is gone.

Of course, on the great rise, down came a swarm of prodigious timber-rafts from the head-waters of the Mississippi, coal-barges from Pittsburg, little trading scows from everywhere, and broad-horns from "Posey County," Indiana, freighted with "fruit and furniture"—the usual term for describing it, though in plain English the freight thus aggrandized was hoop-poles and pumpkins. Pilots bore a mortal hatred to these craft; and it was returned with usury. The law required all such helpless traders to keep a light burning, but it was a law that was often broken. All of a sudden, on a murky night, a light would hop up, right under our bows, almost, and an agonized voice, with the backwoods "whang" to it, would wail out:

"Whar'n the —— you goin' to! Cain't you see nothin', you dash-dashed aig-suckin', sheep-steal'n', one-eyed son of a stuffed monkey!"

Then for an instant, as we whistled by, the red glare from our furnaces would reveal the scow and the form of the gesticulating orator as if under a lightning-flash, and in that instant our firemen and deck-hands would send and receive a tempest of missiles and profanity, one of our wheels would walk off with the crashing fragments of a steering-oar, and down the dead blackness would shut again. And that flatboatman would be sure to go into New-Orleans and sue our boat, swearing stoutly that he had a light burning all the time, when in truth his gang had the lantern down below to sing, and lie, and drink, and gamble by, and no watch on deck. Once, at night, in one of those forest-bordered crevices, (behind an island,) which steam-boatmen intensely describe with the phrase "as dark as the inside of a cow," we should have eaten up a Posey County family, fruit, furniture, and all, but that they happened to be fiddling down below, and we just caught the sound of the music in time to sheer off, doing no serious damage, unfortunately, but coming so near it that we had good hopes for a moment. These people brought up their lantern, then, of course; and as we backed and filled to get away, the precious family stood in the light of it—both sexes and various ages—and cursed us all till everything turned blue. Once a coal-boatman sent a bullet through our pilot-house when we borrowed a steering-oar of him in a very narrow place.

During this big rise these small-fry craft were an intolerable nuisance. We were running chute after chute—a new world to me—and if there was a particularly cramped place in a chute, we would be pretty sure to meet a broad-horn there; and if he failed to be there, we would find him in a still worse locality, namely, the head of the chute, on the shoal water. And then there would be no end of profane cordialities exchanged.

Sometimes, in the big river, when we would be feeling our way cautiously along through a fog, the deep hush would suddenly be broken by yells and a clamor of tin pans, and all in an instant a log raft would appear vaguely through the webby veil, close upon us; and then we did not wait to swap knives, but snatched our engine bells out by the roots and piled on all the steam we had, to scramble out of the way! One doesn't hit a rock or a solid log raft with a steamboat when he can get excused.

You will hardly believe it, but many steamboat clerks always carried a large assortment of religious tracts with them in those old departed steamboating days. Indeed they did. Twenty times a day we would be cramping up around a bar, while a string of these small-fry rascals were drifting down into the head of the bend away above and beyond us a couple of miles. Now a skiff would dart away from one of them and come fighting its laborious way across the desert of water. It would "ease all," in the shadow of our forecastle, and the panting oarsman would shout, "Gimme a pa-a-per!" as the skiff drifted swiftly astern. The clerk would throw over a file of New-Orleans journals. If these were picked up *without comment*, you might notice that now a dozen other skiffs had been drifting down upon us without saying anything. You understand, they had been waiting to see how No. 1 was going to fare. No. 1 making no comment, all the rest would bend to their oars and come on, now; and as fast as they came the clerk would heave over neat bundles of religious tracts tied to shingles. The amount of hard swearing which twelve packages of religious literature will command when impartially divided up among twelve raftsmen's crews, who have pulled a heavy skiff two miles on a hot day to get them, is simply incredible.

As I have said, the big rise brought a new world under my vision. By the time the river was over its banks we had forsaken our old paths and were hourly climbing over bars that had stood ten feet out of water before; we were shaving stumpy shores, like that of the foot at Madrid Bend, which I had always seen avoided before; we were clattering through chutes like that of 82, where the opening at the foot was an unbroken wall of timber till our nose was almost at the very spot. Some of these chutes were utter solitudes. The dense, untouched forest overhung both banks of the crooked little crack, and one could believe that human creatures had never intruded there before. The swinging grape-vines, the grassy nooks and vistas glimpsed as we swept by, the flowering creepers waving their red blossoms from the tops of dead trunks, and all the spendthrift richness of the forest foliage, were wasted and thrown away there. The chutes were lovely places to steer in; they were deep, except at the head; the current was gentle; under the "points" the water was absolutely dead, and the invisible banks so bluff that where the tender willow thickets projected you could bury your boat's broadside in them as you tore along, and then you seemed fairly to fly.

Behind other islands we found wretched little farms, and wretcheder little log-cabins; there were crazy rail-fences sticking a foot or two above the water, with one or two jeans-clad, chills-racked, yellow-faced male miserables roosting on the top rail, elbows on knees, jaws in hands, grinding tobacco and discharging the result at floating chips through crevices left by lost milk-teeth; while the rest of the family and the few farm animals were huddled together in an empty wood-flat riding at her moorings close at hand. In this flat-boat the family would have to cook and eat and sleep for a lesser or greater number of days, (or possibly weeks,) until the river should fall two or three feet and let them get back to their log-cabin and their chills again—chills being a merciful provision of an all-wise Providence to enable them to take exercise without exertion. And this sort of watery camping out was a thing which these people were rather liable to be treated to a couple of times a year: by the December rise out of the Ohio, and the June rise out of the Mississippi. And yet these were kindly dispensations, for they at least enabled the poor things to rise from the dead now and then, and look upon life when a steam-boat went by. They appreciated the blessing, too, for they spread their mouths and eyes wide open and made the most of these occasions. Now what could these banished creatures find to do to keep them from dying of the blues during the low-water season!

Once, in one of these lovely island chutes, we found our course completely bridged by a great fallen tree. This will serve to show how narrow some of the chutes were. The passengers had an hour's recreation in a virgin wilderness, while the boat-hands chopped the bridge away; for there was no such thing as turning back, you comprehend.

From Cairo to Baton Rouge, when the river is over its banks, you have no particular trouble in the night, for the thousand-mile wall of dense forest that guards the two banks all the way is only gapped with a farm or wood-yard opening at intervals, and so you can't "get out of the river" much easier than you could get out of a fenced lane; but from Baton Rouge to New-Orleans it is a different matter. The river is more than a mile wide, and very deep—as much as two hundred feet in places. Both banks, for a good deal over a hundred miles, are shorn of their timber and bordered by continuous sugar plantations, with only here and there a scattering sapling or row of ornamental China-trees. The timber is shorn off clear to the rear of the plantations, from two to four miles. When the first frost threatens to come, the planters snatch off their crops in a hurry. When they have finished grinding the cane, they form the refuse of the stalks (which they call *bagasse*) into great piles and set fire to them, though in other sugar countries the bagasse is used for fuel in the furnaces of the sugar mills. Now the piles of damp bagasse burn slowly, and smoke like Satan's own kitchen.

An embankment ten or fifteen feet high guards both banks of the Mississippi all the way down that lower end of the river, and this embankment is set back from the edge of the shore from ten to perhaps a hundred feet, according to circumstances; say thirty or forty feet, as a general thing. Fill that whole region with an impenetrable gloom of smoke from a hundred miles of burning bagasse piles, when the river is over the banks, and turn a steam-boat loose along there at midnight and see how she will feel. And see how you will feel, too! You find yourself away out in the midst of a vague dim sea that is shoreless, that fades out and loses itself in the murky distance; for you cannot discern the thin rib of embankment, and you are always imagining you see a straggling tree when you don't. The plantations themselves are transformed by the smoke, and look like a part of the sea. All through your watch you are tortured with the exquisite misery of uncertainty. You hope you are keeping in the river, but you do not know. All that you are sure about is that you are likely to be within six feet of the bank *and* destruction, when you think you are a good half-mile from shore. And you are sure, also, that if you chance suddenly to fetch up against the embankment and topple your chimneys overboard, you will have the small comfort of knowing that it is about what you were expecting to do. One of the great Vicksburg packets darted out into a sugar plantation one night, at such a time, and had to stay there a week. But there was no novelty about it; it had often been done before.

I thought I had finished this number, but I wish to add a curious thing, while it is in my mind. It is only relevant in that it is connected with piloting. There used to be an excellent pilot on the river, a Mr. X., who was a somnambulist. It was said that if his mind was troubled about a bad piece of river, he was pretty sure to get up and walk in his sleep and do strange things. He was once fellow-pilot for a trip or two with George E——, on a great New-Orleans passenger packet. During a considerable part of the first trip George was uneasy, but got over it by and by, as X. seemed content to stay in his bed when asleep. Late one night the boat was approaching Helena, Arkansas; the water was low, and the crossing above the town in a very blind and tangled condition. X. had seen the crossing since E—— had, and as the night was particularly drizzly, sullen, and dark, E—— was considering whether he had not better have X. called to assist in running the place, when the door opened and X. walked in. Now on very dark nights, light is a deadly enemy to piloting; you are aware that if you stand in a lighted room, on such a night, you cannot see things in the street to any purpose; but if you put out the lights and stand in the gloom you can make out objects in the street pretty well. So, on very dark nights, pilots do not smoke; they allow no fire in the pilot-house stove if there is a crack which can allow the least ray to escape; they order the furnaces to be curtained with huge tarpaulins and the skylights to be closely blinded. Then no light whatever issues from the boat. The undefinable shape that now entered the pilot-house had Mr. X.'s voice. This said—

"Let me take her, Mr. E——; I've seen this place since you have, and it is so crooked that I reckon I can run it myself easier than I could tell you how to do it."

"It is kind of you, and I swear I am willing. I haven't got another drop of perspiration left in me. I have been spinning around and around the wheel like a squirrel. It is so dark I can't tell which way she is swinging till she is coming around like a whirligig."

So E—— took a seat on the bench, panting and breathless. The black phantom assumed the wheel without saying anything, steadied the waltzing steamer with a turn or two, and then stood at ease, coaxing her a little to this side and then to that, as gently and as sweetly as if the time had been noon-day. When E—— observed this marvel of steering, he wished he had not confessed! He stared, and wondered, and finally said:

"Well, I thought I knew how to steer a steam-boat, but that was another mistake of mine."

X. said nothing, but went serenely on with his work. He rang for leads; he rang to slow down the steam; he worked the boat carefully and neatly into invisible marks, then stood at the centre of the wheel and peered out blandly into the blackness, fore and aft, to verify his position; as the leads shoaled more and more, he stopped the engines entirely, and the dead silence and suspense of "drifting" followed; when the shoalest water was struck he cracked on the steam, carried her handsomely over, and then began to work her warily into the next system of shoal marks; the same patient, heedful use of leads and engines followed, the boat slipped through without touching bottom, and entered upon the third and last intricacy of the crossing; imperceptibly she moved through the gloom, crept by inches into her marks, drifted tediously till the shoalest water was cried, and then, under a tremendous head of steam, went swinging over the reef and away into deep water and safety!

E—— let his long-pent breath pour out in a long, relieving sigh, and said:

"That's the sweetest piece of piloting that was ever done on the Mississippi River! I wouldn't believed it could be done, if I hadn't seen it."

There was no reply, and he added,

"Just hold her five minutes longer, partner, and let me run down and get a cup of coffee."

A minute later E—— was biting into a pie down in the "texas," and comforting himself with coffee. Just then the night watchman happened in, and was about to happen out again, when he noticed E——, and exclaimed:

"Who is at the wheel, Sir?"

"X."

"Dart for the pilot-house, quicker than lightning!"

The next moment both men were flying up the pilot-house companion way, three steps at a jump! Nobody there! The great steamer was whistling down the middle of the river at her own sweet will! The watchman shot out of the place again; E—— seized the wheel, set an engine back with power, and held his breath while the boat reluctantly swung away from a "towhead" which she was about to knock into the middle of the Gulf of Mexico!

By and by the watchman came back and said:

"Didn't that lunatic tell you he was asleep when he first came up here?"

"No."

"Well, he was. I found him walking along on top of the railings, just as unconcerned as another man would walk a pavement; and I put him to bed; now just this minute there he was again, away astern, going through that sort of tight-rope deviltry the same as before."

"Well, I think I'll stay by, next time he has one of those fits. But I hope he'll have them often. You just ought to have seen him take this boat through Helena crossing. *I* never saw anything so gaudy before. And if he can do such gold-leaf, kid-glove, diamond-breast-pin piloting when he is sound asleep, what *couldn't* he do if he was dead!"

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

GIFT TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

The Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* says that in 1861 a very remarkable piece of sculpture was found on the farm of Mr. John Stockton, near Charlottesville, by Dr. W. C. Dabney. It is the representation of a human head, carved out of a very hard stone, and possesses strongly marked Indian features, flat head high cheek bones, sharp chin, &c. The nose has been broken off, but the eyes, mouth, ears, and even the wrinkles in the face are fully developed. The head is attached to a short neck, which is hollow, and there is also a hole in the back of the head, indicating a design to attach the image to the wall or upon a pole. Dr. Dabney had called the attention of many friends to this curiosity, and through some of them it became known to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington that such a relic of antiquity was in his possession. He was written to in regard to it a few days since by Dr. Spencer F. Baird, the Secretary of the Institute, and having concluded to contribute his curious specimen of ancient sculpture to the museum of the "Smithsonian," it was forwarded by express. According to tradition, there is an Indian burial ground on Mr. Stockton's farm, though not in the immediate locality where the image was found.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

DISCUSSION OF THE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT QUESTION.

THE CRIMINAL CLASSES—IT IS CHARGED THAT THEY ARE TREATED WITH TOO MUCH CONSIDERATION—THE SENATE VOTES TO RETAIN THE DEATH PENALTY IN THE CODE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1875.

For some time past the question of the abolition of capital punishment has been before the Italian Parliament. It has surprised a good many that, with such a large number of other important measures pending and demanding immediate attention, the members of the Legislature should stop their work to discuss a subject which could be, without the slightest detriment, postponed. Indeed, the surprise is increased when it is remembered that the actual condition of public security in Italy is such as to demand that no penalties shall be removed which are calculated to increase the terrors of retributive justice in the reckless criminal mind. The charge is made that the outlaw classes in Italy are treated with too much lenity by the tribunals of the country, the natural effect of which has been, as it everywhere must be, to increase instead of diminish the number of cases of violence against property and life. The inopportuneness of any action at present was recognized by most reflecting persons; but the party of impatient sentimentalists pressed the question and action had to be taken. The Senate of the Kingdom has put the matter to rest by its vote of day before yesterday, and the death penalty is to be retained in the criminal code. The vote was 73 against 36—a majority so large as to give emphasis to the decision in the upper house of Parliament. But a step in the opposite direction has been taken; for in Tuscany, where for many years capital punishment has not legally existed, the general law of the Kingdom is after this to be applied. In forming the union of Italy the local law of some of the provinces was respected, and in several particulars Tuscany formed one of the most conspicuous exceptions. The wish and tendency is to bring the whole country under a uniform system, but not so suddenly as to run abruptly against the prejudices of old associations.

THE STATE OF SOCIETY IN SICILY.

It is to be hoped that after such an example of steadiness given by Parliament, the measure introduced by the Ministry for special penalties to secure better order in Sicily, and other districts in which bands of outlaws, with robberies and murders, have reduced society to a semi-chaotic state, will receive the sanction of the legislative body. For some reason, which it is not easy to explain, the Italian is much less robust than the Anglo-Saxon stomach when measures of law are to be digested, or existing laws applied for the punishment of brigands and assassins, and others of the worst class of offenders. In the tribunals a great variety of "extenuating circumstances" are taken account of, and the minds of jurymen have in some cases been so worked upon by "highfalutin" considerations as to make trial by the jury system almost a farce. A single case like that of the atrocious assassination a few weeks back, here in Rome, of Signor Sonzogno, the editor of *La Capitale*, has given force to the opinion and feeling that punishment for such crimes must be prompt, severe, and sure. One may often hear the declaration made that a *sicaris* may be hired for five-and-twenty francs to execute another's revenge, if there is a reasonable chance that the cut-throat mercenary may escape detection, or get off with his life. In the case of the murder referred to, the authorities are going forward with the investigation, and there is already sufficient evidence to show that the assassin was the paid agent of another, and had never held any relations with the victim of his crime. The action of Parliament is not yet taken upon the proposal to do away with public executions. The question it still under examination, and the demand is loudly made that it shall be resolved in the sense of abolition, in accord with the conviction that such spectacles have a brutalizing influence upon the masses, instead of leaving an impression of salutary terror. In extending the law for capital punishment over provinces of Italy in which it did not before exist, the example of Germany is cited, where since the union the law has been made general and applied to districts before exempt from such rigorous penalties. We are, on the whole, forced to believe that what may seem like a backward step will in effect lead to good results, or to give new confidence to orderly citizens and new strength to public security, the first duty and the first care of a government which wishes to have the respect and praise of those under its control or of neighboring populations.

THE INACTION OF PARLIAMENT.

As for Parliament, the dawdling languor of its action, or inaction, so much complained of in the past, brings down upon it anew the criticisms of the newspapers of all parties. This body, which should be the heart and centre of the political life of the country, threatens to finish in complete inanition—a hollow shell in which the kernel is dried up. There are examples of more energetic and useful progress made in legislation in despotic governments, where the direction of affairs is in the hands of a committee of Ministers nominated by the sovereign, without consultation with elective bodies. Garibaldi has not shown himself in his place in the Chamber since he took the oath as Deputy, a month back. The Cardinal Antonelli—worn-out rag of a Secretary of State that he is—is much more active, and is laying out work for all Europe, while these peace-at-any-price people are warbling the country into a sound sleep. The Encyclica of the pontiff, addressed to the Bishops of Germany, has made the antagonism of parties more obstinate than ever, and there is less hope than before of conciliation. The Holy Father has tied himself indissolubly to the traditions of his predecessors, and for this heritage, and the patrimony of infallibility just put upon him by the testament of the Council, he will fight to the last. Meanwhile, his Holiness continues to be as much as ever an object of interest to the foreign curiosity-hunters visiting Rome. Every week companies of hundreds, made up of various nationalities, go to the Vatican, and the Pope receives them all with smiling benevolence, and makes to them a speech, for which he is as ready as Andrew Johnson. Besides these, committees with a special commission, find no difficulty in gaining an entrance, furnished as they are with the golden key of rich gifts of ready money, collected in the high and low places of the wide Catholic world. These sums range from ten to one hundred thousand francs. There is no reason to complain of lukewarm devotion among declared friends, and the experience of the past four years has proved that the voluntary system works well. Msgr. Simeoni, lately Secretary of the Propaganda, selected by the Pope as his Nuncio at the court of the new King of Spain, is still in Rome, waiting for the sky to clear a little before setting off for his new post. The faith of the Vatican in Spanish affairs is still shaky, and the foot of the Pope is not yet put down flat in final favor of either one or the other of the royal aspirants. No one seems to be at all confident how matters are at last coming out. Spain is principally reckoned upon as the stone on which the lever is to rest to lift up the great weight now bearing down the hierarchy. But the moment has not yet arrived for calling all hands to the bars.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE. FURNISHED.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 317 West 51st st., built five years ago, and two years ago put in thorough order, frescoed, &c.; furnished complete; carpets by Ryatt, mirrors by Whittemore, furniture by Phelps, Doremus & Co.; gas fixtures by Nicol, Davison & Co., curtains and lambrequins by Kelty; price $28,600; $20,000 may remain; possession April 1, if wanted. Can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 556 8th av.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WISHES to sell or to rent their house on 30th st., near 4th av., for a term of years; it is four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, 24x55x100; has been built by day's work, and furnished to order by Pottier & Stymus; will be let to a first-class private family; good references required.

House can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M.
Permits obtained with
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, will sell at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, March 24, at 12 o'clock, the valuable three-story and basement high-stoop dwelling, No. 155 Thompson st., 25x46x75.

Particulars at No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE DWELLings, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway; hard wood finish, hall and stairs being wainscoted; elevated cars to 59th st. in about four months; corner $23,000, easterly house $19,000; originally $27,000 and $23,000; also No. 308 West 58th st., $36,000, or to let. WM. REDELL, No 985 8th av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BROWN-STONE, English basement, 19x50x100, No. 347 Lexington av.; high stoop, brown stone, three stories, 19x50x100, No. 207 East 45th st., against one high stoop house in the central part of the City. Apply to owner,
H. CHAMPIN, No. 43 Exchange place.

FOR SALE—AN EIGHT ROOM COTTAGE, WITH modern improvements, in first-class neighborhood, convenient to horse or steam cars, situate in Twenty-third Ward, on high ground; terms reasonable. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania, New-York.

A—FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE AND FIRST-class four story high stoop brown stone No. 231 West 45th st., near Broadway, in fee, size 21x56x100; also, No. 105 West 28th st., three story brown stone. Apply to R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15.

FOR SALE.—POSSESSION—THE FINE HIGH-stoop house, No. 584 7th av., a few doors from 42d st. and Broadway; fine order; all improvements; will be sold for one-half it must be worth in a few years for business purposes. Apply on premises or to owner, No. 723 6th av.

A MAGNIFICENT ESTATE AND GENTLEMAN'S country residence, with costly and valuable improvements, for sale at less than cost of latter; a large and exceedingly choice property, fully equipped and finely stocked; terms easy. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,853, New-York City.

FIFTY-SIXTH ST., NORTH SIDE, NEAR 5TH AV.—For sale at a low figure, a handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone residence, 25 feet front; finished in hard-wood, and in good order. For particulars apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, rooms G and H, basement.

ONLY $40,000 ASKED.—A NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, between 5th and 6th avs. in 55th st.; extension dining-room, butler's pantry, separate laundry, back stairs, cabinet finish. Terms easy. Apply promptly.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

A BARGAIN IF TAKEN THIS WEEK.—A neat two story house, eight rooms; fine location in Twenty-third Ward; terms easy; sold to close an estate; a bargain. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT,
No. 2 New-Chambers st., New-York.

MURRAY HILL.—38TH ST., NEAR PARK AV.: an elegantly frescoed four-story brown-stone private dwelling for sale, with or without fine furniture, paintings, &c., for $40,000; possession. LAMSON & SON, No. 6 Pine st. (F48)

MADISON AV., NEAR 54TH ST.—FOR SALE, a beautiful four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone residence, 20x55x80, finished in hard wood throughout. For particulars, apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY building on Crosby st., just below Spring st.; size 72x100; also, for sale or lease five-story and basement building on Broadway, below Houston st., 34x200.
J. S. MATHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE ELEGANT four-story high stoop brown-stone house No. 109 East 16th st., with all modern improvements.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker,
No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO NEW brown-stone houses on 123d st., (Nos. 9 and 11,) west of 5th av.; open from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M. Address J. M. FIELDS, No. 102 111th st.

FOR SALE.—ON MURRAY HILL, A NEW FOUR-story, high-stoop, well-planned, cabinet-finished brown-stone dwelling, at $28,000 to a prompt buyer. LAMSON & SON, No. 6 Pine st. (F52)

FOR SALE, CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 421 West 50th st., three-story and basement, brick, 16.8x50x100 feet. Apply on premises or of owner, No. 411 West 49th st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A BEAUTIFUL little home trimmed in elegant style; complete in every respect. For particulars address Box No. 227 *Herald* Office.

D. M. SEAMAN
Solicits the patronage of owners wishing to RENT or SELL their houses. OFFICE NO. 14 PINE ST.

FOUND AT LAST.—PERFECT COOKING RANGES that heat the rooms above economical, durable; warranted. BULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av. and 23d st., N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

In the 7th av., 100 feet south of Sterling place, within two blocks of the main entrance of Prospect Park, one three-story, 20x50, brown-stone-front house; the parlor story superbly finished in cabinet, black walnut, mounted with real bronze hardware; rich black walnut mantels, cloak closets, sliding-doors. This is a first-class house; especial care has been paid to the plumbing work, which has all the latest improvements. Abundant closet room.

Also, one of the same dimensions on Sterling place, 100 feet west of the 7th av.; less expensively finished.

And two, 18.8x50, on Carroll st., west of Clinton st., with all improvements, will be sold very low. Apply to
ARMSTRONG & BLACKLIN,
Nos. 223 Fulton st. and 348 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON CARROLL PLACE, NEAR CARroll Park, five first-class three-story basement and subcellar brown-stone-front houses, 20x40; lot 130 feet deep, including 30 feet court yard; within ten minutes' walk from Hamilton ferry; accessible by car routes to Fulton and Catharine ferries, and within walking distances of Prospect Park; terms very easy. For further particulars apply to C. & W. J. BEDELL, builders and owners, No. 327 Smith st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

$3.500, $4,000, $4,500, $5,000, $5,500, $6,000 will buy two and three story brick and frame dwellings, modern improvements, containing seven to twelve rooms, on easy terms, near ferries.
O. V. HOLCOMB,
No. 138 Broadway, Williamsburg.

$7,500 WILL BUY A THREE-STORY English-basement brown-stone house, eight minutes' walk from ferry; Sackett st., near Court st. F. R. STEVENSON, No. 330 Court st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT DElancey's Neck, within one and one-half miles of Mamaroneck depot and twenty miles from New-York and New-Haven depot at 42d st.; ten acres tastefully laid out in lawn, garden, and orchard; good view of the Sound; neighborhood first-class; good cottage house of ten rooms; carriage-house, &c. Will be sold low; terms easy. Address, OWNER, Post Office box 2,720 New-York City.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Babylon, Long Island—For sale or to lease; ten acres of land, two-story, French-roof, tower and extension dwelling-house, stables and carriage-house, laundry, ice-house, (containing forty-six tons,) hennery, sheds, cow-houses, fruit and shade trees; four minutes from station; sixteen trains daily; one hour from City. Inquire of owner, E. DODD, No. 3 Bleecker st.

VILLA SITES.

The loveliest scenery within thirty miles of New-York; splendidly situated on Hudson River and on Rockland Lake; pure air, pure water, pure ice, and high ground, with twenty miles of river, lake and mountain in full view, mingled in pictures of marvelous beauty, unequaled anywhere. Apply to
P. C. ANTHONY, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 91.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—THE HOboken Land and Improvement Company have several houses on Hudson and River sts. to let; the locality is a desirable one, and the buildings are in good order. For particulars apply to T. C. DUNN, Agent, No. 3 Newark st., office of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company.

FARM FOR SALE—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES, EXcellent soil, all in grass; healthy location, pure water, fine bearing orchard, good buildings; five hours from New-York in Pennsylvania, by New-Jersey Central Railroad; easy terms. Price $4,000; cheap.
D. PRINCE, No. 1 Bond st.

COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO rent at Ridgewood, N. J., by Erie Railroad.—New and elegant dwelling-house, thirteen rooms, all modern improvements; four acres of land; good fruit and short distance from depot. Apply to GEORGE DOUGLAS, No. 79 Cedar st., New-York, Room No. 13.

FOR SALE OR RENT—NORTH SHORE, LONG Island.—House with ten rooms, good as new; four and a half acres in lawn, garden, &c.; convenient to depot; stores, coal-yard, churches, &c.; splendid view; no fever and ague. Inquire of D. D. BARKER, at A. T. Stewart's, Broadway and Chambers st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

GREENWICH—RIVERSIDE—STAMFORD.—Attractive country homes to rent, furnished and unfurnished, all prices; many others for sale, including several desirable shore front properties. Address
J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR RENT—TWO cottages, eight and twelve rooms, at Hackensack, three minutes from depots, forty minutes from City; rent, $30 and $50; price, $15,000.
B. F. SMITH, No. 248 West 22d st.

TO LET AT ORANGE—A NEATLY FURNISHED house, one to three years; eleven rooms; owner going abroad; on Main st., five minutes' from Brick Church Station; modern improvements. Also, desirable property for sale. A. BALDWIN, 98 Liberty st.

PRIME INVESTMENT OR HOME.—A THIRty-two acre Westchester farm with good modern buildings; five miles north of City; only $12,000; terms easy. A bargain. G. W. DITCHETT,
No. 2 New Chambers st.

WESTERN PROPERTY WANTED—IN EXchange for valuable property in Elizabeth, N. J.; some cash required. Owners, No. 31 Park row, Room No. 13. E. G. DUDLEY.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY SEAT,
WITHIN 45 MINUTES OF WALL ST.

To rent low to a first-class tenant, a very desirable country residence at West Farms, three and a half miles from Harlem by Southern Boulevard. House large and in perfect order, with hot and cold water, gas, &c. Eight and a half acres of land, fine garden and lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade, and evergreen trees. Horse-cars run regularly past the gate to and from Harlem, and to the Harlem and Port Chester Railroad Depot is but a few minutes' drive. This property is very desirable for a gentleman's residence, and will be rented for one or more years, as preferred.
Apply to owner, THOMAS MINFORD,
No. 101 Wall st.

FOR SALE—AT WEST PARK, ON THE WEST side of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, that beautiful residence and farm formerly owned and occupied by Herman Le Roy, subsequently by Col. J. P. B. Dodge, consisting of about 130 acres, mostly improved land. The buildings consist of the family mansion, two cottages, conservatory, hot-houses, several barns, hen-houses, a new ten-pin alley, &c., &c., all complete and in good order; and one of the finest gentleman's residences on the Hudson. The view of the river and surrounding country is unsurpassed. Any one desiring an eligible and healthy country home at a price far below its worth, with but little money to be paid, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, can apply to the undersigned for further particulars. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, A COUNTRY seat containing twenty-five acres, with more land if required, on the Hyde Park Road, one mile north of the Main street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The house is new, spacious, built of brick and finely finished throughout with natural woods; hot and cold water, bath-room, &c. The grounds are highly improved, and were planted twenty years ago with ample fruit, forest, and evergreen trees, and the position is so elevated as to command from the house views of river and mountain, of wide extent and quite unsurpassed. Address S. BAKER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FORDHAM PARK LOTS; PAYMENT can be made in installments; houses erected on very easy terms; depot now in course of construction; only fifteen minutes from 42d st. by Harlem Railroad.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker,
No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, OR EXCHANGE for a City house, a place directly on the Hudson, near Mount St. Vincent; house has every city convenience, one acre garden, fine carriage-house, near steam-boat and cars. Apply by letter to OWNER, No. 60 West 38th st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—NEW HOUSE TO LET; fourteen rooms, hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c.; near depot. Apply to CAREY & GALE, owners, No. 60 Beaver st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

Charles B. Alexander, Esq., Referee.

Will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, March 25, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon,

MAGNIFICENT LARGE DOUBLE MANSION AND THIRTY-THREE LOTS.

Splendid opportunity to buy a superb house and valuable lots, being the highest point, finest view, best location, and most valuable property on top of
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

This elegant Seagrave estate has a fine present and an immense future value, being near to the superb establishments of Messrs. Charles O'Conor, James Gordon Bennett, &c., only forty minutes to Wall st. by RAPID TRANSIT, now running direct to this property.

For maps and particulars apply to
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
Offices, No. 11 Pine st., and branch office, No. 31 East 17th st., Union square.

TO HOUSE HUNTERS AND BUYERS.

Positive sale to balance partnership accounts.
Messrs. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects,
No. 63 East 41st., corner Park av.,

have determined to sell their several properties, consisting of

THREE ELEGANT NEW HOUSES,

known as No. 5 West and Nos. 18 and 20 East 57th st.; also, No. 136 West 27th st., two lots on 10th av., and four lots on East 88th st. This property will be offered at auction, at

UPSET PRICES,
BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 25,

unless previously sold at private sale. Pamphlets, containing terms of sale and diagrams of the houses and lots, can be obtained at the houses, their office, or at the auctioneers', No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE TO CLOSE A JOINT INTEREST—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FIFTH AVENUE AND EAST FORTIETH STREET.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 2, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH AVENUE.—Four lots, north-east corner 5th av. and 92d st., each 25.2x100 feet.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Five lots, south-west corner of 5th av. and 126th st., 99.11x120 feet.

EAST FORTIETH STREET.—The first-class extra wide four-story brown-stone dwelling and lot, No. 18 East 40th st., between 5th and Madison avs. This substantial house contains all modern conveniences, and is extraordinarily well built in every respect. Lot 30x98.9. It will be offered at an upset price and sold to the highest bidder, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms will be made known at sale. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine st.

GEO. H. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

GEORGE H. SCOTT, NO. 5 1-2 PINE ST., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of owner, the following property:

FIFTH AVENUE—No. 72, north-west corner 13th st., known as the Lenox House, four story, high stoop, brown stone, 51.6x60x100.

TWENTY-FIRST STREET—No. 425, opposite Theological Seminary, four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 22x70x104.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET—No. 75, north-west corner 4th av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x55x100.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET—Nos. 71 and 73, adjoining, four story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, each 19x55x100.

Maps and circulars, with full particulars, at the office of the auctioneer, and of Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler, Attorneys, No. 29 Wall st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS,
NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1875.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,

will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1875, leases for the term of three years from May 1, 1875, of certain piers and bulkheads on the North and East Rivers. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

NO. 127 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR IRVING place.—Three-story house, with lot 23x92, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, to close an estate. Maps, &c., at office of RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement. Sale positive.

ALSO,

Special attention paid to sale of household furniture at auction.

COLE & MURPHY, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23, AT 12 o'clock, at the City Sales-room, No. 379 Fulton st., Brooklyn—The valuable property No. 40 Clinton st., between Pierrepont and Fulton, lot 46.7x100, with three-story brick mansion 41x53, twenty-three rooms, gas-fixtures, all improvements, Hill & Benton steam-heater; party wall adjoining. One-half of purchase may remain.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—TO rent fully furnished, a large and pleasant house in fine order, with stable, carriage-house, garden, &c., and use of a horse and cow; within ten minutes' walk of Sailors' Snug Harbor and West New-Brighton Landings. Apply to HUNTINGTON & RICHARDS, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

FORTY SEVENTH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house to let, unfurnished; all improvements; unexceptionable location; a room reserved for a physician, who would also board with the occupant if agreeable. Address Dr. F. B., TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO RENT—NO. 22 EAST 58TH ST. THIS NEW cabinet finished dwelling reasonably to a good tenant.
Seen by permit only from
LAMSON & SON, No. 6 Pine st. (F65.)

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100. The house will be put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP THORoughly furnished house of medium size, on Murray Hill, near 5th av.; to a family without small children, a low rental would be named. For particulars, address B., Post Office Box No. 4,983.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE PROPerty No. 46 Union square, third house west of Broadway; size 33 by 210 deep, running through to 13th st.; can be altered to suit. Apply to J. R. FRANKLIN, on the premises.

TO LET.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE, ten rooms, in Armonck, Westchester County, near Kensico Station, Harlem Railroad; fine garden, with stable if desired. For further particulars apply to Mrs. CARR, No. 58 East 79th st., New-York.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—POSSESSION AT once—The fine high-stoop house No. 586 7th av., near 42d st. and Broadway cars; all improvements; fine order; $1,500. Apply on premises, or to owner, No. 723 6th av.

TO LET—NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—Elegant brick house; ten rooms, gas and water; in perfect order and completely furnished. To first-class tenant (by the year) $75 per month.
H. C. H. & CO., No. 15 Warren st.

APRIL LIST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses; reduced rents!!! On and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs.
Offices, No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

HOUSE NO. 140 WEST 4TH ST., NEAR 6TH av., to let; also, lots to lease on 3d av., near 24th st., Brooklyn. Apply to ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

$1,400.—TO LET.—IN 45TH ST., A THREE-story brick and brown-stone house; good order; very desirable. OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway and 17th st.

IRVING PLACE.—THREE DESIRABLE DWELLings to let at reduced rentals, $1,600, $1,700, $2,300. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 35 East 17th st., or WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SECOND FLOOR OF FIVE rooms in Greenwich st., between Bank and West 11th sts. Apply to T. J. RUSH,
No. 90 Bank st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTH AV. AND 44TH ST.—APARTMENTS, in suites of three to eight rooms, to lease by the year. The rooms are spacious and luxurious, sunny, pure air, hot and cold water, baths, and closets in abundance.

The buildings are as nearly fire-proof as can be. Elevator, steam laundry, table d'hote served by an able caterer. These apartments have every improvement and convenience that can be devised to give parties all the comforts and privacy of a home without the care of housekeeping. Apply at No. 561 6th av., to
JAMES P. COLT.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, ABOUT ONE MILE from the station, on high ground, with beautiful views of the Hudson River both north and south. The property consists of a stone mansion, newly painted and decorated throughout and fully furnished, with large stone stable and outbuildings; there are thirty-two acres of ground; fine garden, &c. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A HOUSE OF TWELVE rooms, with stable and six lots of ground, plenty of fruit, &c., on 104th st., between 9th and 10th avs. Rent, $650 per year.
Apply to JAMES W. COATES,
No. 277 Hudson st.

$1,400 A YEAR.—TO RENT, A FOUR-STORY and attic English basement house in West 22d st., convenient to the Elevated Railroad and Twenty-third street cars; location unexceptionable. Apply at No. 161 West 13th st., or on the premises, No. 407 West 22d st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE to rent, handsomely furnished; rent moderate to a careful tenant. Address 5th av. and 130th st., care Station L.

$1,500 RENT FOR A FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, No. 50 East 74th st., or will sell at a great sacrifice. FRANKFIELD, owner, No. 323 8th av.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE ELEGANT MEdium-size house No. 667 5th av., opposite St. Thomas' Church, or may be leased unfurnished, with mirrors and gas-fixtures. F. H. AMIDON, No. 220 5th av.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, No. 586 7th av.; all modern improvements. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET—FINE DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 7 CLINton place; will be altered if desired to suit tenant. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

FROM $1,100 TO $2,000 RENT FOR brown-stone houses in 34th and 49th sts. Address owner, HULL, No. 240 Broadway. Excellent for physicians.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE NO. 317 West 30th st.; all improvements; rent low to good tenant. Apply to WM. M. STILWELL, No. 8 Front st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, OR A party of adults boarded, for six months, from May 1. Address NYACK, *Times* office, one week.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP DWELLING, No. 223 East 32d st., with modern improvements. Apply to H. CASSIDY, house adjoining.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 405 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24th and 25th sts., west side. Inquire at No. 173 Waverley place, near Perry st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE AND LARGE GARDEN, CORner 5th av. and 132d st. For terms apply at No. 285 5th av., before 10 A. M.

HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL FAMILY OF adults; owner's family will remain and exchange board for the rent. Apply at No. 234 West 55th st.

THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO 818 Greenwich st to let; separate bath, &c.

TO LET—HOUSE 18 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, 58 Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE SPACIOUS

Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.

Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.

THE FINE DOUBLE STORE,

Nos. 46 and 48 Lispenard st., near Broadway, 50x100.

Will rent very low. Possession immediately. Apply up stairs over premises.
LUCAS THOMPSON & CO.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.

The store and dwelling No. 127 Waverley place. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Keys at Meyer Manus', fashionable tailor, next door.

Buildings No. 46 Hudson st. and No. 45 Thomas st. Ten years' lease.

Store, dwelling, and stables, No. 15 Forsyth st.; will put in order. Rent, $800 per annum.
THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4TH AV., with new plate glass fronts, to let or lease, separately or together, with or without dwelling portion of houses. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TO LET—SUPERB BANKING-ROOM, WITH ALL the modern improvements, newly fitted up; would be a most desirable location for bookstore; fronting on Broadway and Astor place. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LEASE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING SITE in Jersey City, near ferries and depots, and 100 feet from principal street, with substantial buildings and extensive yard room; premises suited to business of any kind, and will be rented low. Address EXECUTOR, Box No. 267 Post Office, Jersey City.

TO LET—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st.; marble front building; each store about 38 by 100 feet; can be rented together or separately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—THE NEW DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, with basement and cellar; also, third and fourth lofts; can be rented together or separately; well lighted; modern building. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE FLOOR, show window, south-east corner of 11th st. and University place. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

LOFTS TO LET—FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY PARticular, unfailing steam power; Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE AND building, with basement and sub-basement, No. 78 John st., now occupied for the stationery business. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 34 Burling slip, up-stairs.

TO LET—SPACIOUS SUITES OF OFFICES IN THE fire-proof building of the Continental National Bank, suitable for railroads, insurance companies, lawyers, &c., at reduced rents. Apply in bank.

HARLEM.—STORE AND DWELLING TO LET, No. 2,270 3d av., between 123d and 124th sts.; also, store No. 2,278, occupied as a cigar store. Apply to ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE BUILDING NORTH-west corner of 8th st. and Broadway. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO RENT ON TERMS SUITABLE TO THE TIMES—A factory in perfect order, with warerooms, large yard, steam engine, and elevator. Inquire at No. 400 East 23d st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, NOS. 446, 448, 450 Water st.; will be let singly or together, and altered to suit tenant. Apply to
C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

A PART OF STORE NO. 1,143 BROADWAY, west side; best location in the City for any fancy business. Inquire in the fruit store.

TO LET OR LEASE—$1,800—NO 103 EAST 9th st., suitable for any light manufacturing business; one door from 4th av., near Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT.—WANTED BY A FAMILY OF four adults for a year or more, with privilege of purchasing, a place of five to twenty acres; house furnished, and all in complete order; healthy location. Address, with particulars, J. N. DANFORTH, Brockwayville, Jefferson County, Penn.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR OR FLAT, UNFURnished, consisting of four or five rooms, (with owner preferred,) situated between 15th and 40th sts. and 4th and 8th avs.; small family; rent about $25. Address J. K., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FINE ARTS.

THE CHOICE COLLECTION
OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS,
FORMED BY MR. SHEPERD GANDY,
and other select works of art belonging to the
ESTATE OF MR. G. T. OLYPHANT,
comprising a great variety of subjects, the work of nearly
ONE HUNDRED LEADING ARTISTS,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.
Now on exhibition day and evening
AT THE GALLERY NO. 82 5TH AV.,
Where they will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY evenings March 24 and 25.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM HOME, A young Maltese cat. The above reward will be paid by returning him to No. 14 East 22d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

THE

The Hit of 1875.

Fifth Week of

THE BIG BONANZA!

THE GREAT SOCIETY NOVELTY.

By the Author of "DIVORCE!"
"UNDER THE GASLIGHT!" "HORIZON!"
"ALIXE!" "FROU FROU!" "FERNANDE!"
"MAN AND WIFE!" "ROUND THE CLOCK!"
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1875,

in aid of the building fund of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild.

A tableau of Huntington's Republican Court, *in costume*, will be presented, after which the guests will be invited to a tea party, presided over by ladies in costumes of that day, representing the thirteen original States. The cups and saucers used on this occasion will bear the Washington crest. Dancing will follow the reception. The entertainment will be under the patronage of the following ladies and gentlemen:

Mrs. Thomas A. Emmet,
Mrs. John D. Townsend,
Mrs. Janvier Le Duc,
Mrs. Winfield S. Hancock,
Mrs. Egbert Guernsey,
Mrs. Clarence L. Collins,
Mrs. Arthur B. Graves,
Mrs. John L. Riker,
Mrs. Abner Doubleday,
Mrs. Alexander S. Webb,
Mrs. Matias Romero,
Mrs. William H. Wiley,
Mrs. William P. Earle,
Mrs. L. V. Sone,
Mrs. M. C. Davis,
Mrs. James B. Brewster,
Mrs. Thomas L. James,
Mrs. Benjamin A. Albro,
Mrs. Luther B. Wyman,
Mrs. Herman D. Aldrich,
Mrs. Oscar Smedberg,
Mrs. Louis F. Whitin,
Mrs. Thomas B. Tweddle,
Mrs. E. C. Bogert,
Mrs. Dr. Worster,
Mrs. H. Hentz,
Mrs. W. A. Caldwell,
Mrs. David Whetmore,
Mrs. Wm. W. Thompson,
Mrs. Ferd. P. Earle,
Mrs. Geo. Hoffman,
Mrs. Harry Hoffman,
Mrs. Henry J. Scudder,
Mrs. Aug. L. Brown,
Mrs. Dexter A. Hawkins,
Mrs. Simeon B. Chittenden,
Hon. Samuel J. Tilden,
Mr. Luther B. Wyman,
Hon. Samuel B. H. Vance,
James R. Wood, M. D.,
Mr. Charles W. Griswold,
Hon. William Orton,
Mr. E. W. Andrews,
Hon. George M. Van Nort,
Hon. Henry G. Stebbins,
Mr. James Thomson,
Mr. Edward L. Henry,
Mr. William Borden,
Mr. Edward A. Quintard,
Mr. William H. Guion,
Mr. John S. Williams,
Mr. R. J. Cortis,
Gen. Alex. S. Webb,
Mr. J. W. Gerard,
Mr. Franklin H. Kalbfleisch,
Mr. Charles H. Kalbfleisch,
Mr. William Brookfield,
Mr. Henry Hentz,
Mr. David Salomon,
Hon. F. A. Conkling,
Mr. William C. Conner,
Mr. John C. Southwick,
Hon. E. Delafield Smith,
Mr. John F. Plummer,
Mr. Francis P. Furnald,
Mr. A. G. Montgomery, Jr.,
Mr. Arthur B. Graves,
Mr. William J. Riker,
Mr. D. Sackett Moore,
Mr. Seymour A. Bunce,
Col. C. B. Mitchell,
Mr. George M. Groves,
Mr. David Watts,
Mr. William H. Wiley,
Mr. J. Appleton Morgan,
E. C. Seguin, M. D.,
Mr. D. H. McAlpine,
Mr. John Oothout,
Hon. J. Nelson Tappan,
Mr. John H. Draper,
Mr. Charles Lamson,
Mr. J. M. Requa,
Mr. Horace Russell,
Mr. Charles W. Clinton,
Mr. George W. Scott,
J. W. S. Arnold, M. D.,
Mr. Edward W. Scott,
George W. Thompson, M.D.,
Mr. Gustave Amsinck,
Mr. Eugene M. Earle,
Mr. Charles D. Leverich,
Mr. Preston B. Spring,
Hon. Benjamin A. Willis,
Hon. Thomas L. James,
Mr. John H. Hayward,
Mr. Charles Watrous,
Mr. William P. Jaffray,
Lewis A. Sayre, M. D.,
William H. Van Buren, M.D.,
Hon. William H. Wickham,
Hon. August Belmont,
Mr. William H. Cromwell,
Mr. Joseph Park, Jr.,
Mr. Edwin Bates,
Hon. Robert C. Hutchings,
Mr. Richard M. Hoe,
Mr. W. L. Strong,
Mr. A. E. Orr,
Mr. Peter S. Hoe,
Mr. Frederick Taylor,
Mr. Philip Schuyler,
Mr. Henry Draper,
Mr. Andrew W. Leggat,
Mr. F. Frederic Gunther,
Hon. George H. Sharpe,
Hon. A. H. Laflin,
Hon. W. R. Beebe,
Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps,
Hon. Henry Hilton,
Mr. William H. Appleton,
Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin,
Mr. George H. Broadhead,
Mr. John B. Norris,
Hon. Augustus Schell,
Col. Frank E. Howe,
Mr. C. L. Tiffany,
Mr. Julius Catlin, Jr.,
Mr. H. B. Claflin,
Commodore C. K. Garrison,
Mr. David Dudley Field.
Mrs. T. E. Stewart,
Mrs. Fred. Taylor,
Mrs. F. B. Elliott,
Mrs. C. H. De Lamater,
Mrs. John R. Bleecker,
Mrs. Thos. A. Wilmerding,
Mrs. John H. Draper,
Mrs. John B. Marie,
Mrs. David Lane,
Mrs. W. Gorman Sterling,
Mrs. Oscar Tibbals,
Mrs. Wm. A. Conklin,
Miss Mary A. Newcomb,
Mrs. P. C. Tallman,
Mrs. Chas. C. Leeds,
Mrs. Dr. A. F. McDonald,
Mrs. R. J. Cortis,
Mrs. Eugene M. Earle,
Mrs. S. C. Milbank,
Mrs. Albert Hendricks,
Mrs. Edward A. Quintard,
Mrs. John A. Kyle,
Mrs. Joseph Marié,
Mrs. Charles S. Lewis,
Mrs. James Hurry,
Mrs. Henry Draper,
Mrs. Thomas E. Brown,
Mrs. E. B. Phelps,
Mrs. A. H. Baldwin,
Mrs. George Leavitt,
Mrs. John F. Butterworth,
Mrs. Henry A. Barclay,
Mrs. Henry L. Clinton,
Mrs. Sinclair Tousey,
Mrs. E. M. Peters.
Hon. Samuel Blatchford,
Mr. James L. Jones,
Mr. L. M. Bates,
Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer,
Mr. Samuel Hawk,
Mr. William P. Earle,
Mr. Ferdinand P. Earle,
Mr. William G. Schenck,
Mr. Townsend Cox,
Hon. Samuel A. Lewis,
Mr. Louis V. Sone,
Hon. John D. Townsend,
Mr. Albert Hendricks,
Egbert Guernsey, M.D.,
Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday,
Mr. Augustus G. Paine,
Mr. Theodore K. Gibbs,
Hon. S. B. Chittenden,
Hon. Jacob A. Westervelt,
Mr. John H. Kemp,
Hon. J. Van Schaick,
Mr. J. H. Breslin,
Mr. Hugh Hastings,
Mr. Albert Bierstadt,
Mr. Jacob P. Solomon,
Hon. Thomas E. Stewart,
Mr. Oscar Smedberg,
Mr. Francis H. Jenks,
Hon. Henry J. Scudder,
Mr. W. C. Browning,
Mr. Francis B. Thurber,
Alexander B. Mott, M. D.,
Mr. H. Erskine Smith,
Mr. George H. Belding,
Mr. George W. Kohlsaat,
Mr. Edmund R. Peaslee,
Mr. E. L. Ludlow,
Mr. Morris Phillips,
Mr. Hiram B. Crosby,
Mr. E. G. Janeway,
Mr. James Bleecker,
Mr. William A. Hann, Jr.,
Mr. Edward Lambert,
Mr. George H. Bissell,
Mr. F. B. Woolsey,
Mr. Arthur J. Peabody,
Mr. Elliott F. Shepard,
Alfred C. Post, M. D.,
Thomas R. Pooley, M. D.,
Mr. J. A. Lowery,
Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther,
Mr. Robert Dunlap,
Mr. Joseph H. Brown,
Mr. Ferdinand De Luca,
Mr. C. C. Baldwin,
Mr. S. L. M. Barlow,
Mr. James S. Barron,
Mr. P. Bartlett,
Mr. David M. Morrison,
Mr. William L. Livingston,
Mr. Dorman B. Eaton,
Major J. M. Bundy,
Mr. Austin G. Fox,
Mr. Frank T. Iselin,
Mr. George Thompson,
Mr. E. Livermore,
Mr. James B. Livingston,
Mr. William A. Darling,
Mr. Martin E. Greene,
J. L. Little, M. D.,
Mr. Richard Grant White,
Mr. James M. Motley,
Mr. H. M. Silverman,
Mr. Nathan Appleton,
Mr. James Grant Wilson,
Mr. Henry P. Eggleston,
Mr. D. Henry Haight,
Mr. G. H. Robinson,
Mr. Joseph Marié,
Mr. David Lane,
Mr. John B. Marié,
Col. D. S. Lamson,
Mr. Peter B. Taylor,
Mr. Charles C. Leeds,
Mr. Philip M. Oakley,
Mr. M. B. Fielding,
Mr. Frederick Bronson,
Mr. Ferd. C. Richardson,
Mr. William Krebs,
Gen. Daniel Butterfield,
Gen. Abner Doubleday,
Mr. Sherburne B. Eaton,
Mr. Chas. H. Jacquelin.

Boxes and tickets will be ready for sale at the headquarters of the Executive Committee, Wheeler & Wilson Parlors, No. 44 East 14th st., on and after Monday, March 22, from 10 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Tickets can also be procured of the following gentlemen, members of the Executive Committee:
JOHN P. FAURE, Nos. 198 and 200 Church st.
WM. H. GUION, Jr., No. 63 Wall st.
GOUV. K. LANSING, Earle's Hotel.
MARTIN F. HATCH, No. 59 Liberty st., Room No. 12.
CHARLES C. CONKLIN, No. 309 Canal st.
THOMAS C. TWEDDLE, No. 44 East 14th st.
A. K. BOLAN, St. Nicholas Hotel.
GEO. A. DENIG, No. 58 Barclay st.
HENRY C. DEWITT, No. 247 Broadway.
CHARLES SCHWACOFER, No. 66 Wall st.
C. P. KREIZER, M. D., No. 349 East 18th st.
WRIGHT BABCOCK, No. 500 Broome st.
HENRY M. WEED, No. 111 Liberty st.

WINDSOR DRAMATIC CLUB.
LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA-HOUSE,
58th st., near Lexington av.,
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 8 O'CLOCK.
In aid of the Helping Hand Society.
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER, and PERFECTION.
Reception at 10 o'clock.
TICKETS, (admitting gentleman and lady,) $1.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

One hundred and fifty dollars pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for twenty weeks in this well-known institution.
F. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY; Up-town College, Broadway, corner 34th st.—Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, rudiments and higher English studies. Foreigners and backward persons taught privately. Writing lessons, $3.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE by a Parisian gentleman; unexceptionable City references. Address FRENCH LESSONS, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO EXCHANGE lessons for board or partial board; she is a first-class music teacher as well as performer. Address VIENNA, Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

DRAWING AND PAINTING IN WATER colors taught by an artist; terms moderate. Apply to W. W. BODE, No. 277 West 22d st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

MT. PLEASANT INST.—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR Boys, Amherst, Mass., est. 1846. H. C. Nash, A.M., Prin.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—GEO. C. SMITH, A. M. Send for circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

BIG

Sixth Week.

The *Evening Post* says: "We have never seen a more thoroughly complete combination of good acting than is presented at Mr. Daly's Theatre in the "Big B." The minor parts were sustained quite as well as the more important characters. As for Miss Davenport, really one may say as the enthusiastic old chronicler of *Woodstock* said of Alice Lee: 'Thy merits made me love thee well; and for thy faults, so well did they show amid thy good qualities that I think they made me love thee better.' She seems to be equally at home as the sprightly, sparkling school girl, the dashing widow, the reckless 'tramp,' or anything else to which she 'turns her hand.' Mr. Fisher is always good, and Mr. Lewis is always Mr. Lewis—which is praise enough for any man."

A LADY WASHINGTON TEA PARTY
WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE
BENEFIT OF "THE SHELTERING ARMS,"
AT THE
ARMORY OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT,
Corner Broadway and 35th st.
ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
March 30 and 31,
Under the patronage of the following ladies:

Mrs. Robert Aborn,
Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson,
Mrs. Francis C. Barlow,
Mrs. F. B. Barnard,
Mrs. Miles Beach,
Mrs. Arthur Bissell,
Mrs. Charles F. Blake,
Mrs. Judge Brady,
Mrs. Gordon W. Burnham,
Mrs. Carr,
Mrs. N. D. Clapp,
Mrs. Wm. B. Clerke,
Mrs. Henry Clews,
Mrs. B. F. Corlies,
Mrs. H. De Coppet,
Mrs. W. B. Dick,
Mrs. Wm. B. Dinsmore,
Mrs. John A. Dix,
Mrs. Ellis,
Mrs. D. D. Field,
Mrs. Authur Gilman,
Mrs. Gen. Hancock,
Mrs. Burton Harrison,
Mrs. Louis P. Heuop,
Mrs. Hitchcock,
Mrs. Henry Hoffman,
Mrs. H. A. Hurlbut,
Mrs. F. R. Jones,
Mrs. Wm. P. Lee,
Mrs. E. L. Ludlow,
Mrs. David Lydig,
Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon,
Mrs. Gen. McKeever,
Mrs. J. J. Wentworth,
Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer,
Mme. C. Mears,
Mrs. Dr. Morgan,
Mrs. Noble,
Mrs. T. M. Peters,
Mrs. H. E. Pellew,
Mrs. C. L. Perkins,
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed,
Mrs. J. I. Roosevelt,
Mrs. H. Salisbury,
Mrs. Frank Saltonstall,
Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. Shillito,
Mrs. Marion Sims,
Mrs. Stearns,
Mrs. C. H. Stebbins,
Mrs. George T. Strong,
Mrs. F. K. Sturgis,
Mrs. William P. Talboys,
Mrs. Albert G. Thorp,
Mrs. Francis Tomes,
Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend,
Mrs. William Tracy,
Mrs. Robert M. Vail,
Mrs. Col. Vose,
Mrs. C. Walsh, Jr.,
Mrs. Elijah Ward,
Mrs. R. F. Ware,
Mrs. W. H. Wells,
Mrs. W. L. Whittemore,
Mrs. Edward Willet,
Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop,
Mrs. Joel Wolfe,
Mrs. Edward J. Woolsey.

ADMISSION, $1.

Tickets may be procured from any of the ladies above named.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
Mr. C. D. HESS..............................Director
FIVE CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY EVENINGS and SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
March 29 and 31, April 1, 2, and 3.
CLOSE OF THE BRILLIANT FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, March 29, reproduction of Balfe's TALISMAN (KELLOGG.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, last representation of Thomas' MIGNON, (KELLOGG.)
THURSDAY EVENING, April 1,
BENEFIT OF Mme. JENNIE VAN ZANDT.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 2, only performance of Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL, (KELLOGG.)
GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Sale of seats commences THURSDAY, March 25, at 8 A. M., at Academy of Music, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
Reserved seats..............................$2

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SEVENTH WEEK.
THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Mr. RIGNOLD as the YOUNG MONARCH.
Begins evenings at 7:45; SATURDAY MATINEES at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ORATORIO SOCIETY.
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO
DR. L. DAMROSCH,
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, 1875.
SAMSON.
SAMSON.
Oratorio by G. F. Handel.
Eminent soloists. Full Chorus and Orchestra.
DR. L. DAMROSCH..............................Conductor

Admission $1. Reserved Seat 50 cents extra.

Tickets at Steinway Hall, Schirmers, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.
CALLENDER'S ORIGINAL

GEORGIA	LAST SIX NIGHTS	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	of the great Slave Troupe.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	4 END MEN. 21 ARTISTS.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	Best ever here.—*Sun.*	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	Best we ever saw.—*Graphic.*	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	Truest pictures of plantation	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	life ever given.—*World.*	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	Refined, mirthful.—*Tribune.*	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	A relief from the business of	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	most troupes.—*Times.*	MINSTRELS

Last Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
⁂ Entire change of bill. Seats secured.

STEINWAY HALL. TO-NIGHT.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING AT 8.
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.

A Woman's Opinion of it.

A Plea for a Nobler Life.

Creating a profound sensation everywhere.
⁂ The box-office at Steinway Hall will be open TO-DAY, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL!—ISAAC H. HUNter; Cooper Institute, Tuesday evening, March 30, 1875, 8 o'clock. Subject: "What have Colored Men Gained by the Civil Rights Bill?" Tickets 50 cents.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. PITKIN, NO. 235 WEST 38TH ST., having leased the two elegant connecting houses, north-west corner of Madison av. and 49th st., is prepared to make favorable arrangements with families for board during the Spring and Summer months; rooms en suite; houses opposite Columbia College grounds; ready for occupancy April 15.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, corner of Broadway and 31st st. This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c.

A LADY OFFERS A VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms to gentleman and wife. Address D. E. F., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR floor, with board; also, other rooms, en suite and newly furnished; can be secured now for occupancy on the 15th April. Miss BEMIN, No. 116 East 23d st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, large handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom on second floor for a party of gentlemen or family; house and table first class; no moving in May.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62, WEST.—TO let—A large room on second story, alcove; hot and cold water; also, rooms for single gentlemen; first-class board; also table board; references.

ONE LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, with board; No. 114 East 19th st., near Broadway; elegant location; table and everything first class; also day board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suites of apartments on first and third floors, with private table, in the pleasantly-located double house, No. 45 5th av.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSES, flats, and rooms, with or without board. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av. Possession now or May 1.

FURNISHED ROOMS. — NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

$5 PER WEEK FOR BOARD, ENGLISH, French, and music, for a few misses or children. Apply at No. 231 Washington av., corner Willoughby av., Brooklyn.

NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE—A FEW ADULTS can obtain board with a private family; good accommodations and reasonable terms; only permanent parties taken; references exchanged. No. 42 7th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, newly furnished, with piano, &c.; en suite or separately; with or without private table; single rooms to gentlemen, without board.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT FRONT ROOM; also, hall room, with first-class board; delightful location; location permanent. 36 W. Washington square.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let, adjoining Grand Hotel, No. 36 West 31st st.; highest references exchanged.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations, with superior board, call at No. 22 East 49th st. References exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—One or two handsomely-furnished front rooms, with or without board.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD floor room for gentleman and wife, with board.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms to let, with board. Also single rooms.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

BONA

Houses Crowded.

Wilkes' Spirit says: "We have not seen, in a long time, any play that creates so much fun out of incidents which are in no wise exaggerated. The humorous perturbation of *Prof. Cawallader* in his efforts to realize a speedy fortune by dabbling in stocks is one of Mr. James Lewis' happiest efforts. Mr. Fisher portrays the generous and practical representative of Money, with his characteristic gentleness and sincerity. Mr. John Drew represents the frank and hearty American boy of the present to the life. Miss Davenport acts most felicitously as *Eugenia*, and Miss Rigl as *Virgie*, is pleasing and earnest; Davidge, as the sagacious *Uncle Rymple*, is most childlike and artless; Parkes, as *De Hass*, the giggling scion of an ancient family, couldn't improve; while Mrs. Gilbert, as the Professor's wife, makes her points like the clever and experienced actress that she is."

REOPENING OF P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME,
MONDAY, MARCH 29, FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,

Preparatory to the GRAND SUMMER TRAVELING TOUR through the large cities of the Eastern, Middle, and Western States.

The MAMMOTH HIPPODROME ENTERTAINMENT, reproduced with an ENTIRE CHANGE OF ARTISTS, NEW HORSES and CHARIOTS, NEW WARDROBE and PROPERTIES, Original and Attractive Pageants, a wilderness of Dazzling Paraphernalia, and the Unprecedented Aggregate Force of

SIXTEEN HUNDRED MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Details in future announcement.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.

GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TENDERED
BY P. T. BARNUM TO
JAMES M. NIXON, EQUESTRIAN DIRECTOR,
MONDAY, EVENING, MARCH 22.

THE GREATEST DISPLAY OF ATTRACTIVE TALENT EVER SEEN AT ONE PERFORMANCE!

150 OF THE MOST PROMINENT ARTISTS
Have volunteered, and will be in attendance.
SEVENTY-FIVE GYMNASTS!
FIFTY BATTOUT LEAPERS!
THIRTY MALE AND FEMALE TRAPEZISTS!
TWENTY CONTORTIONISTS AND JUGGLERS!

MONS. ROYAL, MME. D'ATALIE, MLLE. LOLA, MLLE. TOUNOUR, CASSINO and ALICE, WILLIAM CONRAD, MONS. LEON, DERIUS, LEVARION BROTHERS, J. MESSENGER, WILLIAM DU CROW, &c., &c., &c.

SIGNOR BARTOLO,
The incomparable Italian Contortionist, who has just arrived from Europe, and has kindly volunteered.

VELOCIPEDE RACE AGAINST A TROTTING HORSE.
Mr. W. C. McClellan will run a velocipede against the famous trotter TONY PASTOR, distance one mile.

GRAND TWO AND FOUR HORSE CHARIOT RACES.
Thrilling Roman standing races.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF TROTTING HORSES.
By kind permission of the owners the following renowned flyers will be exhibited: American Girl, Barney Kelly, Hopeful, Sensation, Crown Prince, Planet, Arthur, Vanity Fair, Nellie Walton, and J. D. Walton.

GRAND FINAL TEST TRIAL OF SPEED between the famed trotters DAN COSTELLO and PILOT. Mile heats, best three in five.

ALSO, GRAND TROT, MILE HEATS, best two in three, in which the following celebrated Riders will appear: Dan Mace, Ben Mace, J. Murphy, and J. Rogers.

NOTE.—Every lady visitor presented with an imperial photograph of P. T. Barnum. Ladies and gentlemen occupying seats in the Grand Orchestra will have free admission to the Park within the grand track to inspect the celebrated horses mentioned above. Admission as usual.

PARK THEATRE. MAYO

In the desire to give perfection to his intention of presenting at this theatre, the name of which is identified with all that is beautiful in the memories of art, an
AMERICAN DRAMA
to the manor born and racy of the soil, Mr. Stuart will introduce, on
MONDAY NIGHT,
THE 22D,
and every other night, with
SATURDAY MATINEE,
the American play, written by the late Frank Murdock, Esq., in five acts, entitled

DAVY CROCKETT,

the titular character by an American artist,
Mr. FRANK MAYO.

In the production of this piece full field has been given for the most graceful scenic thoughts of
WILLIAM VOEGTLIN,
who will present
THE PINE CLEARING IN THE FOREST,
CROCKETT'S CRIB,
ELEANOR'S HOME,
DAVY CROCKETT'S CABIN,

and thus convey, by means most sensible, those exquisite images of beauty which he thought needful to his subject, and to advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art by the fidelity and appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of canvas illusions.

Of Mr. Mayo's personation of the hero and centre character of the piece, no words can be better spoken than those of an American writer of the most delicate and fastidious fancy:

"This is a most powerful, picturesque, exciting, and touching impersonation, and both the work and the author appeal to public respect as distinctively American."

The cast, which introduces several young and beautiful candidates to Metropolitan fame, embraces Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass, Miss Nellie Reed, Miss Constance Leigh, Messrs. H. Forsberg, H. N. Haviland, W. Southard, H. Gwinette, J. Weaver, H. Cooke, Master Buckingham. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.

"Girofle-Girofla," by Cramer, 75c.; Girofle Galop, Baker, 50c.; Girofle Waltz, Strauss, 75c.; "Mignon," arranged by Pease, $1 25; "You and You," waltz, by Strauss, 75c.; "Where the Water Lilies," Thomas, 35c.; Morton Commandery Quickstep, Wiegand, 40c.; "Rockaby Lullaby," H. C. King, 40c.
WM. A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway,
Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The grand romantic Drama in four acts, ADVENTURES OF VIDOCQ, the FRENCH POLICE SPY, BULL IN CHINA SHOP, MISS ELLA MAYO, SATSUMA AND LITTLE ALLRIGHT, Miss Annie Hindle and Mouzert Sisters.

STEINWAY HALL.—MISS HEILBRON'S LAST Matinée but one, on THURSDAY, March 25, assisted by most eminent artists. Tickets $1 each. "Miss Heilbron's executions on the piano are quite equal to those of Arabella Goddard."—*London Chronicle, March 28, 1868.*

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th st. Open day and evening. Turkish bath, boxing, fencing, private training, &c. Send for circular.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—A PARTY OF ADULTS ARE DESIROUS of procuring pleasant accommodations for the Summer, commencing May 1, at some farm-house, within an hour's ride of New-York by rail; on or near the Hudson River preferred; plain and substantial food required. Address, stating location, with full particulars, &c., J. B. McCARTY, No. 440 Broadway, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—A ROOM, COMFORTABLY furnished, having a closet or wardrobe; warmed; in a well-kept house, where good wholesome food is provided; at $10 per week; by a lady who wants to stay until July. Address L., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN OWNING A HOUSE IN ONE OF the choicest localities in the City, desires to meet with a family who will rent the house and receive him as a boarder. Address OWNER, Box No. 295, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY TEACHING desires board in a strictly private family; terms, $7 per week, including fire and gas; references. Address, with full particulars, C. J. B., 306 East 30th st.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR SUMMER MONTHS, within 30 miles of New-York, for gentleman, wife, infant, and nurse. Address, stating terms and location, E., Box No. 2,536 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT THE GLEN FARM House near Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., one mile from depot; about one hour by rail from this City; the house has all modern improvements; elegantly furnished, splendid spring beds and hair mattresses; extraordinarily healthy and romantic; fine drives, shade, boating and bathing, fruit, vegetables, pure milk, and fresh eggs; liberal arrangements made with those desiring to make early engagements. Address T. LOCKWOOD, Spring Valley, N. Y., or J. A. G., Box No. 3,849 New-York Post Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOW TO LIVE LONG.

LONGEVITY: THE MEANS OF PROLONGING LIFE AFTER MIDDLE AGE. By JOHN GARDNER, M. D., author of "Household Medicine," &c.

We are bound to say that Dr. Gardner's directions, are sensible and founded on good principles. The advice given is such that any man in moderate health might follow it with advantage, while no prescription or other claptrap is introduced, which might savor of quackery.—*London Lancet.*

Cloth. Price $1.

Sold by all book-sellers, mailed, post paid, by the publishers.
WM. F. GILL & CO.,
No. 151 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

MEETINGS.

ATTENTION, ENGLISHMEN!—THE OLD BROOKLYN BRITANNIA BENEFIT SOCIETY, inaugurated 1858, incorporated 1868, will hold a public meeting at their rooms, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, March 22, 1875, at 8 P. M., which all are cordially invited to attend. JOHN WOOD, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

NZA!!

Laughter Incessant.

⁂ "In Comedies, the duties of the various situations of life are held out to view, and, as it were, REFLECTED IN A MIRROR! The office of parents and the proper conduct of children are faithfully delineated, and the vices of profligate characters exhibited in their true colors. NO CHRISTIAN need be deterred from attending them!"—*Martin Luther.*

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
LAST 6 NIGHTS
of the engagement of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT
at this theatre.
The box book for the reservation of places for any night during these
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
will be open daily at the box office.
NINETEENTH WEEK AND LAST WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
who will appear
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
in his own Irish play,
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
129th to 137th performance.
Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard, Edwin. Mesdames Ada Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdell will appear.
AN EXTRA MATINEE
on
NEXT WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.
In active preparation,
and
will be produced on
APRIL 1,
a romantic play,
in four acts,
entitled,
RAFAEL.

NOTICE.—The usual courtesy extended to professional persons and the press of free admission must be suspended during the last nights of Mr. Boucicault's engagement. There will be no exception to this order.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.
EXTRA MATINEE.
IN CONSEQUENCE
OF THE OVERFLOW AT
THE MORNING PERFORMANCES
AN EXTRA MATINEE
will be given
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24,
AT 1:30, PRECISELY,
when
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
will appear
for
THE LAST TIME BUT FOUR,
in
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
The box office for securing seats is open from 8 till 4.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S FAREWELL.
SPRING SEASON OF FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE,
commencing EASTER MONDAY EVENING, March 29.
Offenbach's new opera bouffe,
LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
RE-ENTREE OF MLLE. MARIE AIMEE
in her original creation of ROSE MICHON, inaugurating her FAREWELL APPEARANCES in New-York.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI'S LAST NIGHTS.
POSITIVELY RISTORI'S LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK.
MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 22 and 24, positively last nights of Giacometti's greatest work
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
RISTORI in her superb rôle........MARIE ANTOINETTE
TUESDAY EVENING, March 23, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
GRAND GALA NIGHT—Extraordinary Performance.
RISTORI IN ENGLISH TRAGEDY.
The performance will consist of Schiller's renowned
MARY STUART.
After which Mme. RISTORI will enact, in English, the CELEBRATED SLEEP-WALKING SCENE from Shakespeare's sublime tragedy, MACBETH.
RISTORI (first time in English) as....LADY MACBETH
Her first and only appearance in English Tragedy.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL RISTORI MATINEE.
RISTORI'S LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK.

RISTORI'S FAREWELL TO BROOKLYN.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY, THURSDAY, MARCH 25.
Only performance of MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Reserved Seats, $2, at Academy and 114 Broadway.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..............................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..............................A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
NINETY-FOURTH TO ONE HUNDREDTH TIME.
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, March 27, SIXTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE
of this great play will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 27.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
NO. 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART..............................Sole Proprietor
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
First night of the sensation Irish drama,
PYKE O'CALLAGHAN.
TONY HART..............as..............Pyke O'Callaghan
ED. HARRIGAN..............as..............Red Rufus
PYKE O'CALLAGHAN
Is the connecting link between S. and S.
HARRIGAN and HART
will also perform their great sketch,
PATRICK'S DAY PARADE,
which has been arranged and altered by Mr. Harrigan, making it almost a new sketch.
Also, a new Negro Sketch, viz.:
SLAVERY DAYS,
By HARRIGAN and HART.
First appearance of
R. M. CARROLL and his THREE TALENTED SONS,
Master Benney, The General, and Little Dick.
LITTLE PAULINE
And her Lilliputian Performing Pony, "Louise Victoria," and the Champion of the Globe, FREDERICKS.
A NEW OLIO OF FUN.
Miss ADAH RICHMOND, Miss KITTY O'NEIL,
Miss ELLA WESNER, Miss ALICE BENNETT,
Mr. JOHN WILD, Mr. WM. CARTER,
and the entire Company in a pleasing bill.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

ON EASTER MONDAY, MARCH 29,

Will be produced for the first time, at a cost of over

$50,000,

The most gorgeous Tale of Enchantment ever seen in New-York, entitled

AHMED.

POPULAR PRICES.

The box-office will be open for the sale of seats on and after Thursday, March 25, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK'S

ITALIAN OPERA.

OPENING NIGHT,

WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1875.

Full particulars in next Sunday's papers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..............................Manager
THE POPULAR RESORT
FOR LADIES, CHILDREN, AND FAMILY PARTIES.
The best entertainment in the City.
"EVERYBODY SAYS SO."
THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
STANDING ROOM ONLY
AT THE RISE OF THE CURTAIN.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

COLOSSEUM, COLOSSEUM, COLOSSEUM.
MATINEE at 2; EVENING at 8.
PARIS BY NIGHT, WITH MIDNIGHT STORM.
Master LEO, Trained Canaries, Enchanted Cabinet, Lightning Calculator, Illuminated Panorama.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
EASTER SUNDAY EVENING, March 28,
First exposition of the Pictorial wonder,
PARIS BY MOONLIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.
RISTORI'S MEDEA,
THE TWO ORPHANS, OTHELLO and MACBETH, &c., received with screams of delight.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

DE GARMO HALL. Mme. JULE DE RYTHER.
GRAND CONCERT, TUESDAY, March 30.
Supported by eminent artists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

TAKE NOTICE.—I WILL GIVE $200 TO ANY one who will secure me some light, easy, political position. Address WILLIAM B., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police arrests last week numbered 1,535.

The Tammany Hall Committee on Organization did not meet yesterday.

Marshal Stevens, of the Mayor's office, issued 175 licenses last week, and received $275.

The total value of foreign merchandise imported into this City during the past week amounted to $5,374,493.

The Tombs flag-staff was blown down early in the Winter. The work of repairing the roof was begun yesterday, and a new flag-staff is to be erected.

The wrecking schooner J. Stout arrived yesterday with a cargo of the freight and materials of the schooner Amelia, which went ashore at Rockaway about a week since.

The pulpit of Rev. Dr. Adams' church has been tendered to Rev. Dr. Upson, of Albany, one of the ablest divines in the State. The salary offered is $12,000 per annum.

There were reported during the past week 531 deaths, 518 births, and 109 marriages, being a decrease of 88 deaths, and an increase of 83 births, and 15 marriages over the preceding week.

The German Relief Association of the Tenth Ward afforded assistance to several hundred applicants yesterday, and received donations of food and clothing for further distribution to the poor of that ward.

The East River Medical Association has appointed Dr. William F. Thoms, the well-known philanthropist, to prepare an essay on "Malaria, its nature, evolution, and effects on the human system."

The meeting of the Republican Central Committee announced to take place next Tuesday evening has been postponed until further notice, owing to a death in the family of the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials.

An adjourned meeting of the subscribers to the capital stock fund for rapid transit will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday next, at 2 P. M. The report of the Committee on Nominations will be submitted.

Subscriptions to the amount of $556 60 have been received at the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* in aid of the French colonists in Kansas. The amount has been transmitted to Kansas to be distributed among the sufferers.

It was rumored yesterday that Gov. Tilden would take action in the case of the Corporation Counsel this week. Mr. William C. Whitney, who is said to be a candidate for the office, had an interview with Mayor Wickham yesterday.

A "Lady Washington tea-party" will be given for the benefit of the Sheltering Arms at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, the 30th and 31st inst.

Mr. Augustus T. Docharty entered upon his duties yesterday as Contract Clerk in the Department of Public Works, in place of Mr. W. H. Barker, resigned. This appointment is said to have been made at the special request of Mr. John Kelly.

The Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association resumed its session at the Everett House yesterday morning, Mr. C. M. Woolley in the chair. The business transacted was of an unimportant character, and no decisions were rendered in any of the cases before the board.

The following changes were made in the Custom House yesterday: Inspector Charles H. Heyser, transferred to a clerkship in the Public Stores; ex-Messenger Wynkoop, in the Surveyor's office, appointed storekeeper, and assigned to Castle Garden; James Dorsey, appointed inspector; Night Inspector Murphy, suspended.

The survey was begun yesterday for the proposed new sewer for the swampy region of the old Collect Pond, to run through Centre street, and discharge through the Pearl street main, instead of the Canal street main, as heretofore. This much-needed reform is now to be pushed forward vigorously, and the ground will be broken early in April.

Mayor Wickham generally receives members of the Legislature on Saturday, and yesterday was no exception to the rule. Among those who called upon him were Senators Lord, Ledwith, and Moore, Assemblymen Costigan, T. J. Campbell, Daly, T. C. Campbell, and others. The principal topic of conversation among these Solons was Gov. Tilden's war upon the Canal Ring.

The arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden for the week ending yesterday were: By steamship State of Nevada, on the 12th, from Liverpool, 21; by steamship Ville de Paris, on the 15th, from Havre, 15; by steamship Hermann, on the 15th, from Bremen, 287; by steamship Republic, on the 16th, from Liverpool, 231; by steamship City of Montreal, on the 19th, from Liverpool, 175. Total, 729.

The suit of Mr. George Haythorne against William Cullen Bryant and others, in relation to the dispute in regard to the plans for the new *Evening Post* building, was continued yesterday before the Arbitration Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Several witnesses were examined, and the case was adjourned until next Saturday.

An abundant supply of shad is arriving from North Carolina and the James River, selling readily at seventy-five cents and $1 25 each. It will be fully a month before North River shad will be in the market. The new law permitting the sale of brook trout after March 15, has had the effect of supplying the market, and they are sold as follows: Canada, fifty cents per pound; Bergen, $1 50; Catskill $1, and Long Island $1 25.

The following is the return of unclaimed letters sent from the New-York Post Office to the Dead Letter Office, in the General Post Office Department, Washington, for the week ending yesterday: Domestic letters held for postage, 650; foreign, 188; domestic letters misdirected, 141; foreign, 156; unclaimed hotel letters, 209; mailed without address, 9; total, 1,353. Amount deposited in United States Sub-Treasury for sale of stamps, $64,800.

The steam-ship Abyssinia, of the Cunard Line, due yesterday, has now been out fifteen days.

The following foreign mail matter was forwarded from this port yesterday: By steam-ship Ville de Paris, for Havre, 4,640 letters and 5 bags of newspapers; by steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool, 23,690 letters and 55 bags of newspapers; by steam-ship Hermann, for Bremen, 21,000 letters and 21 bags of newspapers; by steam-ship Acapulco, for Aspinwall, 3,200 letters and 13 bags of newspapers.

Last evening's lecture of the Cooper Union free course was delivered by Prof. William H. Goodyear on "The Di Cesnola Collection." In addition to an interesting description of the various figures of the collection and an account of the schools of art which they represented, Prof. Goodyear alluded to the lessons taught and the insights afforded by them into every successive stride of art from the time when sculpture was first practiced by the ancient Egyptians to the decline of Grecian æsthetics. The lecture was illustrated by means of the stereopticon.

BROOKLYN.

The arrests made by the Police last week were 460.

The relief for the out-door poor will be discontinued on the 1st of April.

Collector Burrows reports the amount received for taxes during the past week, to be $38,213.

Justice Tappan has decided that the infant defendants in the suit of Margaret Carroll against Elizabeth Carroll, for dowry, cannot be examined by the plaintiff before the trial of the cases.

A lawyer named N. F. Warring, yesterday made a motion before Judge Pratt, to vacate an order of arrest against him by A. M. Barbeck, on a charge of fraudulent conversion of a mortgage. The matter was adjourned until next Tuesday.

Rev. De Witt Talmage, D. D., received a cable despatch from London, yesterday, from D. L. Moody, asking him to go to England for a month to preach during the revivals recently organized there. Mr. Talmage will consult his congregation on the subject.

The committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to ascertain whether the milk furnished the county by Caulfield was of an inferior quality met yesterday, and heard the statement of several county employes to the effect that the milk was inferior. Mr. Caulfield, the contractor, testified that the quality he supplied was as good as any other milk.

LONG ISLAND.

The authorities of Long Island City will shortly issue fire bonds to the amount of $20,000, for the purpose of procuring steam fire engines for the use of the city.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the Long Island Railroad will take place during next week. The continued ill-health of Oliver Charlick renders it unlikely that he will accept the office of President for another term.

At a Republican meeting in the town of North Hempstead, last Friday, the following candidates were nominated: Supervisor, Samuel Willetts; Collector, J. E. Firth; Town Clerk, John D. Alker; Justice of the Peace, J. D. Armstrong; Excise Commissioners, Jonathan Conklin, Richard Allen, and John S. Morrill. The election will be held on Tuesday, April 6.

NEW-JERSEY.

Justice Keese, of Jersey City, has fully committed for trial Charles K. Bullis, the school teacher, charged with forgery.

The proprietor of a house of ill-repute on Hackensack Plank-road, went out riding yesterday with two women. When he returned he discovered that his wife, whom he had left in charge of the "hall," had fled, taking with her a quantity of jewelry and $300 in money belonging to her husband.

Proceedings were commenced yesterday against Justice Rikeman, of Jersey City, to recover moneys collected by him in his official capacity, which he refuses to pay over.

The Equitable Life Insurance Company of Elizabeth, of which Augustus F. Ball, deceased, was President, has failed. There is no money in the concern for the creditors.

William Cunningham, who is charged with having conspired with a young man named Hatfield to murder his wife, was yesterday committed to jail by Police Justice Mills, of Newark, in default of $5,000 bail.

Three boys, between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, belonging to respectable families in Paterson, were arrested yesterday at Ramsay's, Bergen County, and held to bail for criminally assaulting and severely injuring a little girl ten years of age.

David Schroeder, a cigar manufacturer of Union Hill, yesterday appeared before Recorder Morgan, and charged that three unknown men had attacked him on the Bull's Ferry road and robbed him of $300, which he had just collected from his customers, together with a gold watch. No clue has been obtained to the perpetrators of the robbery.

The trunk belonging to Judge Lattimer and wife, of Eau Claire, Wis., which was stolen early last month from the depot in Elizabeth, was found yesterday beneath the tank platform at the Pennsylvania Railroad round-house, at Murray street, Elizabeth. It still contained some of the valuable articles which were in it when stolen, but nearly all of the clothing had been removed.

THE STRIKES.

THE STRIKE ON THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD—ONLY ABOUT TWENTY MEN NOT WORKING.

It was supposed by the public generally that the storm of hail and snow which prevailed yesterday would, in connection with the strike, greatly interfere with travel on the Third Avenue Railroad. Such, however, was not the case. The strike, according to the estimate of other workmen on the road, was only participated in by about forty drivers out of over 200. The storm compelled the company, as usual, to attach four horses to each car, and, of course, reduce the number of cars on the road. This, while it still required the attention of a man to every two horses at work, made it easy for one skillful driver to attend to four horses, while any inexperienced man could work the brake. The result was that there was not only no interruption in the running of the cars, but more experienced drivers were on hand than were required, and there was therefore no interruption of travel. Toward nightfall the number of the strikers had been reduced from forty to about twenty, the others having accepted work at the terms offered by the company. The latter felt confident that had the number of the strikers been doubled instead of decreased, their places could have been speedily filled with men who are accustomed to drive.

INCIDENT OF THE CAR-DRIVRS' STRIKE.

One of the United States mail routes in this City is from the City Post Office to Station D, on Third avenue, near the Cooper Union, and thence to Stations F and H, on the same avenue. The mail messenger usually carries his mail-bags on the Third avenue cars, and makes his first delivery at Station D. He then takes the car again, and throws off his mail as he passes Station F, near Twenty-fifth street, and continues on his route to Station H, near Fifty-ninth street, where he delivers his mail in person, and returns with the first downward car. On Friday Sergt. Troy, the present mail messenger employed on this route, found himself in a very embarrassing predicament, brought about by the car-drivers' strike. While on his way with his mail several cars were abandoned by their drivers near Thirty-fourth street, and the line became blocked. The Sergeant, who was in one of the rear cars, seeing no chance of delivering his mail with dispatch, shouldered the bags and ran along the line until he reached the foremost car. Throwing his packages on the front platform, he seized the reins, loosened the brakes, and started the horses at a brisk pace. Several men ran up to stop him, but he warned them to keep off and not retard his passage, as he carried the United States mail. On hearing this the men fell back, and the Sergeant continued on his way, arriving at Station H, the end of his route, five minutes ahead of time.

THE STRIKE OF THE PAINTERS.

The Journeymen Painters' Union held a meeting at its head-quarters, corner of Third avenue and Twenty-third street, yesterday. The President stated that the employers, who had instituted the movement, had not altogether employed twenty hands since the commencement of the strike, and these were so inexperienced that when the busy season opens, which will be about the 10th of April, they would not pay them fifty cents a day. He was confident it would not be long before the employers would be glad to re-employ them at the old rates and the eight-hour system. On the other hand, the bosses express their determination to bring the journeymen to terms in establishing the ten-hour system.

THE FEAST OF PURIM.

A SEASON OF REJOICING AMONG THE ISRAELITES—RELIEF TO THE POOR.

The time-honored and joyous Jewish festival of "Purim," which began at sunset last evening, and lasts until sunset to-morrow, will be observed more or less during the present week by social entertainments. It is regarded by the Jews as a period of great rejoicing on account of the merciful interposition of Providence on behalf of the Jews who were threatened with massacre in the dominions of King Ahasuerus, in consequence of the macinations of Haman, their bitter enemy; and, although 2,000 years have elapsed since their deliverance, the feast is observed with the same rejoicing which characterized it from the time when Mordecai and Queen Esther united in recommending its observance. Ahasuerus had, in his folly, insisted that Vashti, his Queen, should present herself before his drunken companions to exhibit to them her beauty. Vashti indignantly refused to comply with the disgraceful request, and Ahasuerus convened his wise men to pass upon this act of disobedience. The wise men agreed that Vashti should be deposed, and the King selected Esther, a beautiful Jewess, the adopted daughter of Mordecai, an exile from Palestine, and, by her influence on Ahasuerus, she compassed the destruction of Haman and caused the deliverance of her race from impending destruction and the extension to it of inestimable rights and privileges.

The festival was ushered in last evening by religious observances of an appropriate character in the several synagogues. The services began with the ordinary evening prayers. The book of Esther was then read in the original Hebrew from the *Thorah* or sacred scroll. This was followed by a procession of men bearing copies of scrolls containing (in Hebrew) the entire Old Testament. Formerly an ancient custom almost universally prevailed in the synagogues on these occasions. Girls and young women assembled in the galleries of the temples of worship, and closed the ceremonies by gleefully pelting the congregation below with flowers, confections, &c., and this practice still exists to a considerable extent in many synagogues. The ceremonies of last evening will be observed in the synagogues this morning, except that they will be begun by morning instead of evening prayers. The more joyous part of the festivities will begin at sunset this evening, when "open-house" will be kept by our Jewish fellow-citizens somewhat in our New Year's Day style, only that there will be, in addition, masked parties going from house to house, family reunions, and the distribution of gifts to relatives, and especially to the poor, these festivities being continued in a modified form for several days, the more attractive features being the evening amusements, which will be of a varied and hilarious nature.

One of the most pleasing features of the festival is the extent of the practice of giving aid to the poor and suffering. At the Purim ball, at the Academy of Music, on last Tuesday evening, over $13,000 was realized for the benefit of the united Hebrew charitable organizations, and this amount was distributed among the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, the Hebrew Fuel Association, the Hebrew Relief Society, the Ladies' Benevolent Society, and the Ladies' Society of Yorkville, and, through these associations, well supplemented by liberal private charity, Purim will be made, indeed, a season of gladness and renewed hope to thousands of unfortunate Israelites.

MR. HENRY VARLEY.

MEETING OF CHURCH REPRESENTATIVES—PLANS TO UTILIZE THE LABORS OF THE GREAT REVIVALIST.

The committee representing the Evangelical Churches of this City met at Association Hall yesterday for the purpose of determining how the limited time at the disposal of Mr. Henry Varley might be best utilized in carrying out the great religious revival which he is at present conducting in this City. In addition to the members of the committee, there were present a large number of clergymen from Brooklyn and its vicinity, who came at the request of their congregations to invite Mr. Varley to preach in their respective churches.

The meeting having been opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Vincent, the Chairman, Rev. Dr. Vanderlip, in a brief address, stated the purpose for which the meeting had been called. Rev. George H. Hepworth, of the Church of the Disciples, suggested that the best and only way to make the most of Mr. Varley's visit would be that the ministers of larger churches should invite him to conduct services for one week in each of their edifices. In this manner all might have the benefit of his teachings.

This plan at first received the approval of a majority of the committee, and was warmly seconded by Drs. Tyng, Deems, and Kennard; but upon ascertaining the seating capacity of the churches in question, it was found that the largest of them would not accommodate more than one-half of the audiences usually attending Mr. Varley's meetings.

Rev. Dr. Armitage moved that as the Rink, corner of Sixty-third street and Third avenue, could be hired by the committee for religious purposes, Mr. Varley be requested to preach there every evening during the remainder of his stay in this City. In support of his motion, Dr. Armitage said that the Rink could be hired for a moderate sum, and that very little money would be needed to prepare it for religious purposes. Three thousand persons, he said, could be seated in it without inconvenience.

Rev. Dr. McAllister opposed the motion to hire the Rink, and expressed the hope that the committee would accept Dr. Hepworth's plan, which he thought was the best way of solving the problem. The whole matter was, on motion of Rev. Dr. Tyng, referred to the Executive Committee for consideration at its next meeting, Mr. Varley meanwhile continuing to preach and conduct the services at the Church of the Disciples, Dr. Kennard's Church, and at the Hippodrome.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

R. B. Forbes, of Boston, is at the Hoffman House.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Young, of Utah, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Niles G. Parker, of South Carolina, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Count B. Tyszkiewicz, of Russia, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Col. D. Woodruff, United States Army, and Prof. J. L. Wilson, of South Carolina, are at the Everett House.

Capt. Gore-Jones, of the British Legation, and Mrs. Scott-Siddons are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Speaker Jeremiah McGuire, of Elmira, and Capt. G. W. Collier, of the United States Marine Corps, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut. Gov. H. G. Knight and Franklin Haven, of Massachusetts, and B. G. Jayne, of Utica, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE EXCISE BOARD.

The following are the statistics of the business transacted by the Excise Department during the past week: Monday, twenty-five applications, amount, $1,290; Tuesday, twenty-seven applications, amount, $1,400; Wednesday, four applications, amount, $190; Thursday, seventeen applications, amount, $1,030; Friday, nineteen applications, amount, $910; Saturday, nine applications, amount, $690. Total number of applications, 101; total amount, $5,510.

[Advertisement.]

BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, no previous wash, BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Dey st., New-York.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool.—C. Jewett, Dr. A. Baxter Visick, Mrs. F. S. Smith, G. C. Smith, Ormond C. Smith, James McDonald, C. A. Rothschild, Arthur E. Marsh, William Blizard, Capt. S. A. Russell, Mrs. Harcourt Mooney, Charles Cowan, Manuel M. Parraga, A. J. Field, L. W. Coe, Mrs. Coe, A. Court, Mrs. Court, William Orton, Miss Jessie Orton, Miss Alice Orton, P. Feron, B. Swasey, Miss Helen Warner, Miss Kate H. Day, L. C. Brown, L. S. Clark, J. S. Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Emma B. Tod, Miss Julia B. Tod, Miss Julia Baker, W. R. Johnston, Robert A. Johnston, F. Me kin, Austin Kelly, Mrs. Kelly, three children, infant, and friend; R. McPhail, G. H. Whitaker.

In steam-ship Hermann, for Bremen.—Emil Fink, Herman Kuehn, August Richtering, Capt. H. Renjes, George Beyer, Karl Hamm and wife, Mrs. Marie Muenchen, Jacob Cohn and family, Mrs. Louise Eberhard, Hermann Hellenberg, E. C. Freerksen, H. Schuhmann.

In steam-ship Victoria, for Glasgow.—Thomas Lindsay, William Rogers, Jr., Samuel Harrison, Rev. Robert A. Byrne, Perrin Burdick, John G. Crawford, Prof. Currier, Prof. Parker, Joseph Wilder, George Bates, S. Rice, William Vance, Mrs. John Guild, Miss Robertson, James Steirling, John Clark, Mrs. John Clark, Mrs. Maude Clark, Mrs. Gerald Clark, Miss Helen Clark, Miss Maliel Clark, Miss Eve Clark, Miss Florence Clark, John Clark, Albert Clark, Richard Seid, Esq.

In steam-ship Acapulco, for San Francisco.—John Scannel, C. M. Jumps, brother, and sister, Dudly C. Cozard and son, Marks Davis, H. Senger, L. M. Burckes, W. I. Casey, Mary Kuhes and infant, G. C. Marvin, James Wilson, Eugene B. Tucker, Miss Lizzie Payson, Miss Helen De Camp, Dr. D. K. Rule, Henry Dunthy, W. A. Middleton, wife, and infant, Daniel Richards, E. B. Dennison, D. B. Fitzpatrick, William Lewis, David Lewis, W. B. Hill, J. S. Pakford, W. H. Beson, Henry J. Hartshorn, Mrs. M. S. Perry, Mrs. Mary Perry and infant, Julius Sussman and infant, Moses A. Wood, Bancroft C. Davis, L. M. Burcks, H. Schaffer, George L. Bradley, Mme Enrick. Way Ports—William Littlejohn, E. Coblentz, C. Constable, George Hayden, T. T. E. Buys, Andres M. Meza, E. Pacheco, Capt. L. Croker.

In steam-ship Ville de Paris, for Havre.—Joseph Blais, R. P. Vidal, Gaspard De Villate, Miss Julie Marcon, George Vernot, Jules Letellier, Edward King, George D. Bainbridge, E. V. Thebaud, Mrs. E. V. Thebaud, Miss Louise Thebaud, Edward Thebaud, Miss Emilia Thebaud, Mr Ward, Monsieur le Capitaine G. Lebon, A. St. Sanders, Miss Gemma Franchi, Miss Clement Frousseau, Mrs. Catharine Maich, Frederick Donner, Simon Dupuis, Hippolyte Collot, Jean Langlais, Joseph Marie Carre, Joseph Bourret, Mme. P. Formentin, Mrs. Julie Donen and child, Oscar Donen, Jules Guerin, Charles Ginolin, Constant Laime, Francisco Lisce, Mme. Francisco Lisce, Miss Christina Carlini, Henri Bolis, Mrs. Bolis, Francis Carnina, V. Corraglia, Celestin Laurent, Edward Le Collen, Charles Leger, Francois Le Cresseveus, Jean Francois Bertet, Mr. Pierre, Marie Froniange, Marie Le Gac, Francois Marie Lelievre, Jules Georges Houx, Victor Leon Boudet, Charles Raoul Dutentre, Miss Marguerite Sallerin, Athamus Deloye, Guillaume Decaster, Leopold Couturier, Pierre P. Giannini, Francois Schrista, Mrs. Catherine Pelletiere, Mrs. Adelaide Vendrely, Miss Julie Vendrely, Edouard Reich, Mrs. Edouard Reich and child, Joseph Reich, Victor Voiturier, Edward Adams, Jules Cezilly, Constant Fromineau.

In steam-ship San Jacincto for Savannah.—Miss De Renne, W. De Renne, T. Kaphan, C. B. Merriman, Mrs. F. Davis and child, Mrs. M. Davis, Albert Bennett, J. W. Wentworth, Henry Merriman, wife, two children, and nurse, Miss Sarah Merriman, M. Hemingway and wife, George Luff and wife, H. Hemingway and wife, John W. Fisk, John T. Smith, A. Baldwin, Mrs. Low, Miss C. P. Coates, Miss A. W. L. Skene, Levi Pawling, Royal H. Wyckoff, H. W. Coates, A. M. Fairchild and wife, H. W. Prescott, A. Link, G. R. B. Edmunds, F. J. Garland, wife, and son, Mrs. A. M. Park, Mrs. E. R. Maynard, Miss M. L. Polhemus, Miss R. A. Polhemus, T. J. Van Wyck, A. B. Hansen, H. Q. Hawley.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—H. Abegg, Alphonse Adolph, F. M. Brookfield, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Butler, Miss Butler, J. Cary, Jr., E. Clarke, Mrs. F. Cross and four children, J. Davidson, A. M. Dodge, Mrs. F. Dorsey, E. Dunham, W. Butler, Duncan, C. Durand, Mr. Grainger, Mrs. Hewett and three children, W. G. Hitchcock, Mr. Homer, Mrs. S. Howard, H. J. Jones, Mr. Kampmann, J. Leigh, H. C. Leonard, G. W. Lewis, Mr. Lupton, Miss MacKubin, Mr. Malitz, R. Menandez, Rev. J. B. McLeod, J. McWhirter, Jun., Miss M. S. Morris, Mr. Nancarrow, Mr. Naylor, N. R. O'Conor, E. Langton Oxenham, J. E. Plint, T. Richardson, Capt. A. A. Ruxton, F. Shannon, R. Smither, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Spendelow, Miss L. Steyermann, E. De Stuers, Mr. and Mrs. T. Isaac Feli and infant, Mr. Chormel, J. D. Tate, W. Trotter, C. Vignoles, A. F. Walcott, Mrs. G. P. Warner, Miss J. Weed, Mrs. Williams, Mr. Wimpfheimer, Mr. Peabody, Mr. Fox.

In steam-ship Merrimack, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—Rev. J. N. Wilson, Joseph Smith, Rev. J. P. Solomon and family, Patrick Cooney, B. J. Bechdolt, G. W. Gessner, C. A. Homans, B. L. Merrill, Prof. J. O. Allerup, Arthur B. Trugurel.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:02 | Sun sets....6:13 | Moon rises..6:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:14 | Gov. Island..8:03 | Hell Gate....9:25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SATURDAY, March 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Republic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool, &c., R. J. Cortis; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, William R. Garrison; New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, W. P. Clyde & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, James W. Quintard & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Hermann, (Ger.,) Reichmann, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; State of Nevada, (Br.,) Braes, Antwerp, G. W. Colton; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Elizabeth, Clark, Baltimore; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Barks Agnes Campbell, (Br.,) Landry, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Evening Star, (Br.,) Chick, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Mary Stewart, (Br.,) Penery, Matanzas, Heney & Parker; Minnesota, Arey, Sagua la Grande, R. P. Buck & Co.; Neversink, Jarvis, Sagua la Grande, Brett, Son & Co.; Ellen Brouse, (Br.,) Rundmann, London, John S. Tucker; Guglielmo Carlo, (Ital.,) Stanford, Maresca, John C. Seager.

Brig San Gaetano, (Ital.,) Mazelto, Waterford, (Ireland,) Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills; Arthur Cruse, Newbern, N. C.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, Morehead City, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Hains, Liverpool, March 6, and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. March 16, lat. 42 32, lon. 54 02, passed an Allan Line steam-ship bound E.; 19th, lat. 40 44, lon. 66 55, an Allan Line steam-ship do. The Abyssinia brings 67 cabin and 114 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston March 16, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co. March 18, Frying-pan Shoals N. E. 50 miles, spoke schr. J. M. Gray bound S.

Steam-ship Merrimack, Weir, Rio Janeiro Feb. 24, Bahia 28th, Pernambuco March 2, Para 7th, and St. Thomas 14th, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Eleanor, Johnson, Portland, with mdse, &c., to J. F. Ames.

Ship Roman Empire, (of London,) Kennedy, Calcutta and Sand Heads 98 ds., with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Feb. 1, lat. 20 59 S., lon. 0 8 E., spoke ship Essex, from Calcutta for Port Spain, Trinidad, 58 ds. out.

Ship Triumphant, (of Boston,) Libbey, Liverpool 26 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Sld. in company with ship Wm. Tapscott for New-York.

Bark Elvina, Johnstone, Moule, Gaudeloupe 14 ds., with sugar to Reynal & Co. March 8, lat. 21 16, lon. 65 13, passed schr. Marguerite, from Martinique, bound N.; 15th, lat. 32 13, lon. 73 31, brig Woolton, (of Liverpool,) bound E. Left no American vessels.

Bark Competitor, (Ger.,) Kuhn, Antwerp 46 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Made the northern passage and had strong westerly gales.

Bark Germania, (Ger.,) Cluver, Antwerp 42 ds., with mdse. to Herm Koop & Co. Made the northern passage and had strong N. W. gales.

Bark William H. Gemm, (of Bucksport,) Collins, Caibarien 8 ds., with sugar and melasses to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Amalia Garguilo, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Castellamare 62 ds., with fruit to J. B. Phillips & Son—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 3.

Bark Carrier Dove, (of St. John, N. B.,) Simonson, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Cyclone, (of Shelbourne, N. S.,) Forbes, Trieste 88 ds., with wool to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 2.

Brig Emilietta, (Ital.,) Gennaro, Castellamare 70 ds., with fruit to Fred. S. Robinson—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 28.

Brig Neva, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Smeltzer, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig R. W. Messer, (of Rockland,) Hewett, Caibarien 15 ds., with sugar to Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Brig Susan, (of Halifax,) Morine, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Jules Sazarac & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Lavinia F. Warren, Johnson, aiFardo, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. de Rivera & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong westerly winds.

Schr. Jos. W. Wilson, (of Philadelphia,) Weeks, Guantanamo 15 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. D. H. Bisbee, (of Camden,) Ellis, Para 29 ds., with rubber to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Ella Clifton, Kimball, of and 20 ds. from St. John, N. B., via Vineyard Haven, with laths to Simpson, Clapp & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Frank W. Emery, (of Saco, Me.,) Falker, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with molasses to J. & G. Fowler—vessel to J. W. Winchester & Co.

Schr. Alexander, (Br.,) Forbes, Halifax, N. S., via Vineyard Haven 18 ds., with fish and oil to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Welcome R. Beebe, Lozier, Brunswick, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Annie L. McKeen, McKeen, New-Haven.

Schr. Jos. Marsh, Morgan, New-Haven.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Kelsey, New-London.

Schr. S. C. Tryon, Nickerson, New-London.

Schr. West Wind, Tracy, Fall River.

Schr. Peacedale, Ellsworth, Wickford.

Schr. Carrie T. Jones, Smith, Greenpoint.

Schr. David Nelson, Perry, Stamford.

Schr. Abbie S. Emery, Emery, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

WIND.—Sunset, fresh, N. E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Hermann, for Bremen; Ville de Paris, for Havre; Republic, for Liverpool; Victoria, for Glasgow; Acapulco, for Aspinwall; Clyde, for Galveston via Key West; New-Orleans, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Vindicator, for Philadelphia.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, March 19.—Arr. steamer Yazoo, Philadelphia for New-Orleans; 20th, bark John Griffin, New-York; brigs Maria Wheeler, New-York; Florence Henderson, New-York; schr. Mary L. Peters, Boston.

Sld. 19th, barks Torryburn, (Br.,) N. of Hatteras; Henry Knight, do.; brig Renshaw, Cardenas; schr. M. M. Knowles, Boston.

LOCKPORT, N. S., March 19.—Sld. brigs Annie, Barbados; L. P. Churchill, do.

MATANZAS, March 19.—Arr. bark Mary Pratt, (Br.,) St. Thomas; schrs. Alfred Keen, New-York; Hattie E. Sampson, Baltimore; Helen Maria, do.; 20th, barks Harriet S. Jackson, New-York; Augustine Kobbe, Savannah; brig Adele McLoon, New-York.

SAGUA, March 17.—Arr. brig Hattie E. Wheeler, New-York.

Sld. barks Carlton, Philadelphia; Canada, (Br.,) N. of Hatteras; schr. Thomas J. Lancaster, do.; Sarah S. Harding, do.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 20.—Sld. for the United States, Wanata, Fearless, Hamilton Fish, Hoffnung, Northampton, Aphrodite, Brimiga.

Arr. from the United States on the 19th inst., Proteus, Ambassador, Autocrat, Florella, Rhine, Scotia, Vigo, Minnie A. Reid, West Wind, Her Majesty, Alfred, Anne Mary, Zingra, Margaret.

Arr. on the 20th inst., Star of Scotia, Pensacola, Alimuri, Delfine, Lochee, Laurel, Greta, Otac, Miho.

The bark Bessie Parker, from Doboy, for Barrow, has been spoken, with her crew sick.

QUEENSTOWN, March 20.—The Inman Line steamer City of New-York, Capt. Lockead, from New-York March 8, and the Williams & Guion Line steamer Nevada, Capt. Guard, from New-York March 9, both for Liverpool, arr. here to-day, the former at 4 A. M.

The steam-ship City of Brooklyn, of the Inman Line, sld. hence to-day for New-York.

PLYMOUTH, March 20.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Lessing, Capt. Toosberg, from New-York March 9 for Hamburg, arr. here this morning.

Brewster & Co.,
OF BROOME ST.
CARRIAGES
AND
ROAD WAGONS.

We are now exhibiting at our warerooms,

5th av. and 14th st.,

the largest and most valuable stock of fashionable CARRIAGES and ROAD WAGONS ever displayed by a single firm, the production of our own factory during the past Winter months. Our revised price-list may be had on application.

Brewster & Co.,
OF BROOME ST.,
BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.

APRIL 5.

Don't delay to buy a bond of the INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.

Don't compare it with a lottery; bear in mind that the capital invested is always secured.

Every bond purchased before April 5 will participate in the fourth series drawing, to be held publicly in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1875.

Bonds are $20 Each.

This loan is issued on a novel plan, and is authorized by special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York.

Capital Premium, $100,000.

Circulars giving full explanation will be sent free of charge on application.

For bonds and full information address, without delay,

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 23 Park row, New-York.

Remit by draft on New-York City banks, registered letter, or Post Office money-order.

FURNITURE.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,

ARE NOW EXHIBITING THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

THE REDUCED COST OF MANUFACTURING ENABLES THEM TO OFFER GOODS, WHICH THEY GUARANTEE AS TO QUALITY AND DURABILITY, AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR ALL KINDS OF MIRRORS, HARD-WOOD WORK, FRESCOING, PAINTING, AND DECORATING.

657 & 659 Broadway, opp. Bond st.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of advertisers to the fact that he has now by far the largest and most select newspaper advertising patronage in all leading newspapers of any one engaged in the business of newspaper advertising in this country, and as such is enabled to offer the best facilities for skillful and intelligent newspaper advertising. All communications should be addressed

JOHN MANNING,
NO. 1 BOND ST., NEW-YORK.

REFERENCES.

MESSRS. TIFFANY & CO.,
Union square.
MESSRS. CHENEY BROTHERS,
Silk Manufacturers,
Hartford, Conn.
AMERICAN WATCH CO.,
Waltham, Mass.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
No. 1 Bond st.
BREWSTER & CO. OF BROOME ST.,
Carriage Builders.
L. PRANG & CO.,
Fine Art Publishers,
Boston, Mass.
BLACK, STARR & FROST,
Successors to Ball, Black & Co.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
A. RAYMOND & CO.,
Corner Fulton and Nassau sts.

THE
Windsor Wagon.

Our new Wagon finds great favor with gentlemen driving the fastest road horses, who pronounce it the BEST WAGON FOR SPEEDING yet produced.

Our side-bars resting directly on the axles, vastly increased STIFFNESS is obtained, and, the body resting on springs attached to the side-bars, the disageeable jar of the so-called HARD WAGON is obviated. By this method, combined with the VERTICAL STEEL PLATE IN AXLE, we are enabled to construct a top Wagon of 150 POUNDS WEIGHT equal in STIFFNESS to the ordinary 250-POUND WAGON. Specimens on view at our warerooms, 5th av., corner 21st st., or at the factory.

A gentleman in Philadelphia who owns a 150-pound top "Windsor," says:

"The 'Windsor' Buggy arrived in good order. I must say it is the truest running Wagon and the nicest I have ever seen or heard of.

I cannot but give your folks the preference for durability, style, lightness, strength, and finish."

Another gentleman in California, who ordered by telegram a no-top "Windsor," weighing 131 pounds, and for two men, writes:

"The little wagon arrived all right. You wish to know how it suits. My horse is pleased with it, my friends are pleased with it, and last, though not least, (for my weight is 202½ pounds,) I am delighted with it.

I regard the wagon as a model of beauty and strength. In my judgment, your house is chief. Yours is the best work in the world. I write strong, for my judgment in this matter I find to be correct."

J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,
of Twenty-fifth st.
ESTABLISHED 1838.

Attention is invited to our new Shaft Coupling.

WARD'S SHIRTS
REMOVED TO
NO. 60 WHITE ST.,
DURING ALTERATIONS.
WILL OPEN MAY 1 AT
381 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF WHITE ST.

NOTICE.

NONE GUARANTEED UNLESS EACH PIECE BEARS THE MARK

HAND-SPUN
(TRADE MARK.)
BLACK SILKS.
"ANCIENNE MAISON HAMOT."

The frequent disappointments which ladies experience in the wear of black silks are to be attributed partly to the use of loaded chemical dyes [which cause the fabric to cut] instead of pure vegetable dyes, partly through employing Chinese and Asiatic raw silk instead of pure Italian Organzine, but chiefly to the increasing tendency of late years to produce silk goods in factories by means of power looms.

Every effort, however, to make silks by purely mechanical process has been attended with but doubtful success, and it has been found almost impossible to produce them free from that crisp, harsh touch so common to the ordinary makes of silks.

Moreover, it is foreign to the character of the French weaver to work in factories, and all attempts of manufacturers to induce the best workmen to do so have proved unavailing.

This accounts for the superior excellence of the Hand-spun Cachemire Silks marked "Ancienne Maison Hamot," spun from the purest Italian raw material, and each piece made in the good old-fashioned way by skilled weavers on looms at their own homes, thus fulfilling the true conditions under which fine silks can alone be produced, insuring more reliable wear, rendering them less apt to wear shiny, and giving them that soft, mellow, satin finish so sought after by all connoisseurs.—*Translated from the Paris Journal.*

A FULL LINE OF THESE FINE SILKS FOR SALE BY

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
14TH ST. AND UNION SQUARE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL AND MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
CHENEY BROS.' AMERICAN SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED GROS GRAINS.

These beautiful goods are manufactured with special reference to durability, and are warranted not to cut or change color in wearing.

ESTABLISHED 1834.
CARRIAGES.
J. M. QUINBY & CO.,
NO. 836 BROAD ST.,
NEWARK, N. J.
FINE CARRIAGES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

We have every facility in our extensive factory for the PROMPT and SKILLFUL execution of orders. Careful estimates furnished.

Carriages taken to and from New-York free of charge.

☞ Newark and New-York Railroad, foot of Liberty st., New-York, will land purchasers at our factory.

GENUINE
VICHY

NAMES OF THE SPRINGS { HAUTERIVE, CELESTINS, GRANDE GRILLE, HOPITAL.

Bottled under the supervision of the French Government, for Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder.

CAUTION.

To avoid counterfeits and imitations, require that the capsule bears the name of one of the above-named springs, and also the year of the botling.

For sale by all leading retail Grocers and Druggists, and to the Trade only, by

BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
NO. 37 BEAVER ST., NEW-YORK.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

CROSSLEY'S CARPETS
Grand Opening of New Spring Styles.

ENGLISH VELVETS, $1 75 PER YARD. BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50 PER YARD. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 PER YARD. INGRAINS FROM 40c. PER YARD.

AGENTS FOR THE ENGLISH LINOLEUM.

J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

Manufacture WEDDING PRESENTS of STERLING SILVER, put up in appropriate and attractive cases, and also other articles for household use in new styles and rich variety, presenting effects in chasing, engraving, and gilding in colors not heretofore produced.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.
Arnold, Constable & Co.
Are now opening their
NEW SPRING CARPETINGS,

And they respectfully ask an examination by those about furnishing, the *latest designs and colorings*, in
AXMINSTER, ROYAL WILTONS,
BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY.
Exclusive Patterns in
FRENCH MOQUETTE AND TOURNAY VELVET,
AXMINSTER, AUBUSSON, AND SMYRNA,
IN WHOLE CARPETS.
Also, a beautiful assortment of
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
In neat, tasty designs, suitable for *Bed-rooms* and *Country-houses.*
HOTELS AND STEAM-BOATS
Furnished in the best manner at short notice.

BROADWAY, corner 19th st.

THE DEPARTMENTS OF
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
FANCY SUMMER SILKS,
LOUISINES,
SILKS, MADRAS COLORINGS,
MATELASSE,
FANCY STRIPED AND PLAID VELVETS,
Spring and Summer Dress Materials
TOILE "D'ALGOISE,"
PLAIN AND PLAID "GAZELLES,"
GAZE SURAT,
ALGERINES,
BLACK VELVET STRIPED
AND PLAID GRENADINES,
BEADED BROCADE GRENADINES,
GAZE CHAMBRAIS,
Indian and French Camel's Hair Cloths
(Plain, Plaid, and Striped,)
PLAIN, PLAID, AND STRIPED FOULARD CAMBRICS,
OXFORD CHEVIOTS,
PERCALES, ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,
LINEN LAWNS,
PRINTED ORGANDIES, LAWNS, &c.,
Are now complete with all the
Latest Paris Novelties

introduced this season, to which an inspection is respectfully solicited, as the various stocks will be found to be unsurpassed in STYLES, VARIETY, and EXTENT by any ESTABLISHMENT in the CITY.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

Valley Cachimir
India Square Shawls.
Just opened, an invoice
CHOICE NOVELTIES,
Unsurpassed in *design, coloring* and *quality* by any former import.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Broadway, corner 19th St.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES
IN
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
NOW OPEN.
Arnold, Constable & Co
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

REPAIRING
DEPARTMENT.
BREWSTER & CO.
(OF BROOME STREET.)

Owners of carriages are respectfully informed that we have a thoroughly organized department for the repair of Carriages, under the personal control of a member of our firm, assisted by a competent foreman, trained in our old Broome street establishment.

The quality of the labor and material is precisely the same as that employed in the production of New Carriages.

The extent of our premises and our large working force give us marked advantages in the PROMPT and THOROUGH execution of the work intrusted to us.

Careful estimates will be made of the cost, and no cartage, to or fro, will be charged.

Orders may be left at the Factory or Warerooms.

Broadway and 47th street,
& 5th avenue and 14th street.

LESS THAN COST!
to close the
RETAIL FURNITURE BUSINESS.
BED-ROOM SUITS MARKED DOWN FROM $900 TO $500.
GREAT REDUCTION ON ALL HIGH-PRICE, FINE GOODS.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS AND CURTAINS AT UNUSUALLY LOW FIGURES.
G. L. KELTY & CO.,
No. 184 5th av., near 23d st.

HENRY VARLEY
WILL PREACH,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
in
BARNUM'S HIPPODROME,
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING,
AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.
COME AND WELCOME.